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The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1922

NUMBER 1

Wednesday, January 4—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“The School Text Book Question”

Speaker:

PETER A. MORTENSON

Superintendent of Schools

Friday, January 6—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“Is Prohibition a Failure in Chicago?”

Speakers:

Alderman ANTON J. CERMAK

and

Alderman JOHN H. LYLE

New Plan of Civic Committee Organization

A DIVISION of the City Club's civic activities into four permanently organized Sections under which both standing and special committees will function is the plan tentatively adopted by the Board of Directors after weeks of study on the problem. Each Section will have its chairman who will promote and co-ordinate the work of the Section and act as liaison with the Directors. Club members will register in the Section in which they are most interested; they will join in general activities of their Section and serve on the committee for which they are qualified by experience and inclination.

The four Sections are—

- (1) Living Conditions;
- (2) Public Education;
- (3) Government;
- (4) Public Utilities.

The Section on Living Conditions will include three or more groups of committees, each group

having a general chairman. The groups already designated are: (a) City Planning and Zoning; (b) Housing; (c) Public Health and Sanitation. As definite problems within the scope of these groups become apparent, special committees will be appointed to study them. Thus, such questions as the conditions of streets, street nomenclature, traffic, public buildings, including the jail problem, may be studied by committees of the City Planning and Zoning group. Likewise, the Public Health and Sanitation group may include committees on such subjects as smoke abatement, waste disposal and vice conditions. It will be the function of the group chairman to co-ordinate the work of these closely related committees, and of the Section chairman to make sure that the field is adequately covered and to harmonize the committee activities with Club policy.

Section 2, Public Education, may properly con-

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

Telephone: Harrison 8278

EVERETT W. LOTHROP, Editor

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Entered as second class matter, December 3, 1917,
at the postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of
March 3, 1879.

CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Vice-President LAIRD BELL
Treasurer FRED G. HEUCHLINO
Secretary HENRY F. TENNEY

DIRECTORS

Francis X. Busch Morris L. Greeley
Frederick Dickinson Max Loeb
S. J. Duncan-Clark George H. Mead
H. A. Mills

Vol. XV Monday, January 2, 1922 No. 1

(Continued from first page)

sider special and permanent problems in education, educational administration, recreation, citizenship and race relations.

Section 3, which will have Government as its general scope, may divide its activities according to such lines as city, county, sanitary district, forest preserve, park districts, elections, judiciary, revenues and expenditures, civil service and constitutional convention.

Public Utilities will form Section 4. Problems of the separate utilities—transportation, water, gas, electricity, telephone—will be the subjects for committee investigation and report.

One of the chief advantages of the new plan of committee organization is its flexibility. Problems requiring committee action can be referred without delay to a permanently organized Section composed of members interested in the general subject, some of whom are specially qualified to deal with the definite problem at hand, and a chairman in close touch with Club policy as well as with the field of activity covered by the Section. The danger of wasted effort will be minimized, since the plan will provide proper relationships between the various committees, and between committees and the Board of Directors. Members within a Section will be kept informed of the committee activities by means of sectional discussions and reports by the various committees. The Bulletin will become a medium through which the committees may report their findings. Not only should the civic work of the Club be more effective under this plan but also the Club membership and the general public should be better informed as to what the City Club is accomplishing.

House Committee Announcement

The prices of the special noon lunches have been raised five cents each and the evening dinner ten cents, by order of the House Committee. This change is necessary in order to make the restaurant service self-sustaining. When the reduction in prices became effective last summer, it was the expectation of the House Committee that food costs would decrease sufficiently to warrant the lower prices, but this has proved not to be the case. The situation has been aggravated also by the unforeseen business depression which has caused a marked reduction in banquet service at the Club. Consequently, the restaurant has been operating at a loss for several months. Other economies have been effected but there seems to be no alternative to slight increases in our dining room charges. Members have quite generally realized that they have been getting much for their money in the City Club dining room. The House Committee believes that all will be glad to pay a trifle more and put the dining room service on a business basis.

The recent accumulation of a large number of unpaid dining room accounts leads the Bulletin to call attention to the fact that the Club By-Laws provide against charge accounts. Members are urged to pay their luncheon checks each day before leaving the building.

A Quiet Christmas-Week Concert

The second chamber music concert in the series of the Philharmonic String Quartet at the City Club was given on December 21 before a smaller audience than we are accustomed to at these delightful entertainments, but evening shopping and other holiday engagements accounted for the absentees. They missed a program well suited to the mood of the season.

The music was all of the intimate, melodious, cheerful variety. Much of it was romantic, some playful and bright. All of it was interesting. Dvorak, Beethoven, Haydn, Grieg, Tschaiowsky and lesser musical lights were represented on the varied program. Classical and modern schools were drawn upon, but the moderns predominated.

The quartet was at its best in the exquisite Andante Cantabile of Tschaiowsky, for years a favorite number of chamber music audiences. The two Grieg numbers were interpreted with the spirit and wistful charm put into them by the gifted, original composer. Encores had to be given, and our own McDowell supplied them.

The next program will be a little more advanced—deeper but not less musical or interesting. Let there be a full house.—V. S. Y.

Chess Team Plays on Tuesday

The City Club Chess Team will meet new opponents in the Inter-Club Chess League on Tuesday evening, January 3. The Lawyers Association have entered the League and have made a good record in their games to date.

New Committee to Study Jail Problem

Philip Seman has accepted the chairmanship of the new City Club Committee on the County Jail Problem. Other members who have been appointed to the Committee by President Johnstone are Professor Thomas D. Eliot, Doctor F. Emory Lyon, and William T. Cross.

The City Club is on record for a thorough study of the jail problem. The present time seems opportune for a Club committee to render valuable service in co-operation with the Cook County Board of Commissioners and the Citizens' Advisory Committee, of which Charles H. Wacker is chairman.

Studying City's Financial Requirements

In accordance with a letter from Alderman R. A. Woodhull, chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Council Finance Committee, inviting a representative of the City Club to join the Sub-Committee in studying what financial requirements of the city may properly be met through the issue of bonds, President Johnstone has appointed J. L. Jacobs to sit with the Sub-Committee and assist in making the proposed survey. Mr. Jacobs should be of much assistance to the Sub-Committee on account of his long experience with the problems under consideration.

In addition to the City Club, the Chicago Plan Commission, the Woman's City Club and the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency sent delegates by invitation to the meeting of the Sub-Committee last Tuesday. At that time action was deferred by the Sub-Committee until a tour of inspection shall have been made.

In commenting editorially on the appointment of the City Club Committee on Transportation the *Daily News* of December 17 said:

"The City Club has set an example that ought to be followed without delay by various other civic bodies. Each of them should have a traction committee if it is to play its full part in assisting in the non-political and business-like solution of the city's traction problem. The community needs another active and city-wide campaign of education—a campaign conducted by the citizens themselves—on this question, especially the subway feature."

Charles R. Crane Speaks at Club

Charles R. Crane met with a warm welcome among his fellow-members of the City Club when he spoke on the subject of China, Tuesday noon, December 20. One of the features of the meeting was the assembly of seven ex-presidents of the Club at the speaker's table. A large scattering of older members, including a considerable number of charter members, were in the audience. President Johnstone introduced the speaker.

Mr. Crane vividly impressed upon his hearers some of the points of wonder about China. Just as the rest of the world learned the production and use of paper, silk, porcelain, tea and gunpowder, it may still learn lessons from China. This oldest settled community in the world has had for centuries a wonderful system of canal transportation. China has more miles of canals than America has railroads.

When the great Chinese famine came the Red Cross immediately took over the relief work in the famine area. A million and a quarter people were cared for at the cost of \$1,000,000. The American community in Peking was organized for relief under the leadership of the American Minister. After the British, French, and Japanese nationals had been enlisted in the enterprise the Lamont Consortium Plan, which had been only partially successful as a business measure, was used for famine relief. Each bank was called upon to lend \$1,000,000 on the security of one-half of one per cent additional tax on customs. In one week the approval of the powers had been given this plan with the result that it was carried through without loss of time. The grain which was purchased from the plentiful yield in Manchuria saved human life at the cost of a cent and a half per day. Dr. Gray of the British legation directed the relief work. The various factions of the Chinese people laid aside politics, at first somewhat reluctantly, and joined in the movement. The sentiment of pessimism was soon overcome and a wonderful response met the appeal for help, especially in "drive-ridden" America. A striking feature of the undertaking was the harmonious co-operation of all the nations to the sole end that human lives might be saved. When Mr. Crane left China the work had been rounded out and the sum of \$1,000,000 remained in the treasury of the Red Cross.

For five thousand years the Chinese people have had a social theory that differs from that of the western nations, especially in regard to revolution. During the Chinese Revolution nobody was killed in Peking, no property was

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confiscated, there was no discrimination against the Manchus or attack against the Emperor, and largely for these reasons there was no counter-revolution. For fifty centuries China has made her social experiments without succumbing to social pests. She does not do a fool thing twice. Having gone through Bolshevism in the twelfth century, China is not in the slightest danger of repeating the experiment.

The process of recording history in China has been the same for centuries. The Chief Chronicler of China is an officer similar to the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He is the chief scholar of the land. Formal history is not written until the dynasty goes out of power. Thus there is no pressure exerted to misinterpret history when the great scholars assemble to write the records.

Russia Today

THE largest forum audience of the year heard Professor Paul Miliukov, former Minister for Foreign Affairs of the First Provisional Government of Russia, speak on the subject "Russia Today," Friday noon, December 16. At this meeting the Club also had as a guest Nicholas Avxentiev, ex-president of the Constituent Assembly and leader of the Social-Democratic party of Russia. Walter L. Fisher was chairman of the meeting.

Professor Miliukov said that the long predicted fall of the Bolshevik regime is about to occur. The Bolsheviks are not "at the end of their rope." Their success in maintaining power has been due to the exceptional post-war conditions. A world revolution is their main purpose; they have not really intended to establish a communistic state in Russia. Lenine never expected to turn agricultural Russia to communism. He has used up the resources of Russia in order to make universal propaganda for speeding up the world revolution which he believes is bound to come. Now he is trying desperately to stay in power until that event happens.

The economic basis of the social organization in Russia is completely destroyed. Industry is in a state of utter exhaustion. The speaker read statistics indicating that the production of metals, textiles, shoes, and other products of industry has diminished to amounts from one-eighth to one-twenty-fifth of that produced in 1914. The situation of the Russian workingman is deplorable. Industry was centralized in trusts and the workingman lost everything. Wages were increased but prices rose out of all proportion to wages. Food rations were lowered in quantity and quality. Absenteeism in the factories in-

creased, especially the munition plants, to such a great extent that the Bolsheviks instituted severe measures of punishment and fines.

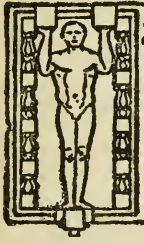
The final breakdown in production came through the refusal of the peasants, who make up eighty-five per cent of the population of Russia, to produce crops. At first they sold goods for paper money, and when they found that worthless, they traded by barter. Then the Bolshevik soldiers requisitioned their grain; the peasants tried to hide it but they were tortured and robbed. All of the stores of grain were exhausted last winter. The speaker declared that if the Bolsheviks last one more year it is because they have taken the products of newly captured lands.

The end of the Bolshevik regime will not be followed by anarchy. Many non-communist elements have been preserved among which there are nuclei of power. Some people believe that the forces of reaction will come back. The monarchists are being helped by German money and there is some danger that they will work on the blind masses of the people. But between these two extremes the liberal and democratic leaders are organizing with the support of a great majority of the Russian people. These elements will eventually lead Russia out of chaos to liberalism.

Russia is not now prepared for democracy but the people will learn with practice. The peasants have co-operated in their local governments for centuries. The Revolution is not yet completed. Through the years of severe testing Russia is being raised to a higher life.

In reply to a question from the audience, Mr. Miliukov said that while certain of the church hierarchy sympathize with the monarchists, the great mass of the Russian clergy support the democratic movement. He explained the coalition of the democratic element with Kolchak on the ground that the Kolchak movement started under a democratic impulse and when the leader failed them the democratic element quit the movement, as was evidenced in the circumstances of Kolchak's ultimate failure. The democratic leaders were inclined to support whatever anti-Bolshevik movement promised success, with the expectation of having a better opportunity, after the elimination of the Bolsheviks, to put their policy into effect. There is no possibility of the democratic elements' co-operating with the Bolsheviks, Mr. Miliukov concluded, because the purposes and methods of the latter are in absolute conflict with democracy. The two conditions for such a coalition would be (1) free elections for the soviets and, (2) abolition of the secret police.

JAN 30



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1922

NUMBER 2

Wednesday, January 11—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“Chinese Conditions and Chinese Aspirations”

Speaker:

Admiral TSAI TING-KAN

Admiral Tsai Ting-kan is a naval adviser of the Chinese delegation at the Washington Conference. He holds the position of Associated Director of the Revenue Council in the Chinese Government. His ability to speak the English language fluently is an advantage that his audience will appreciate.

Saturday, January 14—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Joint Town Meeting with the Woman's City Club

Subject:

“Refuse Disposal Problems”

Speakers:

MARY E. McDOWELL

Formerly Member of the City Waste Commission

and

SAMUEL A. GREELEY

Sanitary Engineer

Would you like to receive a post card notice of the Forum Programs at the City Club? Some members have found that the Bulletin announcement is laid aside early in the week and the date of an important meeting forgotten. A post card arriving at your desk on the day before the meeting will serve to remind you of what is going on at the Club. Send in your name if you wish to receive this free service.

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Vol. XV Monday, January 9, 1922 No. 2

Schuchardt Appointed Director

Rudolph F. Schuchardt has accepted the Directors' tender of the appointment to fill the vacancy on the Board of Directors. Since he became a member in 1909 the new Director has made a record of active participation in the civic work of the Club. He served as chairman of the City Planning Committee during a period of important activities. As chairman of a special committee appointed in 1917 by President Moulton to study and make recommendations regarding the committee organization and civic activities of the Club, he prepared a valuable report which has been of assistance in the determination of Club policy. The careful thought given by Mr. Schuchardt to these problems should make his counsel of much value in the present consideration of civic committee reorganization.

Chamber Music Concert

January 18, 8:00 P. M.

THE PHILHARMONIC STRING QUARTET

PROGRAM

Allegro non troppo.....Brahms
(From op. 51, No. 2)

Theme in variations.....Haydn
(From op. 42)

Allegretto VivaceBeethoven

(a) In Highest Thought.....Carl Thern

(b) MinuetValensin

Quartet in C major.....Mozart

I. Adagio-Allegro III. Minuet.

II. Andante Cantabile IV. Allegro Molto

Owing to the illness of Mr. Henri Shostac, the Shostac Quartet is unable to give our January concert, as planned. We are fortunate in being able to substitute the Philharmonic Quartet.

New Members

Robert Branard, Jr., Attorney.

G. H. Bridges, Sales Manager, Lake & Export Coal Sales Corporation.

Harry E. Brown, Bond Salesman, Chicago Trust Company.

D. W. Burgoon, Sales Engineer, Yeomans Brothers Company.

Robert N. Golding, Lawyer.

Paul Hassell, Lawyer, West & Eckhart.

George F. Hurley, Lawyer, Butler, Lamb, Foster & Pope.

E. A. Krevis, General Auditor, Sullivan Machinery Company.

James G. Linder, Designer, Morris Goldschmidt & Co.

E. J. Macintyre, Macintyre & Simpson, Advertising.

C. H. Myers, Salesman, The Richardson Company.

P. H. Myers, Assistant Director, Bureau of Commercial Economics, Inc.

C. A. Russell, Fire Loss Adjuster, Wagner & Glidden.

Joseph Taxis, Manager, Rapid Addressing Machine Co.

Mr. S. Marvin Hostler, Secy., Hostler Coal & Lumber Co.

Rev. George B. Safford, Supt., The Anti-Saloon League of Minneapolis.

S. T. Sugrue, Manager, Henry Bosch Company.

Chess Team Meets Defeat

A close race for the leadership of the Inter-Club Chess League has resulted from the decisive defeat of the City Club team by the Lawyers' Association last Tuesday evening. The unexpected (at least to us) happened when five of our players lost their matches. Mr. Sparrow was the only member of our team to come through with a victory. The defeat will only arouse our team to an even greater effort to gain another leg on the championship cup which decorates our chess corner.

The impression seems to be held by a few members that the Government tax on club memberships has been withdrawn this year. This is not the case and checks for dues should include the ten percent tax as is specified on the bill.

A Club rule to which attention needs to be called is the one which limits the issuance of guest cards to out of town friends of the members. Residents of Chicago cannot be given this privilege.

The School Text Books Situation

THE school text books situation arising out of the recent policy of the Board of Education was the subject of discussion in the City Club forum on Wednesday, January 4th. Superintendent Peter A. Mortenson discussed certain phases of the situation, more especially those of a professional nature.

The Dailey Law of 1917 was enacted to protect individual purchases of text books. It forbade the adoption as texts of books not registered, by sample and price, with the State Superintendent of Instruction. The Act of 1919, adopted by the voters of Chicago last year, requires the Board of Education to supply free text books to pupils in elementary and high schools.

The Superintendent has been working on a plan of relative scoring of texts to recommend to the Board for adoption and purchase. Standards were set up in a thousand points, and educators were asked to score all available texts, as to content, as to pedagogical value, as to illustrations, as to conformity with the Chicago course of study, and as to the important matters. From these scores the books were rated in order of relative merit, and the Superintendent asked that the Business Manager be directed to procure bids from publishers of desirable texts. Heretofore, it should be explained, because of considerations arising from individual purchasing, it has been the custom to have bound in one volume the subject matter of two or three years' work in a course. With free texts it was desirable to include but one year's work in a single book. The specification also provided for paper better than ordinarily used, of a tint best adapted to avoid eye strain, and a durable binding.

The bids received were considered first from the standpoint of cost, then of rank. The Superintendent recommended the book costing least if it were not of appreciatively lower quality. In one case he recommended the highest priced book, its value as a book being much greater and the difference of price but little.

Thus far the process was not unique. But the adoption of the recommendations without change by the Board was an unusual and an encouraging event. However, the adoption has been rescinded, due to a legal interpretation by the attorney of the Board—one of the three coordinate heads of school administration. The matter is open again.

At the same time as the rescission was made a resolution was adopted by the Board looking to the preparation and publication of texts by the Board. This course has been tried in the

states of California and Kansas, and the Superintendent has not derived much encouragement from the history of these attempts. In California the texts that were prepared were, in most cases, rejected by the teachers as unfit, and the plates are piled up. Thereafter the state undertook to buy the right to publish standard successful texts from publishers, leasing their plates. Under the constitution of California this is the only course left. In Kansas the story is parallel. This state now publishes the large editions from leased plates and buys other books.

If Chicago undertakes to prepare its own books, how long will it take? Most good texts are in preparation from one to five years. Texts hastily prepared have been adopted, but not because of educational merit. Meanwhile, the law is in effect and the Board must supply texts when the new semester opens in February. The Board cannot buy the old texts, for the publishers will not sell them at list prices. The pupils have bought at higher prices.

In answer to a question from the floor, the Superintendent said that the attorney's opinion held that the listing of the single large books heretofore used did not cost a portion of what the same book bound separately did.

Harris S. Keeler discussed the opinion briefly. He pointed out that when the motion to rescind the adoption of texts recommended by the Superintendent was under consideration, it developed that the technicality mentioned by Mr. Mortenson did not apply to the readers, which were on file. But the bid, which was at the price listed with the State Superintendent, contemplated the use of better paper and better binding than that of the sample book filed. The attorney held it could not be adopted.

Furthermore, the split books were filed later. The attorney held that there could be but one legal filing per year, and that on July 15. Thus a book filed July 16, 1921, could not be legally considered for adoption until after July 15, 1922.

The Superintendent was asked if the Board could lease plates of the books recommended by the Superintendent. He replied that the question was under consideration. He added that the Board has power to purchase what were known as supplementary texts, without regard to listed prices. It may be necessary to do this.

Mr. Keeler asked if the books recommended could be so purchased. Mr. Mortenson replied that there was a possibility of it. However, he remarked that some advantages arise from having a variety of texts, for use in different sections of the city.

The Liberal Movement in Japan

ON December 30 the City Club was privileged to hear an address by D. Tagawa, member of the Japanese Diet, liberal leader and editor, on the subject of liberalism in Japan. Mr. Tagawa was introduced by Director S. J. Duncan-Clark, and said in part as follows:

"The number of Japanese liberals is few, their power is small, and the movement has not advanced to the stage where we can believe it has changed the policies of the nation. Liberalism in Japan is as yet only a germ.

"In regard to the liberal element in the Diet, some say there are fifty members and others say one hundred. My belief is that there are not more than one dozen bona fide liberals, but I am sure this does not measure the strength of liberal thought in Japan. There are only 3,000,000 voters out of a total population of 57,000,000. The small proportion of voters is due to the property qualification requiring the payment of an annual direct tax of three yen (\$1.50). It indicates the poverty of the great mass of the Japanese people. When universal suffrage is secured there will be a great change of representation in the Diet.

"The Japanese people are just finding their voice. For centuries they have been taught to obey, to follow the command of the Cabinet and not to protest. There are already several strong men of positive progressive opinions who have greater and greater influence among the common people. As an evidence that this liberal movement is taking concrete form, there was formed just before I left Japan last September an Association for the Limitation of Armaments.

"When my colleague, Mr. Ozaki, presented to the last Diet his bill for disarmament, similar to the one championed by your Senator Borah, he was criticized by a large number of the members and his bill defeated by a huge majority. Mr. Ozaki addressed a public mass meeting held under the auspices of a group of students and professors of the Imperial University and the largest audience of its kind that ever assembled in Japan decided in favor of disarmament by a 9 to 1 vote. This indicates the tendency of thought among the young men of Japan. They stand for liberty. They now prepare to fight for freedom of speech, for social equality and justice.

"The occurrence of many and frequent strikes is another sign of growing liberalism. During the past year their number was over 500. For Japanese laborers, trained to obedience, to rebel so frequently against their employers is a new thing in our country. The workers are waking up to their rights as individuals.

"The Japanese women are insisting upon the same civil and moral rights that their husbands possess. One of the recent significant occurrences was a unique gathering of 5,000 women from all parts of our country in Osaka, on November 18th. They adopted a resolution for disarmament and they cabled Mr. Hughes to express congratulation for the opening of the disarmament conference at Washington. These Japanese women are awakening slowly but surely.

"Another evidence of the advancing liberal thought of Japan is to be found in the attitude on Shantung. It may surprise you to be told that a majority of the Japanese people think it right that Shantung should be returned to China. I do not understand why negotiations upon this matter have been prolonged so long.

"There are also many people in Japan who are insisting that home rule be established in Korea. I was told by a professor in the Imperial University that should you ask the law students of the University if Korea should be given her independence, 90 per cent of them would answer in the affirmative.

"One cause for this democratic advance everywhere manifest is the high cost of living. Generally speaking, the cost of living is higher in Japan than in America. If you ask me why living costs are so high, I should have to discuss logically the currency question, foreign trade, the tariff system, and that of credits. Nevertheless, the most powerful factor is the high cost of land. No farm land costs less than \$500 per acre. In the vicinity of Tokyo and Osaka it costs at least \$1,500 per acre. The biggest problem of Japan is the land question.

"Turning to the Conference, the reduction of armament expenditures is now assured. To eliminate the causes of war, which in my judgment are largely economic, we need a more broad and searching investigation, education of the masses, and more active effort. We are not fully satisfied with the Conference at present on that point. We need, I think, to cultivate an international mind. Heretofore each country has taught simply one nationalism—its own—and paid no attention to international understanding.

"A proposal with which we might begin is for an International University and an International Normal School, to be established with the co-operation and at the expense of all countries concerned, each country assuming to send a minimum number of students to be decided upon. Also an international language should be adopted, which should be taught in the schools and which could be used in international relations."



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VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1922

NUMBER 3

Tuesday, January 17—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“The Constitution Our Safeguard”

Speaker:

HARRY F. ATWOOD

Is there a growing distrust of democracy, as asserted by Dr. John Haynes Holmes in the Club forum two months ago? Many members want to hear the question discussed from another point of view. Mr. Atwood, who in the course of his address will answer Mr. Holmes, is a well known writer and lecturer on historical and political themes. Andrew R. Sherriff will be chairman of the meeting.

Wednesday, January 18—8:00 P. M.—in the Lounge

Chamber Music Concert

by the

PHILHARMONIC STRING QUARTET

Program

Allegro non troppo..... <i>Brahms</i>	(a) In Highest Thought..... <i>Carl Thern</i>
(From op. 51, No. 2)	(b) Minuet <i>Valensin</i>
Theme in variations..... <i>Haydn</i>	Quartet in C major..... <i>Mozart</i>
(From op. 42)	I. Adagio-Allegro III. Minuet
Allegretto Vivace <i>Beethoven</i>	II. Andante Cantabile IV. Allegro Molto

Saturday, January 21—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Joint Town-Meeting with Woman's City Club and Chicago Woman's Club

Subject:

“Industrial Schools for Sub-normal Children”

Speakers: Dr. HERMAN M. ADLER

of the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute

Judge MARY BARTELME

of the Juvenile Court

Dr. FRANK G. BRUNER

Assistant Superintendent of Schools, in charge of Special Schools

Miss LILLIAN TOBIN

Vice-president, Special Teachers' Club

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Vol. XV Monday, January 16, 1922 No. 3

New Members

Clifton R. Bechtel, Real Estate.

F. A. Brahm, Secy. & Treas., Platt & Brahm
Coal Co.

C. D. Hill, Chief Engineer, Board of Local
Improvements.

Norman M. Cottrell, President, Metal Craft
Mfg. Co.

John S. Cook, Mitchell Hutchins & Co.
(Bonds).

Earl C. Carlson, Patent Lawyer.

L. H. Puls, Salesman, American Seating
Company.

Herman H. Kroepelin, Department Manager,
Lyon & Healy.

Frederick C. French, Architect, The Arnold
Company.

William Lederer, V. P. & Treas., The A. J.
Alsdorf Corporation.

Dr. Arthur Lederer, Physician and Surgeon,
U. S. P. H. S.

E. P. VanHarlingen, Advertising Manager,
Edward Lyman Bill, Inc.

Lawrence Choate, Solicitor, Mutual Benefit
of New Jersey.

Dr. L. C. Gatewood, Physician.

Louis S. Schwartz, Advertising Executive,
Banner Tailoring Co.

Club Represented on Waste Commission

By an order passed December 28, 1921, the City Council created a new Commission on City Waste. The Commission will be composed of fifteen city officials and, in addition, the representatives of several civic organizations, including the City Club. It will be the duty of the

Commission to conduct, without delay, a comprehensive investigation as to all phases of the problem of the collection, transportation and final disposition of all city, trade and household wastes. The purpose of the Council's order is "to secure, through the co-operative efforts of executive and legislative branches of the City government, with the aid of representative civic organizations, constructive recommendations for improved service along efficient and economical lines."

Our National Parks

(A Communication)

December 29, 1921.

Editor of the City Club Bulletin:

It is with deep regret that I note in the Bulletin of December 19th the kind of attack made by Mr. Enos A. Mills on the National Park management.

It happens that I have had acquaintance with and admiration for Mr. Mills for many years, until by reason of personal pique he became angry at the National Park Service and promptly started to abuse it. Previously he had, after doing splendid service for the national forests, accumulated also animosity enough to virulently abuse everything the Forest Service did and does.

No one has more admiration for Mr. Mills than I have, and it has been a deep sorrow to see him become so obsessed that he has turned from constructive to destructive relationships in connection with the parks and forests which he served so well under sane relationships.

The impression Mr. Mills gives of the "bureaucratic management" in the national parks is not borne out by the facts, and the statement that "these national park monopolies are a menace to the morality of the West" is as untrue as it is obscure.

The American Civic Association has from the very first supported the idea of a unified park management. We deeply regret that for reasons which Mr. Mills certainly will not want publicly discussed, he should now be turning his great abilities toward the abuse of methods of management which are the best that it is practicable to have under present conditions, and under which the use, facilities and advantages of the National Parks are increasing annually in the most gratifying way.

I think I ought to caution the members of the Chicago City Club against placing any weight on Mr. Mills' loose allegations.

Yours truly,

J. HORACE MCFARLAND,

President, American Civic Association.

Aldermen Debate Prohibition

IS prohibition a failure in Chicago? This issue which was raised in the City Council by the Cermak resolution aroused great interest in the City Club forum on Friday, January 6, when it was debated by Aldermen Anton J. Cermak and John H. Lyle, "wet" and "dry" leaders, respectively, in the Council. Douglas Sutherland was the chairman of the meeting.

Aldermen Cermak opened the debate by making clear his position on the prohibition issue. He believes in home-rule and opposes the methods by which anti-saloon legislation has been "slipped over" the townships, counties, state and nation. Since the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act were passed he has waited two and a half years "to see the drys make good." In one respect he has helped them, namely, in finding means to replace part of the \$7,000,000 revenue from saloon license fees, for the loss of which they have failed to accept the responsibility.

The actual situation is, as everybody knows, said Alderman Cermak, that prohibition does not prohibit. There is just as much liquor sold today as ever before. Drunkenness is more prevalent now than ever in the history of Chicago. The County jail is overcrowded; the house of correction is crowded to such an extent that the John Worthy school is needed for the housing of prisoners. The "drys" told us that prohibition would mean fewer policemen and the end of crime. But the Chief of Police says the city needs a thousand additional policemen and that two hundred more for next year are indispensable.

It is not un-American, the same speaker said, to oppose prohibition. As alderman, he represents the sentiment of the people in his ward. Other aldermen do the same and that accounts for the fifty-six votes cast for the Council resolution. The sentiment of the people in all large cities and in many of the country towns is in favor of beer and light wines. The people of Chicago resent others telling them what to do. They may not carry through an amendment, but they can put it to a vote of the people and refer the resolution to other cities. In five days ten cities have passed similar resolutions and, he predicted, in a month every other large city will follow Chicago's example and Congressmen will take notice.

Alderman Lyle quoted numerous statistics to show that prohibition is not a failure. He reported the closing of fifty-five Neale institutes for the cure of drunkenness and many Keeley cure establishments. Twenty-four workhouses have also been closed, certainly for a reason, he

said, and even our own Washingtonian Home (which Mr. Cermak declared has been reopened). Alderman Lyle stated that during the first year of prohibition the number of prisoners in 24 penitentiaries was reduced 7 per cent, and in 11 reformatories 11 per cent. Crime decreased 50 per cent in Denver, arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct diminished more than 70 per cent in Boston. During the same period fifty-nine large cities, including Chicago, showed a slight decrease in total arrests and a large decrease of arrests for drunkenness. Statistics from all parts of the country disprove statements in the Council resolution.

At least thirty-three governors, Alderman Lyle said, testify to the beneficial results of prohibition. Their published statements give some indication of what their answers would be if Alderman Cermak's resolution were sent out as proposed. From 526 letters of inquiry sent to labor leaders in all parts of the country, 345 replies affirmed the benefits which workingmen have derived from prohibition.

According to Alderman Lyle's observation, his ward is an instance of the efficiency of prohibition. The stores that have replaced the saloon serve the greater needs of the people. Nothing, he said, would corrupt politics more than the return of the saloon. There is not an economic argument on the side of the saloon. The American people have spoken and there is less and less danger of repealing the law as time goes on. Non-enforcement of the law is demoralizing and has no place in a clean, upright, well administered city.

The rebuttal brought out the fact that discrepancies between the aldermen's figures were due to differences in sources and dates. Alderman Cermak gained the biggest laugh of the day when he explained the reason for the prosperity of Peoria since prohibition went into effect—a fact emphasized by Alderman Lyle. "Certainly the bank clearings have increased," he said. "That is because those who buy hip liquor have to pay the distillers more money for it."

Chess Team Tied for Second Place

The City Club Chess Team jumped to a tie for a second place in the Inter-Club Chess League by its 4-2 victory over the Illinois Athletic Club last Tuesday evening. Messrs. Sparrow, Dennis, May, Buck, Butterfield and Gibling played for the City Club. At the conclusion of one-half of the games scheduled for the season, the Hamilton Club has 22 points to its credit, while the City Club and the Lawyers Association have 18½ points each.

Chinese Conditions and Chinese Aspirations

THE statement of Charles R. Crane in the Club forum a month ago that the Chinese are a humorous and charming people was borne out by the address of Admiral Tsai Ting-Kau last Wednesday noon. Seldom, if ever, has a speaker at the Club been received with greater enthusiasm than China's naval delegate to the Washington Conference. Vice-President Laird Bell introduced the speaker of the day and Mr. Crane, who was called upon for a few words in conclusion, proposed a toast to the prosperity of China and the longevity of the United States.

Admiral Tsai Ting-Kau spoke on the subject, "Chinese Conditions and Chinese Aspirations." The awakening of China to the progress of the modern world, he said, started in 1905 after the Russo-Japanese war. The cause of the Revolution of 1911 was racial as well as political. The Manchus were overthrown because they were of a different race, rather than because they had not ruled as well as the Chinese dynasties. Today there would be no dread of the Japanese if they would come into China in a body, for they would be completely merged. China's capacity to absorb other nations is exemplified in the manner in which a large body of Jews have been absorbed in central China. The lines of differentiation are being gradually eliminated through improved transportation, inter-marriage and education. In the past twenty years great strides have been made in all of the provinces, most of all in education. Associations of students, bankers, business men and journalists have begun to discuss the needs and aspirations of China.

The Chinese people take the Conference very seriously. Their parting words to their delegates were: "Make the Conference a success—if you don't, don't come back." This kind of spirit leads a representative of a neighboring power to say: "My nation moves with apprehension the awakening of four hundred million people." His conscience told the story, the Admiral added, for if these four hundred million awake and take revenge there will not be much left of the other.

The internal affairs of China are not as troubled as Americans imagine. There are no economic blockades and no troops; the fighting is on paper between the politicians. The Chinese people are actually all together. For instance, a government official in Peking rents his house in Canton to an officer of the south, and on the first of every month receives a money order for \$60.00. Such is the "civil war"—a very civil one!

Admiral Tsai Ting-Kau declared that the knots which have tied China will be gradually

loosened. Since 1842, when the victors of the Opium War dictated the first treaty, China has been harnessed by foreign special interests. America is the only power that has held to an unselfish policy. While one nation interprets the open-door policy to mean the opening of China's markets for fair trade, another thinks it means the opening of China's resources for outsiders to help themselves. Even America was inveigled into recognizing the special interests of Japan in China, without meaning, of course, to recognize a title by right of propinquity to the ripe fruits of the near-by orchard.

Through the efforts of America, China will get justice and fair play. The restoration of her post-offices and some of her commercial rights are assured. No longer will the smuggling, the robbing of revenue and the drug-poisoning of the people continue unabated through one hundred independent post-office lines which China does not control. Soon, also, the foreign troops now stationed everywhere in China will be eliminated. China will have control of her railroads. Although the Shantung Railroad question now stands in a dead-lock, China will finally obtain the right to buy this railroad outright. The Chinese people will accept nothing less because they know what that fifty percent share and interest means. It is like the proposal of one man to another: "You furnish the hops; I'll furnish the water. Then when it is done, I'll take the liquid and you can have the hops back."

The Admiral expressed great appreciation of America's aid in famine relief and, especially, of the gifts and services of Minister Crane, who initiated the International Relief Commission. He also praised the work of the Rockefeller Foundation and its wonderful new building which blends the artistic beauty of the Orient with the comfortable utility of the Occident.

If China does not obtain the rights due her from the Conference, the speaker concluded, it will not be for lack of support from the American government, strongly backed by public opinion. China has always appreciated America's traditional policy of sympathy and friendship. The Admiral has sometimes thought that Uncle Sam had gotten into a hornets' nest as the result of the calling of the Conference, but out of the divergent interests and wranglings will come a new era, bringing to China the gradual restoration of the greater part of her rights. China must now put her house in order and emulate America, so as to prove herself worthy of America's friendship and support.

JAN 23 1922



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JAN. 23, 1922

NUMBER 4

Monday, January 23—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“The French Naval Situation and Policy”

Speaker:

Admiral DEBON

Fortune smiles upon us again. Our guest on Monday will be the distinguished French admiral who has been sitting in the Washington Conference as plenipotentiary for the French government in all naval matters. He is described by William Hard as one of the most charming and impressive characters in the Conference. David R. Forgan will be the chairman of the meeting.

Wednesday, January 25—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“The Mountaineer—His Past, Present and Future”

Speaker:

Dr. JONATHAN C. DAY

Dr. Day was born in the mountains of Kentucky. He had two brothers shot in feuds and has been, himself, a target of feudists. For ten years he has been at the head of the Labor Temple, on the east side, New York City. Dr. Day is an eloquent speaker. There isn't a dull moment while he is on his feet.

New Members

Horace Rublee, Western Electric Company, Production work.

M. E. Ream, Efficiency Engineer, Leffingwell-Ream Company.

Newton Jenkins, Lawyer.

P. D. Townsend, Sales Engineer, Yeomans Brothers Company.

Albert J. Weisberg, Lawyer.

Gaylord M. Gates, Credit Dept., Walworth Mfg. Co.

Lee R. Holly, Assistant Manager, Intertype Corp.

James MacMurray, State Senator 5th District, President Acme Steel Goods Company.

Martin D. Stevers, Staff of Editorial Dept., F. E. Compton Company.

Rudolf A. Clemen, Associate Editor, Food Trade Publishing Co.

Herbert E. Bickel, Sales Manager, Harris-Dillavou-Diamond Co.

F. L. Gehr.

Robert Trier, Klee, Rogers, Wile & Loeb, Insurance.

A. I. Silander, Land Surveyor & Civil Engineer.

William S. Thurber, Aldis & Co., Real Estate.

C. H. Chilton, Editor, *Agricultural Journal*.

Peter J. Dunne, Service Superintendent, Rothschild & Company.

Davis G. McCarn, Asst. Sec'y & Mgr., Assets Producing Company.

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

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By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

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Telephone: Harrison 8278

EVERETT W. LOTHROP, Editor

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President F. B. JOHNSTONE
Vice-President LAIRD BELL
Treasurer FRED G. HEUCHLING
Secretary HENRY F. TENNEY

DIRECTORS

Francis X. Busch
Frederick Dickinson
S. J. Duncan-Clark
Morris L. Greeley
Max Loeb
George H. Mead
H. A. Millis
R. F. Schuchardt

Vol. XV Monday, January 23, 1922 No. 4

Three Important Matters

THE City Club Committee on the Constitutional Convention, with the endorsement of the Directors of the Club, has addressed letters to the members of the Constitutional Convention, stating its desire to bring the following matters to the attention of the Convention:

1. The committee is of the opinion that one of the most important things to be accomplished by the Constitutional Convention is the simplification of the process for the amendment of the new constitution. The committee does not feel that all barriers should be thrown down, but is of the opinion that the amending process may be made much easier than at present without destroying in any manner the proper distinctions between constitutions and statutes; and that the simplification of the amending process is necessary in order that the state may progress by meeting changing conditions in the future. In order to accomplish this purpose the committee recommends that the amending clause adopted by the Constitutional Convention make at least two changes from the amending clause in the present constitution:

- (a) That the General Assembly be authorized to propose amendments to three articles of the constitution at the same session; and
 - (b) That a proposed amendment shall be adopted if approved by a majority of those voting thereon at a general election, if such majority is equal to 25 per cent of the total vote in the election.
2. The committee is opposed to the proposal of the convention relating to one-election-a-year. This opposition is not based upon objection to

the reduction in the number of elections; but the committee is of the opinion that the new constitution should be so framed as to give legislative discretion in this matter, rather than to place in the constitution itself details as to the dates and the number of elections. The committee feels strongly that nothing should be done by the Constitutional Convention to destroy the present non-partisan law for the election of aldermen in the City of Chicago; and that nothing should be done to interfere with the extension of the non-partisan principle to other municipal officers and to judicial officers. The one-election-a-year proposal as it has been tentatively approved by the Constitutional Convention would accomplish the purpose of destroying the existing non-partisan law and of preventing the extension of the principle embodied in such legislation.

3. It is the judgment of the committee that each important and controversial issue acted upon by the Constitutional Convention should be separately submitted to the people. The work of the Convention should not be submitted in such a manner that strong opposition to some of the proposed changes may defeat all of the work of the Convention, and thus result in the incurring of a heavy expenditure by this state without result.

Committee Indorses Almert Plan

The following resolution was passed by the Transportation Committee of the City Club and approved by the Directors on January 17:

WHEREAS, the City Club Committee on Transportation has had before it the proposal made by Mr. Harold Almert to the Local Transportation Committee of the City Council with regard to the staggering of office hours for the purpose of extending the period of heaviest traffic mornings and evenings, and thus to distribute the peak load on the transportation system and afford greater accommodations to the public, and,

WHEREAS, the Committee finds this proposal to have much merit and to afford real possibilities for immediate relief without in any way postponing or interfering with the more fundamental solution of the whole transportation problem,

Therefore, be it Resolved, that this conclusion be communicated to the Local Transportation Committee of the City Council and to the Chicago Association of Commerce with the earnest recommendation that it be given serious consideration, and with the assurance that the Transportation Committee of the City Club desires to co-operate in making it effective.

Kuss to Serve on Waste Commission

The Board of Directors has appointed and received the acceptance of R. H. Kuss to serve as the representative of the City Club upon the new City Waste Commission. Mr. Kuss is an engineer and has been active in the civic committee work in the City Club and in the Western Society of Engineers. His knowledge of the problems to be faced will make him an asset to the Commission.

The Billiard Tournament

The billiard tournament which has been in progress during the past few weeks has aroused considerable interest. The top half of the standing is as follows:

Won Lost		Won Lost	
Morrison	12 0	Salsman	7 4
Sanborn	6 1	Burlingame ..	4 3
Pellet	9 2	Vollmer	2 1
Grossman ...	8 3	Cone	1 0

The close fight for first place in the Interclub Chess League will continue this week. The City Club team is scheduled to play the Elks' Team on Tuesday evening at the Elks headquarters.

Another Delightful Concert

The Philharmonic String Quartet is gradually teaching the City Club audience to enjoy deeper musical programs. On the evening of January 18th three numbers selected from Brahms, Beethoven and Mozart were of the heavier and more advanced variety. It was a compliment to the audience that the four movements of the Mozart quartet in C major should have been placed on the program, for in an earlier concert only one movement was given. Beethoven's Allegretto Vivace, opus. 59, was beautifully played and greatly appreciated. The lighter numbers by Haydn, Carl Thern and Valensin were melodious and entertaining. The lovely Haydn Serenade, Traumerei, always a favorite, and Mendelssohn's Canzonetta were generously rendered as encores—together making one of the most delightful and interesting concerts of the season.

The Quartet played with their accustomed charm. We marvel at the exquisite tone, and the seemingly perfect unison. They like to play for us and we certainly like to hear them.

More members and guests should take advantage of these concerts. In order to make the opportunity especially attractive, the Music Committee offers for sale tickets for the four remaining concerts at the price of one dollar.

The Constitution Our Safeguard

Closer study of the Constitution of the United States, was the remedy urged by Harry F. Atwood, who spoke in the Club forum last Tuesday noon, for the growing anxiety over industrial problems. If the people knew as much about the Constitution, he said, as they do about baseball, we could all go to sleep without a thought of our serious problems.

Mr. Atwood said he agreed with Mr. Holmes that there is a growing distrust of democracy, adding that there ought to be, for he could see no reason for regarding democracy as anything but chaos.

"The men who wrote the Constitution," said Mr. Atwood, "were more afraid of democracy than they were of autocracy and showed it very clearly. There is not a word in the Constitution about democracy. The founders of our government gave us a republic, which is an entirely different thing from a democracy. No such thing as democracy was contemplated under our Constitution and for the first hundred years after it was adopted, we were the most normal people on earth. The whole world looked on in admiration at the progress we made in the science of government.

"In every field in which we are making progress there is no democracy. That democracy means chaos is just as certain as the law of gravitation. Russia is today a good example of a democracy."

Mr. Atwood made an interesting analogy between popular government and the national game of baseball. Baseball, he said, is played according to the rules of the game. The decision of the umpire is final. Invariably the sympathies of the bleachers are with the home team. When the umpire makes a decision 90 per cent of the people in the bleachers voice their protest. Suppose the umpire should stop and say that he heard a great wave of popular sentiment coming from the bleachers against his ruling, therefore he would leave it to the bleachers to decide. What would happen to the game in that event? It would not be a game, it would be a mob. It is the same with placing government directly in the hands of the people. It would destroy government as surely as the rule of the bleachers would kill baseball.

Andrew R. Sherriff was the chairman of the meeting.

The City Club is invited to co-operate in the joint civil service meeting to be held by the Illinois League of Women Voters and other civic organizations at the Woman's City Club on Monday, January 30, at 7:30 p. m.

Refuse Disposal Problems

THE Saturday Town Meeting that was held at the City Club a week ago brought to the attention of the members of the co-operating organizations the important matter of Chicago's refuse disposal problems. "The Forgotten Exhibit," consisting of photographs of Chicago's streets and alleys actually taken during the days of the "Pageant of Progress," was shown at the City Club for the first time and will remain for all to see during the present week. Mary E. McDowell and Samuel A. Greeley, the speakers of the day, set forth the needs of the present situation and suggested methods of approaching the problems. Fred G. Heuchling, treasurer of the Club, introduced the speakers.

Miss McDowell said that the present methods of operation are tolerated only because public opinion is not alive to the situation. The dumps and other unpleasant features of the system are segregated in districts where the people live who are unaccustomed to protest. The City's contract with a private company in 1905 became so lucrative to the latter and such a source of nuisance to the public that in 1913 the City was forced to buy the reduction plant at the Bride-well and to undertake municipal operation. The incineration plant at 95th Street and Stony Island Avenue stands partly constructed, a memorial to the City's bad policy. The city administration has never taken the full matter seriously.

The service in Chicago is both economically inefficient and unsanitary. There is no sufficient reason for the great difference in operating efficiency between Chicago and Cleveland. While the income in Chicago was \$2.56 per ton, Cleveland was receiving \$6.06 per ton. More recently the loss in Chicago is \$6.11 per ton and the gain in Cleveland, \$.58 per ton. Even during the war, while the prices of waste products were high, Chicago did not make a profit.

What can the new City Waste Commission accomplish? Citizens should urge the new commission to begin with the good plan which was worked out in 1914 by the former commission. The immediate program is first, to improve the collection system, which is very bad, as everybody realized last summer. The second step is to experiment in one district so as to work out the best plan for the whole city. Another step is to centralize authority, doing away with the contract system and eliminating ward lines. The whole problem comes back to the arousing of the citizens to demand intelligent action.

Mr. Greeley also emphasized the difficulty of getting public opinion interested in the problems of waste disposal. He discussed some of the

fundamentals with the object of giving his audience a proper prospective. The refuse disposal problem has four parts: (1) House treatment and householders' co-operation; (2) collection, which involves 75 per cent of the total cost of the service; (3) transportation, (4) disposal of waste. The problem must be judged, first, as to sanitation of service; second, as to the matter of economy; and in the third place, some consideration must be given to matters of local expediency.

Chicago needs a general plan for garbage disposal. This was done in a large measure in 1914, but the problem is continual and requires constant re-adjustment to meet the City's changing needs. The new commission should be of great assistance in solving the problem. It should serve as a bridge between the administrative organization and the general community of householders. It can do for the community in one field what the Chicago Plan Commission is doing in another. The essential consideration is to get the existing machinery to work efficiently, to improve the collection service by district experimentation, and to make a critical study of operating methods. The service may not be made self-supporting, but it offers great possibilities of improvement, economic as well as sanitary.

Zoning Apothegms

By CHARLES B. BALL

Zoning sells a town. An unzoned town is like a dead stock of goods on the shelves.

Zoning is a flexible harness in which city expansion works; it may be adjusted in case it galls or frets at any point.

Zoning will flatten out the human pyramid, which congestion has created in a crowded portion of the city.

Zoning substitutes method for chance, symmetry for confusion, progression for patch work, and order for chaos in city development.

Zoning affords for the poor man such security from nuisances and invasions as the rich may provide at great expense.

The year 1921, from a health standpoint, was a good year for the people of Chicago, marking as it does the lowest death rate, 11, in the history of the city. This means that there were 3,875 fewer deaths from all causes last year than there were in 1920. The figures, unrevised, are as follows: Deaths, 1921, 30,870; 1920, 34,745; rate for 1921, 11; for 1920, 12.7. There were 73,764 cases of the communicable diseases reported for the year, as against 109,788 for 1920, a reduction of 36,024 cases, thus indicating a marked improvement in the sickness rate for the entire year.—*Bulletin Department of Health.*



The City Club Bulletin

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VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JAN. 30, 1922

NUMBER 5

Wednesday, February 1—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“Public Opinion in Europe Concerning America”

Speaker:

Miss JANE ADDAMS

The City Club will give Miss Addams a warm welcome. She will tell some impressions from her last summer's visit to the central and southeastern European countries.

Saturday, February 4—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

**“The Dance Hall Problem and the Proposed
Dance Hall Ordinance”**

Speakers:

Miss JESSIE BINFORD

Superintendent, Juvenile Protective League.

FRANK CASPER

Secretary, Ball Room Proprietors' Association.

Alderman E. I. FRANKHAUSER

Member of the Judiciary Committee, City Council.

City Club of Chicago Is Seeking Executive Secretary

By order of the Directors, the following statement is being widely circulated:

Mr. C. A. Dykstra, until recently Executive Secretary of the City Club of Chicago, has resigned in order to take up similar work on the Pacific Coast. The Club is now actively seeking a successor to Mr. Dykstra.

Since its organization in 1907 the City Club of Chicago has been an active factor in bringing about improved conditions in municipal affairs, and in centering public attention upon civic problems. Its work is always conducted on a non-partisan basis and usually through civic committees. Its Board of Directors is now developing a program of activities for the Club that is designed to revive public interest in the City's problems, and again to bring effectively to bear that active participation in public affairs on the part of disinterested and informed citizens that has largely been lost of recent years because of the distractions of the World War. The Club has a membership of about two thousand and occupies its own building.

The Directors desire to secure a man fitted by training, experience, and temperament for the important work of Executive Secretary. A special committee has been chosen to make a survey of the field. This committee invites inquiries from qualified persons who are interested and will gladly supply further information upon request. All inquiries will be held in strictest confidence and should be addressed to F. B. JOHNSTONE, President.

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Vol. XV Monday, January 30, 1922 No. 5

Club Notes

The Music Committee offers tickets for the four remaining Chamber Music concerts at the price of one dollar. Ask your friends who attend our concerts if this is not the most attractive musical "buy" of the season. The concerts will be given alternately by the Philharmonic and the Shostac quartets on the third Wednesdays of the next four months.

Club members have the privilege of bringing any gentleman guests to the Club for luncheon. The recent notice in the Bulletin regarding the issuance of guest cards should not be misconstrued as applying to luncheon guests. The Club is open to ladies on Saturday noons only and for dinner every evening.

Director S. J. Duncan-Clark represented the City Club and made brief remarks at the opening session of the School of Citizenship conducted by the Illinois League of Women Voters. In regard to this organization it is interesting to note that Miss Edith Rockwood, formerly of the Woman's City Club, is the new secretary.

The chess team was again victorious in its contest with the Elks last Tuesday evening. Messrs. Denis, May, Starr, Buck, Butterfield and Gibling recorded five victories out of six games to help us get to the top of the standing.

A new acquisition to the Library is the book, "Abraham Lincoln and New Constitutional Government," which was received with the compliments of the author, Bartow A. Ulrich.

We regret to announce the death, on January 10, of Charles T. Malcolmson, president of the Malcolmson Engineering and Machine Corp.

The Southern Mountaineers

IN the concluding words of Chairman A. B. Pond, "no measure of greater and more immediate importance has been presented to the Club" than the situation of three million Americans, isolated in the mountains of the South, as described by Dr. Jonathan C. Day in the Club forum on Wednesday, January 25. The speaker of the day is a mountaineer by birth, one of the few who have made contacts with the outside world, and now he is pleading for educational facilities, like those offered by Berea College in Kentucky, to meet this essential need of the mountaineers. Dr. Day told stories of life in the mountains that made a great impression upon his audience.

No problem in America is more serious, said Dr. Day, than that presented by a bloc of three million ignorant and illiterate people in an isolated territory, ninety per cent of which is owned and operated by outsiders. There is no darker picture in American life than these poor, homeless, and at the same time, best blooded Americans, digging a living out of the hillsides, with memories that a little while ago they owned every foot of this land.

The three factors in the building of a civilization are natural resources, natural endowment of the people and culture. The mountaineers have the first two in abundance but they lack the third, and because this third factor in the series of multiples is zero the product is zero. As far as America is concerned, the mountaineer has been lost for 150 years, except in times of national crisis.

In the mountains today one finds names that are great in American history. The part the mountaineers played in the Revolution is well known. In the Civil War they supplied 350,000 soldiers for the Union Army. When the World War came every man that was qualified for service was found with the colors before the first draft in many of the counties where there was not a mile of good dirt road. Twenty-one per cent of the mountaineer soldiers could not read.

There is only one way to bring the mountaineer out into the world and that is by education. Berea College and others like it are doing this. This college, which was founded 65 years ago, now has 2,675 students, 1,801 of them from the Kentucky mountains. It has been a great influence in breaking up the feuds which no longer exist in southeast Kentucky. It is sending teachers and other graduates back into the hills, which means the development of trained native leadership. Berea is fundamentally American. There's an opportunity now to help in its work.

The French Naval Situation and Policy

THE City Club was honored on Monday, January 23, in having Admiral Ferdinand de Bon, chief naval adviser of the French delegation to the Washington Conference, come to explain the French naval policy. The keynote of the Admiral's address was that France has already reduced naval armaments to the minimum consistent with safety and the other powers cannot, with justice, ask her to make further sacrifices. Admiral de Bon made a strong appeal that France should not be misunderstood by the American people. France hates war, he declared. Of all the nations she has suffered most from the last war. Her representatives came to Washington to work for the establishment of the best basis of peace.

In 1914 France had 23 capital ships at sea, 8 in construction, and 5 beginning construction. Realizing the necessity of economy at the end of the war, France set aside her building program and put away all but ten capital ships, making a decrease of 455,000 tons. The French position before the Conference was that she would make no increase of capital ships, only replacing the ten old ships of 355,000 tonnage with the same number of new ships of equal tonnage. The Conference decided to allow France only 175,000 tons of capital ships and to this France agreed. The sacrifice that France made is even more apparent in consideration of her program of forty years' standing, calling for 28 capital ships of 700,000 tonnage, an amount large indeed, but only one-third as great as Britain's. France has accepted naval reduction to one-fourth of her normal strength, thus offering immense proof of her good-will and her friendship for the United States.

In regard to light ships, cruisers, etc., the limit of concession was set at 330,000 tons when the war council of France met to study what reduction was possible. France now has 280,000 tons of light ships, all nearly worn out and soon to be replaced. An increase of 50,000 tons for France is not excessive, especially in view of the 117,000 tonnage increase allowed Japan and a proportionally large allowance for the United States and Great Britain.

The question of submarines has been the chief point of difference. An advisory report which was wisely prepared by representative Americans placed the reasonable limit for proper use of submarines at 90,000 tonnage. France accepted this figure. It means about ninety submarines, not a great amount when it is considered that on account of repairs, etc., only one-fifth can be at sea at one time. The Conference asked

France to limit herself to 30,000 tons of submarines. This is nothing; it means only six or seven at sea to meet France's continental and colonial needs. Her insistence for a submarine tonnage of 90,000 does not mean that France is going to build them immediately. She has built only five since the war while the United States has built 44 in addition to 42 more laid down, and Great Britain has built 41. Does this show that France has adopted a policy of madness and reckless expenditure?

France is a maritime nation. The criticism that she needs no navy in addition to her large army is not well founded. She has the same political reasons for a navy that America and England have. As a colonial power, France ranks second, and ahead of the United States. The population of her colonies numbers sixty millions, almost twice as many as her native population. France needs, more than any other nation, to recover her commerce, and it is acknowledged that commerce follows the flag. France knows her own interests; she has no intention of building beyond what she can afford. Her acts speak for themselves. Since the beginning of the war France's naval construction has been forty times less than Great Britain's or Japan's, and one hundred times less than the United States'. Two naval yards have been scrapped and turned over to industry.

Critics of France represent her as the monster that keeps the submarine alive. The fact is that every power except Great Britain has opposed the abolition of the submarine. As the American report stated, "it has a vital duty to fulfill; it must and will remain." France is not in exact agreement with the terms of the American proposition, but is close to it; there is very slight difference between the two positions.

The French representatives cannot ask their people to forget their traditions of having been first on the seas for centuries and accept a maritime situation inferior to that of 1914. They cannot say to a suffering people who are trying with perfect calm and great wisdom to recover from the war, "You can't recover; you can no longer be active at sea." The French people want only to live; they hate rivalry and war. Cannot America put herself in France's place? The two peoples are really in complete accord of feelings. Let them work closely together for the ideals which both hold dear. France wants to be judged truly and wisely and is determined that the love that has bound the two republics together since the birth of the United States shall never be shaken.

Schools for Sub-Normal Children

A well attended Town Meeting on Saturday noon, January 18, discussed the question of industrial schools for sub-normal children in Chicago. Dr. Herman M. Adler was chairman of the meeting and the other speakers were Judge Mary Bartelme of the Juvenile Court, Miss Lillian Tobin, vice president of the Special Teacher's Club, and Dr. Frank G. Bruner, head of the Special Schools of the Board of Education.

Dr. Adler spoke briefly of the problem from a scientific point of view. He pointed out that new methods enable sub-normal children in apparently hopeless conditions to do constructive things. This development has led to a general feeling of optimism in regard to the treatment of the sub-normal problem. Nevertheless a serious situation exists and must be met. Tests show that there are twice as many sub-normal children as those of superior mentality. The problem is not one of classification, but how to fit the sub-normal children into the life of the community. If they are to live useful lives they must be kept from the vicious directions into which sub-normals naturally drift. Theoretical remedies have been suggested but the test is the way in which they work. Special industrial schools offer a promising solution for training sub-normal children for useful work.

Miss Bartelme spoke from the point of view of a layman whose duty it is to decide whether the sub-normal girl that comes before the court can be adjusted to family life or must be committed to an institution. Out of her experience she told of many cases in which the City is not prepared to supply the needed remedy. State and private institutions are doing in a wonderful way for a limited number of cases what ought to be done for all. In the present situation many children have to wait in the detention home for the opportunity of commitment to an institution. It is pitiful to have seen 200 parents in court ask in vain that something be done for their mentally defective children. The same speaker quoted Dr. Caldwell to the effect that there are 30,000 feeble-minded children in Illinois while only 5,000 can be cared for. When it has been demonstrated what splendid things can be taught these children, and what happy and useful lives they can live, the community ought to accept the responsibility for meeting the situation.

Miss Tobin described the work of the special schools for sub-normal children. Such a school is organized to care for the several types of children—the over-sensitive, the violent, and those who want to take no part in school activities; in short, the children who react badly to their

environment. Various forms of hand-work are carried on. It is found that this work is a key to the child's mind. In the Special Schools Division the work is quite general in character and is accomplishing much. The object is not to push the children ahead in regular grade work but to meet their individual requirements. The need is for more and better buildings and equipment.

Dr. Bruner spoke of industrial training for the older sub-normal children in the public schools. He said that there are in connection with the public schools 107 classes for sub-normal or mentally deficient children with an enrollment of over 2,000. It is the policy of the superintendent's office to open classes for sub-normal children whenever from twelve to twenty can be gathered together. The new legislation which requires that before getting a work permit a child must have completed the work of the sixth grade debars most sub-normals from remunerative employment before they reach the age of sixteen. They are unable to do much with the three R's, but can be taught hand or industrial work. It is the plan to establish industrial schools for the older sub-normals as soon as the school building shortage is somewhat relieved. When these are provided it will be possible to prepare every sub-normal boy or girl at the age of sixteen, who is fit to circulate in society, to support himself and to maintain a fairly independent existence. One of these schools will be opened shortly on each of the three sides of the city.

A discussion from the floor lasted an hour after the conclusion of the main speeches. Dr. McMillan, Mrs. Temple, Miss Montgomery and Mr. Moss spoke at some length; the last two, especially, emphasized the need for more equipment and for a broader treatment of the problem by the Board of Education.

The continued activity of the Chicago Real Estate Board in its promotion of zoning is assured under the administration of the new President, John R. McGill. The new Zoning Committee continues in service its veteran chairman, Charles M. Nichols and also includes Henry T. Carr, Ivan O. Ackley, Paul C. Loeber, E. D. LaTourneaux and Wm. Zelosky, all strong advocates of zoning. It is the purpose of the committee to collect zoning material from many sources and put in service a library for the convenience of its members. It has employed an engineer, Mr. Jacob L. Crane Jr., a graduate of the University of Michigan, to act as technical advisor. Mr. Crane has had considerable field experience and has also taken additional training in city planning and zoning.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEB. 6, 1922

NUMBER 6

Tuesday, February 7—7:30 P. M.—in the Lounge

Exhibition of Simultaneous Chess

JOSE CAPABLANCA

World's Chess Champion

All chess players are invited to come and bring their own boards and men.

Wednesday, February 8—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“Outstanding Problems in Latin America”

Speaker:

SAMUEL G. INMAN

Dr. Inman has traveled very extensively in the Latin-American countries. He knows their leading men and has a good grasp of their problems.

Thursday, February 9—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“Amateurism or Professionalism in College Sports”

Speaker:

AMOS ALONZO STAGG

Director of Athletics, University of Chicago

A Chance for Every City Club Man to Help An Ex-Service Man

Do up a bundle of a pair of old shoes, an overcoat, or suit, and any other clothes you can spare, and bring them to the City Club this week.

There are large numbers of ex-service men on the street of Chicago who are inadequately clothed and suffering from exposure. American Legion Headquarters call our attention to the fact that every day about fifty ex-soldiers are coming to them in need of clothing. The supply is not nearly sufficient to meet the demand.

A committee of ex-service men in the City Club is going to see to it that the Club participates in this work on a large scale. Bring in your bundle this week without waiting for them to call upon you. Just leave your bundle with the doorman. It will be sent without delay to make some man comfortable.

The situation is one that demands immediate attention. Such an appeal needs to be made only once. Let's make "Bundle Week" a big, quick success.

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

Telephone: Harrison 8278

EVERETT W. LOTHROP, Editor

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Vice-President LAIRD BELL
Treasurer FRED G. HEUCHLING
Secretary HENRY F. TENNEY

DIRECTORS

Francis X. Busch	Max Loeb
Frederick Dickinson	George H. Mead
S. J. Duncan-Clark	H. A. Millis
Morris L. Greeley	R. F. Schuchardt

Vol. XV Monday, February 6, 1922 No. 6

New Members

Paul Heilman, Rapid Addressing Machine Company.

F. E. Frain, Director, Economy Life Insurance Company.

F. A. Elmore, Western Manager, Houston Coal Company.

J. C. Crummey, Public Accountant and Organizer, Bates Expanded Steel Truss Company.

Perry Dryden, Bond Salesman, E. H. Rollins & Sons.

Howard W. Evans, Mechanical Engineer, Whitney & Ford.

F. K. Haycock, Vice-President, Metropolitan Lumber Company.

R. M. Brown, Traveling Salesman, W. W. Kimball Company.

Felix Willy, Manager, *The Hotel Monthly*.

Franklyn Meine, Graduate Student, Assistant, School of Commerce, University of Chicago.

William Stone, Willcox, Peck & Hughes, Insurance Broker.

Robert E. Divine, Chemist, Armour Soap Works.

A. S. Behrman, Industrial Chemist, International Filter Co.

L. M. Beale, Buyer, Marshall Field & Co.

For a Bigger Forum Attendance

The Bulletin's request for the names of members who would like to receive postcard notices of the forum programs did not receive a sufficient response to warrant the undertaking of this special service. The Directors believe, however, that a considerable number of members

would appreciate such a reminder, arriving at their desks on the day preceding the meeting. Many members have experienced regret at having missed an attractive program simply because they had cast aside the Bulletin announcement and consequently forgotten the date.

A reply postcard is being sent to the Club membership to make it easy for all to express their feeling in regard to special notices. Every member is urged to reply without delay. Do not ask for this service unless you need it, for it will be an additional expense that the Club should not incur unnecessarily.

The City Club forum program ought to draw large audiences. Many members who make a practice of attending regularly regard the opportunity to hear our speakers as the most valuable privilege of Club membership. More would feel the same way if they would get into the habit of coming. The speaking never lasts more than three-quarters of an hour, so even the busiest man can find time to attend.

An officer of another City Club visited us recently and expressed surprise that only 100 to 150 members turned out to hear speakers of the caliber that come to our forum. He referred to the audiences at the meetings of the Cleveland City Club, which number 500 to 1,000, and at the City Club of Kansas City, where from 250 to 500 members and guests attend the weekly luncheon. We should not be satisfied with a dining room full on "talk days" when we might easily fill the lounge to overflowing. Both for the sake of what the members get from our speakers and what it means for a live Club membership, we must get behind this idea of booming the forum meetings.

Committee Resolution to Convention

The Constitutional Convention is expected to take up the revenue article soon after reaching a compromise on legislative representation. The Transportation Committee of the City Club recently passed the following resolution, which will be sent to the members of the Convention with the approval of the Directors:

Resolved, that the Transportation Committee of the City Club endorses the principle of permitting an extension of the debt limit of municipal corporations beyond that regularly prescribed where such extension is for the purpose of acquiring income earning utilities and where safeguards are provided to insure that the revenue will cover operating expenses together with depreciation and reasonable contributions toward the amortization of capital charges.

Chamber Music Concert

February 15, 8:00 P. M.

THE PHILHARMONIC STRING QUARTET

PROGRAM

- (1) Quartet in F major, op. 18, No. 1.....
.....*Beethoven*
Allegro con brio
Adagio
Scherzo
Allegro
- (2) Saraband }*Bach*
Loure }
- (3) Andante }*Mozart*
Menuet }
- (from Trio for Violin, Viola and Cello)
- (4) Intermezzo*Mendelssohn*
(from op. 13)
- (5) Orientale op. 15.....*Glazounow*

The Civic Orchestra Concerts

The City Club is glad of the opportunity to co-operate in the work of the Civic Music League, an auxiliary delegate body of the Civic Music Association. The League has been created for the purpose of helping with the publicity and the seat sale for the concerts of the Civic Orchestra.

How many of our members know that the Civic Music Orchestra of Chicago is an organization unique in this country? Its purpose is to increase public interest in orchestral music by the giving of "popular" programs at popular prices and to train talented American students for symphonic work. Frederick Stock is Musical Director and is assisted by Eric de Lamartar and George Dasch. Musical authorities state that the Civic Orchestra is one that many large cities would be proud to possess as its "grand" orchestra.

The next concert will be held at Orchestra Hall on Sunday afternoon, February 19, at 3:30 o'clock. Tickets will be on sale at the cashier's desk in the City Club during the week preceding the concert. Members who find it impossible to obtain tickets for the "popular" concerts of the Symphony Orchestra will find those of the Civic Orchestra an excellent substitute. You are not urged to purchase tickets simply to help a good cause, but mainly because you will hear some enjoyable music. If you go to one concert you will want to subscribe for the remaining concerts of the season. Tickets are priced at 50c, 25c and 15c.

Committee Visits County Jail

The City Club Committee on the County Jail made an inspection trip to the jail last Thursday afternoon after their regular luncheon meeting. County Architect Eric Hall kindly accompanied the Committee and conferred with them regarding phases of the problem with which he is familiar. First hand information of this sort appeals to the Committee as being the proper basis for their proposed thorough study of the jail problem. The next issue of the Bulletin will contain an account of the Committee's observations at the jail, which all of our members will want to read.

New Publication of City Club Stories

At the convention of the National Civic Secretaries' Association in the City Club last November, a committee was appointed to effect the publication in pamphlet form of the Bulletin's series of stories about other city clubs. Five city clubs have guaranteed to meet the expense of the first edition of the proposed pamphlet. The authors of these stories will be given an opportunity to revise them before the work is turned over to the City Club printer.

The series will be neatly printed in a booklet of thirty-two pages of best calender paper. It should be ready for distribution next month. The price of copies will not be established until it is known how large an edition is called for. All of the City Clubs in the country will be given the opportunity to purchase copies in small or large quantities.

European Opinion Concerning America

THE City Club always appreciates the opportunity to have Miss Jane Addams as a guest and to hear her speak in the forum. On Wednesday, February 1, she addressed a large audience on the subject "Public Opinion in Europe Concerning America." One of the pleasant features of the meeting was the gathering at the "speaker's table" of twenty-three City Club members who at one time have lived at Hull House. Edward Yeomans was chairman of the meeting.

Miss Addams gave some impressions that she has gained from her last summer's visit in various countries of Europe. She found the European peoples holding strong opinions concerning America. In the central and southeastern European countries there was a feeling of gratitude for what had been done by the American Relief

organization and by the voluntary relief agencies.

But the people also expressed regret and surprise that more was not being done toward restoration of their purchasing power and the supplying of raw materials necessary for their rehabilitation. They regarded America as the important factor in international relations. Indeed, they had an exaggerated impression of the prosperity of the United States. They had heard of the surplus of wool and cotton, the glutting of the wheat market and the use of corn for fuel. It was hard for them to understand the apparent artificiality of the situation—why there is too much here and not enough there. The breakdown of commerce and finance has been so complete that they have not been able to meet the situation.

At the League of Nations meeting in Geneva the first step was to discuss what had been done to restore peace and prosperity. The lack of participation by the United States was repeatedly referred to as a check on progress. How can Europe place confidence in disarmament when the United States is putting through the largest naval expenditures and is not there to give explanation of her policy? The mandate situation was made difficult, it was pointed out, because the United States had not only refused to accept mandates but objected also when other nations were allotted them.

For a time the United States government did not reply to notes from the League, as many as fourteen having piled up in the State Department at one time; but later all were answered. The holding up of the Austrian loan was a striking instance of the hardship caused by America's failure to co-operate. The nations willing to make the loan of \$24,000,000 could get no assurance that the United States would not seize their contributions in payment of her claims against Austria. Thus, in many ways and in all directions, the United States, by not being there, was making the European situation difficult. A question much on the European minds was when would America come into the League.

Another matter that perplexed Europeans concerning America is our immigration laws and administration. Miss Addams was disappointed to observe that South America was getting the hope and confidence and the halo of liberty that they formerly gave the United States.

Some of these things that are regarded in Europe as injustices would be changed if public opinion in America could be brought to bear on them. Just as millions of people made their opinions felt in regard to the limitation of armament by letters to the United States representatives at the Conference, so the pressure of public

opinion and public sympathy must be applied to the European situation. Something will be done when it gets into the minds of Americans that this is a matter of good-will, intelligence and sympathetic imagination.

What Other Cities Are Doing

From Municipal Reference Library Notes

A new ordinance in Denver to prevent reckless driving is perhaps the most drastic any city has adopted. Anyone convicted of reckless driving is forbidden to operate a car for six months. If this is violated the police may impound the car for ninety days.

Salt Lake City has forsaken its former method of municipal collection of residential garbage and has contracted with a private company for its collection.

St. Paul, Minn., and Denver, Colo., have found a saving can be made in the cost of municipal construction work by the plan of employing labor directly, instead of letting out contracts for the work.

A county planning commission has been established by the Board of Supervisors in Los Angeles County, Cal.

New Orleans has established a municipal survey commission empowered to make recommendations concerning all departments of the city government.

Nine armored automobiles equipped with machine guns were recently acquired by the police department of San Francisco. The department also plans to install "thief traps" on all roads of ingress and egress. One station has already been established.

Baltimore will convert Mt. Royal Reservoir, which was abandoned by the Water Department about ten years ago, into a stadium with a seating capacity of 25,000 to 40,000 persons.

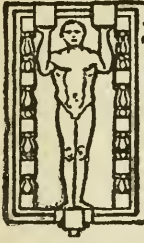
Ottawa, Canada, voted against municipal ownership and service-at-cost at the polls on January 2.

Lowell, Mass., has changed from the commission plan of city government to the mayor and council plan, to take effect January 1, 1922.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of New York providing for the consolidation of Watervliet, Cohoes, Green Island and Waterford, with Troy, N. Y.

In Detroit, when husbands and wives are both in city offices under the Mayor's jurisdiction, the wives will be asked to resign. This is in accordance with the policy of the Detroit Unemployment Conference.

1922



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEB. 13, 1922

NUMBER 7

Monday, February 13—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Chinese Delegates to the Washington Conference

will be guests of the City Club

**Chief Justice WANG, Minister CHOW,
Dr. TSAO, Dr. YEN and Dr. TYAU**

At least two of our distinguished guests will speak on the results of the Conference from the Chinese viewpoint.

Wednesday, February 15—8:00 P. M.—in the Lounge

Chamber Music Concert

By the

PHILHARMONIC STRING QUARTET

Program

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Quartet in F major, op. 18, No. 1...
..... <i>Beethoven</i> | (3) Andante } <i>Mozart</i>
Menuet }
(from Trio for Violin, Viola and Cello) |
| Allegro con brio | |
| Adagio | |
| Scherzo | (4) Intermezzo <i>Mendelssohn</i>
(from op. 13) |
| Allegro | |
| (2) Saraband } <i>Bach</i> | (5) Orientale op. 15..... <i>Glazounow</i> |
| Loure } | |

Saturday, February 18—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

**Town Meeting in co-operation with the Woman's City Club, the Chicago Woman's Club,
the Chicago Woman's Aid and the Illinois League of Women Voters**

Open Discussion on the Question

"What Are the Issues of the Primaries?"

Led by Mrs. HENRY W. CHENEY and GEORGE C. SIKES

Chairman, CHARLES E. MERRIAM

Some of the closest followers of politics among the members of the co-operating organizations have agreed to take part in the discussion. Speeches will be limited to five minutes. It will be a live meeting and informative to all who attend.

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Vol. XV Monday, February 13, 1922 No. 7

Club Notes

Tickets for the Civic Orchestra concert on Sunday afternoon, February 19, are on sale at the cashier's desk. The City Club is co-operating in the promotion of this concert, not only because it believes in the purposes of the Civic Orchestra, but also because the concert will provide a treat for the members who attend it.

Don't forget our own Chamber Music Concert on next Wednesday evening. There is always an appreciative audience in attendance but we want a larger one. The Music Committee offers tickets for sale at the price of one dollar for the four remaining concerts of the season. It's an opportunity no music lover should miss.

Everett L. Millard, in a letter to the *Evening Post* published February 7, calls public attention to the fact that the Cook County Forest Preserve Board "is without power to spend any money whatever on golf courses." He makes this argument in view of the announced plank in the election campaign, "More public golf courses in the forest preserve."

A summary of the work of the 1921 session of the General Assembly forms the contents of the current number of *The Assembly Bulletin*, copies of which are available for distribution on the table in the lobby.

Alderman U. S. Schwartz met with the City Club Transportation Committee at its last meeting and discussed some of the features of his plan for solving the local transportation problem.

The story of the Committee's visit to the County Jail, which was intended for this issue of the Bulletin, will be printed in a subsequent number.

Continue the Good Work!

The undersigned committee desires to report that the response to its appeal for old clothes for ex-service men has been enthusiastic and effective. A considerable amount of clothing has already been collected and delivered to the American Legion. The situation, however, is still critical and there are still large numbers of ex-service men who must be taken care of.

We, therefore, urge every member to look over his wardrobe, pick out such articles as he can spare, do them up and bring them to the Club.

There is a real need for this work and this is a real chance for the membership to be of material assistance.

HENRY F. TENNEY, *Chairman*

R. McCormick Adams	Julius H. Hess
Graham Aldis	David Himmelblau
Julius Alsberg	Charles F. Holcomb
S. W. Anderson	Earl D. Hostetter
Peter Bassoe	Warren D. Howe
Elmer S. Batterson	John E. Hughes
Matthew Beaton	J. Porter Joplin
C. R. Bechtel	Charles L. Keller
Harold Benington	Karl D. King
Frank Billings	James W. Knox
Maurice L. Blatt	Edwin J. Kuh, Jr.
Edwin G. Booz	John W. Leslie
I. M. Bregowsky	Eugene T. Lies
John C. Burchard	N. W. MacChesney
R. D. Cahn	Arthur E. Manheimer
Edwin H. Cassels	Downer McCord
Howard P. Castle	R. M. McNeil
Henry P. Chandler	Donald S. McWilliams
H. W. Cheney	George A. Menge
Barrett Conway	Harry E. Mock
R. M. Cunningham	A. A. Pantelis
C. Colton Daughaday	D. H. Perkins
Hamilton Daughaday	George F. Porter
N. S. Davis, III	Milton M. Portis
Alphonse D. Denis, Jr.	Ridgely Rea
Palmer D. Edmunds	Victor A. Remy
Victor Elting	Gordon Rice
John Favill	Ralph H. Rice
J. J. Finlay	Arthur Rubovits
E. J. Fowler	W. R. Stecher
Henry B. Freeman	Irving F. Stein
Nicholas C. Ganas	Redmond D. Stephens
L. C. Gatewood	Harold H. Swift
W. L. Griffin	H. B. Thomas
Earl C. Hales	L. M. Tolman
Paul Heilman	John S. VanBergen
Ralph E. Heilman	T. W. Winston
A. A. Henry	Oscar M. Wolff

This committee is composed of ex-service men and other members who took part in war work.

Survey of the Jail Problem

Dean George W. Kirchwey of New York has been engaged by the Chicago Community Trust to direct a careful inquiry into the needs of a new Cook County Jail. The action of the Community Trust in undertaking a jail survey is in compliance with a unanimous resolution of the Board of County Commissioners. All expense will be borne by the Chicago Community Trust.

The decision of the County Commissioners to ask for a survey is the result of agitation which was begun many years ago by the City Club and other civic organizations. The difficulty was due largely to the fact that there was no way suggested for financing. The City Club, through its Committee on the County Jail, made the proposal that the Chicago Community Trust should be asked to make the survey. The action of the Committee was approved by the Board of Directors who officially forwarded the request to the County Commissioners and also to the Community Trust. The Community Trust has funds and has had experience in the making of surveys and is strictly non-political in character. That organization will conduct a survey which is thoroughly scientific and progressive but not visionary. The City Club Committee has offered its cordial co-operation.

Capablanca at City Club

The biggest event in the chess history of the City Club was the exhibition of simultaneous chess play last Monday evening by Jose R. Capablanca, chess champion of the world. About 200 chess enthusiasts representing all clubs and all parts of the city assembled for the occasion. Several of the strongest players in the city were included among the 58 opponents of the champion. Only one player, E. Hertz, of the Chicago Chess Club, succeeded in winning his game. Draw games were conceded to seven players—A. D. Denis, R. F. Starr, E. L. Millard and N. H. Burlingame of the City Club; J. Sander, E. G. Silverberg, and C. D. Hardiman. Players at the other fifty boards were defeated.

The exhibition started at 8 o'clock, after Captain Starr of the City Club Chess Team had introduced Mr. Capablanca and Western Champion Edward Lasker had explained the rules of the contest. The last game was not concluded until 1:30 in the morning. Many of the spectators remained until the end to watch the interesting situations which the master developed on the various boards. The Club and its guests are indebted to Mr. Lasker, Mr. Albert H. Loeb and Mr. W. E. Sparrow, Jr., for making the arrangements for this successful event.

Amateurism for College Sports

A. A. STAGG'S plea for amateurism in college sports impressed the City Club audience last Thursday as only the words of the pre-eminent athletic director could. The feeling accumulated in more than thirty years of work with university athletes was the basis of Mr. Stagg's effort to shed some light on the principle concerning which there has been recently so much misunderstanding. William Scott Bond was chairman of the meeting.

Play according to the rules, said Mr. Stagg, and don't cheat. There is nothing objectionable in playing as a professional, but where the university has subscribed to certain rules of amateurism, it is wrong and dishonest to play as a professional. The man must make sacrifices for this principle. So it was with Stagg at Yale. It was possible for him to get large pay for his services as an athlete but he preferred to drag along in poverty and come through an amateur.

There is a fundamental difference between amateurism and professionalism. The impulses of play in childhood are those of an amateur. The Creator intended them for the education of the child, mentally and morally. The child gets immense pleasure in the nerve stimulus of combative effort. He develops pride and ambition. Later his play becomes more organized, competitive and creative of group stimulus. Professionalism comes when the individual capitalizes his skill. It often starts with betting schemes, which lead to larger sums and to playing for pay.

The colleges stand for athletics only because of their educational value. There is nothing more demoralizing to youth than turning the natural play instinct into a matter of what can be gotten out of it. If colleges should give up the amateur principle—and Mr. Stagg believes they never will—it would demoralize the educational system of the secondary schools.

For the most part colleges have done away with professionalism, because it means unfair competition. Rules become necessary even though they are man-made and imperfect. Essentially they hit at unfair practices. Such outcroppings as those of the present time will always come to light. Men are the same everywhere, in sport as in business; there will always be found some who are dishonest.

The amateur principle is absolutely necessary. It would be far better to do away with college athletics than to sacrifice it. The amateur spirit makes men. It inspires honesty, fair play, self-sacrifice and loyalty. The professional spirit is absolutely the contrary; back of all the play spirit is the question, what is there in it for me? The amateur thinks, how can I produce my best?

Town Meeting Discusses Dance Halls

THE dance problem and the dance hall ordinance was the subject of the Town Meeting on Saturday evening, February 4. The program was arranged by the Chicago Woman's Aid in co-operation with the City Club. Director S. D. Duncan-Clark presided at the meeting, which was both interesting and well attended.

Miss Jessie Binford, Superintendent of the Juvenile Protective Association, spoke of the dance hall problem in Chicago and of the efforts of her organization to meet it. The dance hall problem is interrelated with all of the social problems of the city, including delinquency, dependency and degeneracy. It is necessary to adapt protective measures to changing conditions.

The most important factor in the problem today is jazz music, said Miss Binford. Many of the new dances have harmful and demoralizing effects. An extensive campaign has been begun against the cafes which conduct indecent performances and improper dancing. The timeliness of this action is seen in the fact indicated by investigations, that during one week 10,000 young people attended one disreputable cafe, and a majority of these were under 25 years of age.

There are twelve big dance halls in Chicago which represent an investment of five million dollars. It is reported that 89,000 people are in attendance every week. This condition emphasizes the need of greater facilities for public recreation. The park field-houses and the community centers must be made more attractive.

Mr. Frank Casper, Secretary of the Ball Room Proprietors' Association, said that the ball room proprietors desire the co-operation of the civic bodies in maintaining clean public dancing. Suggestions based on surveys and investigations by representatives of civic organizations are welcomed by the proprietors and efforts made to comply with them. Hostesses have been appointed to assist in effecting high standards of dancing. The proprietors of the larger halls favor public regulation in accordance with the terms of the proposed ordinance. It is only some of the irresponsible proprietors of smaller dance halls who desire to "let everything go."

Alderman E. I. Frankhauser spoke briefly of the legal features of the ordinance. Such a law is opposed only by those persons who conduct dances in violation of the terms of the ordinance and who are afraid of the penalty. Some lawyers may make suggestions as to minor changes but it will not be opposed generally. One suggestion that the Alderman made was that a qualification of character, as well as one of American citizenship, should be required of the operators of public dance halls.

Problems in Latin America

IT was the privilege of the City Club on Wednesday noon, February 8, to be reliably informed of the outstanding problems in Latin America. Dr. Samuel G. Inman, extensive traveler in South America, author and executive secretary of the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America, made the address of the day and Professor I. J. Cox was the chairman.

A fundamental problem is whether Latin America is to favor Pan Americanism or Latin Americanism. All of the thinking people are divided into two schools. The one emphasizes the idealism of the Latin races, the glories of Rome, and the greatness of France and Spain. The other believes that the future of Americanism is to be worked out in America and in harmony with North America. The Latin American's attitude on this issue determines his view toward all social questions.

In his recent visit in seventeen South American countries Dr. Inman noted a growing tendency toward American solidarity. The young men, particularly, are endeavoring to interpret the finest that there is in North American life. They point out that true idealists are the North Americans. They talk of Lincoln, Poe, Emerson and Whitman, and the work of the Rockefeller Foundation. Yet they realize that they cannot live on idealism alone. They know that they must solve the problems of the 50 to 80 per cent of their people who cannot read or write, the large proportion of illegitimate births, the twenty million uncivilized Indians.

Their economic problem is tied up with the foreigners, owing to their wonderful riches in natural resources and their lack of capital to develop them. Foreign loan sharks and native politicians are equally to blame for past abuses.

Immigration is another outstanding problem of Latin America. Brazil has one-fourth the population density of the United States and Argentina only one-fifteenth. "To govern is to populate" and revolution cannot be eliminated until the territory is more thickly populated. Brazil is encouraging Japanese immigration from the standpoint of her economic needs. There is absolutely no justification for the newspaper scares in this regard. Brazil has always been a close friend of the United States.

Interesting social movements are on foot in Latin America—the growing labor organization in the cities, the development of sovietism in a few extreme instances, the improving status of women, and the temperance movement originating among the laborers. Latin America is trying to work out her salvation by practical means and there is cause to be hopeful of the future.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEB. 20, 1922

NUMBER 8

Monday, February 20—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

"Russia: Past and Present"

Speaker:

Count ILYA TOLSTOY

A program that has been a great success in other City Clubs.

Tuesday, February 21—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

"The Pacific Settlement from the Australian Point of View"

Speaker:

Senator GEORGE F. PEARCE, J. P.

Australian Delegate to the Washington Conference

Thursday, February 23—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

"The Washington Conference and the League of Nations"

Speaker:

Professor MANLEY HUDSON

Harvard University Law School

Professor Hudson represented America on various commissions at the Paris Peace Conference and later was a member of the legal section of the Provisional Secretariat of the League of Nations.

Friday Evening, February 24—8:00 P. M.—in the Lounge

**Ladies' Night—Annual Joint Meeting with
The Chicago Ornithological Society**

Subject:

"Bird Lore and Bird Songs of the North American Indian"

Speaker:

Doctor N. W. JIPSON

Special features of the program will be a demonstration of bird calls and an exhibition of Indian relics and costumes.

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EVERETT W. LOTHROP, Editor

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Vol. XV Monday, February 20, 1922 No. 8

Club Notes

Beginning this week, postcard notices announcing the forum programs will be sent to the members who have expressed a desire for them. It is hoped that this action will add materially to the attendance of the forum meetings. The recent referendum on the proposal of a special notice for forum meetings met with a good response from the Club membership. While a large majority of the replies indicate that the postcard notice is unnecessary, there are about two hundred members who would like to have this special service.

Now that an adequate survey of the county jail is assured it seems fitting that our committee should not report publicly its impressions from the recent inspection trip. From time to time the Bulletin will describe the progress of the survey and the Club will have the subject authoritatively presented in the forum. Our committee expects to find increased opportunities for co-operative service in the future.

Two of our members are candidates for Republican nominations in the Fifth Senatorial District. Senator James E. MacMurray is running for re-nomination as Senator and Thomas J. Hair seeks nomination for Representative.

The Chess Team kept up its good record last Tuesday night by defeating the Engineers' Team six straight games. Messrs. Denis, May, Starr, Buck, Gibling and Anderson represented the City Club.

There is still an opportunity to turn in your old clothes to make some ex-soldier comfortable.

Chinese Delegates Guests of Club
CHIEF JUSTICE CHUNG HUI WANG and Dr. Hawklin Yen, of China's delegation to the Washington Conference, were luncheon guests of the Club during their short stay in Chicago last Monday. The necessarily short notice of the meeting did not prevent a large number of members from attending. President Johnstone was chairman of the meeting.

Chief Justice Wang spoke of China as the meeting place of East and West. Here the contact between the two civilizations is most noticeable and the competition most keen, though friendly. The eastern and western civilizations supplement and co-ordinate each other, with the result that a new Chinese civilization is evolving in accord with the spirit of the times.

Although the Revolution in 1911 introduced changes in social customs, the Chinese civilization cannot be transformed in a decade. The western mode of dress has been widely adopted for spring and autumn use, but for reasons of comfort the Chinese dress is maintained in winter and summer. The Chinese classics and philosophy continue to be studied. Certain foreign customs have become popular in China, such as foreign games and foreign architecture, but many still prefer the old customs. The blending of the old and new civilizations is illustrated by the changing marriage customs. It is China's problem to do justice to her rich past and at the same time, to the new, progressive West.

Dr. Yen made brief and very interesting remarks concerning the close relationship between China and America, and concerning China's gains at the Washington Conference. He referred to the similarity of China and America in respect to geographical situations and natural resources. One of the links between the two countries is the large number of Chinese students in American schools who become imbued with the American spirit. It is a significant fact that the three delegates are American university graduates.

China is chiefly concerned with three agreements reached in the Conference. In regard to the "four-power treaty," which replaces the Anglo-Japanese agreement, China feels that where America has joined there will be a sense of justice. The treaty regulating China's control of her customs is not satisfactory to China, but it assures a revision that will effect some improvement. The "nine-power treaty" states four important principles that remain to be carried out. By the Shantung settlement China is relieved of the anxiety of a long standing dispute. The Conference has demonstrated the sympathy of the American people with China and their desire to see China triumphant and justice done.

The Chamber Music Concert

The Philharmonic String Quartet played for a large audience at the Club last Wednesday evening. More newcomers were in attendance than at any previous concert this season and it is safe to conclude from their apparent reaction that they will be with us on March 15 when the Philharmonic will give our next concert.

Favorite numbers were the Beethoven Quartet in F major, the Mozart trio and Glazounow's Orientale. The Beethoven selection was the first of six numbers in opus 18, one of the famous composer's early works which represents, perhaps, his freshest and best thought. The music is pleasing because of its beautiful and varied harmony—the Adagio is especially exquisite.

The Mozart Andante and Menuet were received with so much applause that Mr. Dasch responded a little later with an encore by the Quartet. A final encore was the familiar and charming Spinning Wheel by Dvorak. But most delightful of all—perhaps we should not confess it because it was the lightest number of the evening, and we really do want the heavier numbers—was the thrilling and depictive Orientale, opus 15. If any criticism could be made of the program it would be that it ought to contain more than one of the light and melodic compositions that instinctively charm one and add so much to a heavy program. The Quartet played with its accustomed skill and a spirit of refined enjoyment pervaded the whole assembly.

Employment Situation in Illinois

Another month has passed without any substantial improvement in the volume of employment in Illinois industries, according to the February *Employment Bulletin*, the monthly publication of the General Advisory Board of the Illinois Department of Labor. Following three months of decline, January brought an increase of only 1.5 per cent in the number employed at the end of December. In the present report, the significant point is that employers did not replace half of the number laid off during the preceding month. The summaries for this month are from signed reports of 844 firms of the state, who employed 288,655 persons on January 31st, and 283,267 persons on December 31st; 387 of these firms had more employes in January than in December, 329 fewer, and 128 the same number.

The free employment offices of the state also give evidence of the absence of any improvement in the general situation. The number of applicants registering at the offices for each 100 jobs available increased from 210 to 232.4. In November the ratio was 207.3 and in October 167.9.

Classification of Building Permits

In the Bulletin of March 14, 1921, a table showing the classified permits approved by the Health Department of Chicago during the years 1913 to 1918 was printed. The data for 1921 are now available and presented in conjunction with statistics for the previous year as well as for the most active year, 1916. The Bulletin is indebted to Charles B. Ball for the preparation of the statement and permission to print.

The salient feature of the statement is the fact that there were provided housing accommodations for 11,316 families during the passed year, as compared with only 2,917 in 1920. It appears that the year of largest construction was somewhat abnormal and that, therefore, the construction for 1921 may be fairly considered as providing accommodations for one-half the population normally added to the city.

The proportion of single family dwellings is greater than in any previous year, comprising 4,608 as against 4,202 in 1919. The table shows as well, the tendency to increased width of lot, only 63 buildings having been issued for the 25 ft. 6 in. lot, as compared with 1,008 in 1916. The year 1921 was notable for the building of a considerable number of small garages.

NUMBER OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE APPROVED

	1921	1920	1916
A. NEW BUILDINGS.....	8,921	3,125	12,437
Single Family Dwellings.....	4,608	1,826	3,887
(a) Over stores	62	12	199
(b) Rear of stores	9	10	52
(c) Other	4,537	1,804	3,636
Tenements	2,496	292	7,098
(a) Two story	1,233	76	3,222
Three story	1,220	181	3,784
Four story and over.....	43	35	92
(b) Outlook to street.....	4,974	572	17,493
Yard or alley.....	136	112	536
Court only	1,598	407	2,514
(c) Located on corner.....	1,375	468	8,151
Interior lot	5,333	623	12,374
(d) No. of families in first floor..	2,458	309	7,394
Second floor	2,581	344	7,962
Third floor	1,567	413	4,722
Basement, etc.	102	25	447
(e) No. of two room apartments..	600	421	1,374
Three rooms	1,222	294	1,870
Four rooms	1,359	137	7,515
Five rooms	2,050	101	5,932
Six rooms and over.....	1,399	98	3,834
Total apartments	6,708	1,091	20,525
(f) No. width of lot, 25 ft. 6 in. or less	63	9	1,008
25 ft. 6 in. to 35 ft.....	1,270	47	1,744
35 ft. to 50 ft.....	396	50	840
50 ft. to 75 ft.....	62	5	377
Above 75 ft.....	59	17	267
(g) No. apartments over stores..	49	3	545
(h) No. apartments rear of stores	23	1	139
(i) No. stores and tenements....	44	....	239
New Buildings (Misc.).....	1,817	1,007	1,452
No. of stores.....	712	90	369
Factories and warehouses....	218	319	288
Office buildings and hotels....	57	60	62
Churches, theatres, lodge halls	24	16	43
Schools	9	8	30
Hospitals	3	1	12
Garages and stables.....	613	361	647
Miscellaneous	181	152	240
B. OLD BUILDINGS	1,388	1,315	2,351
Tenements altered	53	31	407
TOTAL	10,309	4,440	14,788
No. of families accommodated....	11,316	2,917	24,412

A Letter from Germany

ONE of our members permits us to print the following extract from a letter written by a business associate in Germany:

Erfurt, Jan. 7, 1922.

Yes, let us hope that the great powers will come to an understanding in 1922; will straighten out and solve all the vexing problems the world now has left on their hands, and give to poor old Europe at last the much desired peace and rest. For happiness over here is a thing of the past, with ever increasing taxes to pay and the value of their paper money shrinking beyond anticipation, the people are looking to the future with anxiety and gloom. Formerly the best governed country in Europe, it is now torn by party strife and petty politics; the masses are fighting the classes and the old Fatherland is sacrificed at the altar of greed and selfishness. With about a dozen parties in the Reichstag and the Socialists in power, while the entente countries are pressing for payment of the reparation debts, verily the German taxpayers have no easy stand and the middle class of citizens, the bulwark of strength before the war, is gradually reduced and eliminated. On all sides you see changes taking place in that direction; the big banks are buying up the small ones and are opening up branches in every small town, the large breweries have taken over the small fry as they cannot exist any more under present conditions and the newspapers and magazines are selling out to Stinnes and other financial powers in order not to be forced to quit.

Yet the better class of people have still their nice and tidy homes, they still wear good clothes and keep up appearances, but they save money wherever they can and deny themselves a good many things and pleasures they were accustomed to in olden times. A doctor, known to me and owning two big houses, has not set his waterheating plants into operation this year on account of the high price of coal. He only owns two stoves and his reception room is also his living quarters. A relative of mine, a high telegraph official, has turned and made over his winter overcoat himself and saved 300 marks by the operation. My brother-in-law, a mark millionaire, travels fourth class on the railroad with his family when he goes to his country home and has discharged his servant girl who got \$1.00 a month. And these people are still comparatively well off as they have a business or a position that nets them a good substantial income, but to the poor fellows that much subsist on a government pension or live on the interest of a

small capital! They are the ones that are really in need.

The peasants and country people have never had such good times before and the working class is nearly as well off; the Socialists look out for them. The factories are busy and need help, so they pay any wages that are demanded; in fact, the proprietors have little to say regarding these questions as the government has officials in every fair sized establishment, who determine the wages, hire and lay off help and look out that the men don't work overtime. If you stop at the markets you see the working class buy the choicest fowl, the best cuts of meat and the dearest vegetables; if you go to the barrooms at 5 o'clock they are filled to suffocation with workmen, spending money like our Broadway merchants with a customer from Oshkosh at their elbows and if you step into certain cafes in the afternoon you can meet a lot of peasants, enjoying their coffee with milk and sugar, eating all kinds of cake and sweets. I was really disgusted on New Year's eve to see so many intoxicated people in the streets and you know I am not a teetotaler myself. However, this mode of living cannot go on forever; let the government be forced to stop turning out paper money and to balance their post office and railroad budgets and the change will soon come, maybe trouble with it, too.

An American, of course, can live like a Croesus with his world standard dollars. Prices to them are sometimes really ridiculous. Have just received my new \$6.00 suit but have not yet decided whether to wear it over here or wait until I strike Fifth Avenue, New York, again, or River Street, Hoboken! You can travel 30 miles on the R. R. for 10 cents, buy an extra fine bottle of French claret for 15 cents, fresh eggs for 2 cents and a fine steak with potatoes, 12 cents. I pay at the pension, for room, steam heat and three meals, 25 cents a day; shaving costs 1 cent and a trolley ride one-half cent. My sealskin pocketbook costs me 20 cents and my bifocal eyeglasses \$1.50.

In regard to novelties over here, they are very scarce, yet I have not forgotten you and picked up three new kinds of trouser hangers—at least their mechanism is new to me, but I don't think very much of it. When I came to mail them to you I had so much trouble, however, that I gave it up in disgust for the present. They have all kinds of regulations at the post office and the customs house, you got to make out clearance papers, get permits and wait 10 to 14 days for them so that I concluded to bring them along myself.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1922

NUMBER 9

Monday, February 27—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“Law Enforcement”

Speaker: BASCOM JOHNSON

of New York

Major Johnson was in charge of the law enforcement department of the Commission on Training Camp Activities under the War Department during the War. He is now successfully engaged in similar work for the American Social Hygiene Association. On Monday evening he will address the annual meeting of the Juvenile Protective Association which will be held at the City Club. He is a lawyer by profession and an able speaker.

Tuesday, February 28—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“The Old Nationalism and the New Problems”

Speaker: NORMAN ANGELL

of London

The eminent English writer, whose theory in regard to international relations, so persuasively stated in “The Great Illusion,” was tested and verified by the War, will surely attract a large audience. He will diagnose the post-war disease from which the world is suffering. His idea of a lecture is “a friendly conversation with the audience.” He goes directly to the root of his problem and, because of this, he has been very potent in directing widespread attention to the problems of international politics.

Wednesday, March 1—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

***“Neighborhood Organization as a Means
Toward Democratic Municipal Progress”***

Speaker: Dr. E. C. LINDEMAN

of Greensboro, N. C.

Dr. Lindeman is secretary of the American Country Life Association and a leading student of community organization. His recent book, “The Community,” is the latest word on the subject. His address before the National Conference of Social Workers in Milwaukee last year was said to have been a feature of the Conference. Other nationally known experts in the same field are expected to join the discussion.

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Vol. XV Monday, February 27, 1922 No. 9

Club Notes

The failure of Count Tolstoy to keep his appointment at the City Club last Monday noon caused disappointment to a large audience.

Howard P. Castle, a member of the City Club, is running for renomination as representative in the General Assembly from the Seventh Senatorial District. He is now serving his second term.

The meeting of the Transportation Committee last Thursday was given over to an analysis by Mr. Goodspeed of President Blair's plan for the taking over of the transportation system by the City and a discussion of the plan.

George C. Sikes has been appointed to represent the City Club in the conference of representatives of co-operating civic organizations to arrange a program for uniting the support of public spirited citizens on the real issues of the April primaries.

The National Community Center Association will hold its annual conference and dinner in Rooms 4-A and B at the City Club Wednesday afternoon and evening, March 1. All members of the City Club who are interested in the subject are invited to attend both the meeting at 2:30 p. m. and the dinner at 6:00 p. m.

At the meeting of the City Club Committee on the County Jail, held last Friday, Dean Kirchwey, who is to direct the jail survey, and representatives of the Chicago Community Trust and Woman's City Club who have been most actively interested in the jail situation, joined with the committee in a discussion of the proposed outline of the jail survey.

Chess Team Wins Notable Victory

The victory over the Hamilton Club chess team last Tuesday evening by the score of 4½ to 1½ places the City Club team within a point and a half of the leaders of the Inter Club League. This match was the crucial test of the season for our team. It was played at the Hamilton Club and Messrs. Sparrow, Denis, May, Starr, Buck and Gibling represented the City Club.

Next Concert on March 22

The next Chamber Music Concert has been arranged for Wednesday Evening, March 22, instead of March 15, as previously announced. The March concert was to have been given by the Shostac Quartet but Mr. Shostac's long illness of typhoid fever has made it impossible for him to accept engagements for several months. Mr. Shostac informs us, however, that his Quartet will be able to give our April concert.

Fortunately the Philharmonic String Quartet is available for a concert on March 22. Our committee thinks that the opportunity to hear the Philharmonic will compensate for the inconvenience of changing the date. Mr. Dasch has promised that the Quartet will play four light and popular numbers from McDowell.

To Restore the Old Fine Arts Building

The American Institute of Architects, Illinois Chapter, believes that it is now time to do something concrete as a start toward the restoration of the old Fine Arts Building. The architects have issued a half-tone print (see City Club bulletin board) showing the northwest corner of the east pavilion of the building in its present condition, which corner they propose to restore to the original state during the summer of 1922, so that when completed it will be an exact reproduction of what existed during the World's Fair. The low estimate received for the cost of this work is \$7,500, and financial help is solicited of all who are interested in the restoration work.

The committee is of the opinion that when the corner pavilion is restored it will be so strikingly beautiful architecturally, in contrast with the deplorable condition of the balance of the exterior, that public opinion will be aroused favoring the restoration of the entire building, especially so when it is demonstrated that the new work can be done against the old walls of the building. The architects feel confident that with the public support, the South Park Commissioners will be justified in taking action to bring the issue before the voters of the South Park District by a referendum vote on bonds or mill tax to provide means to restore the structure.

Coming in the City Club Forum

The Chicago Chemists Club, including one hundred members of our own organization, has planned the forum program for Tuesday noon, March 7. The speaker will be one of our own members, Dr. W. Lee Lewis, of Northwestern University, famous as the discoverer of Lewisite gas. His subject will be: "Is the Elimination of Gas Warfare Feasible?" President Eisenchimi, of the Chemists Club, will be chairman of the meeting.

Another feature program of the forum is Dr. Edwin E. Slosson's address, March 14, on the subject, "The Popularization of Science." Dr. Slosson is the editor of *Science Service* and is eminently qualified by his life-long study of science investigation to treat of this interesting subject. He is well known as a former member of the editorial staff of *The Independent*. The City Club is able to have Dr. Slosson as its guest through the courtesy of the Sinai Social Center Lecture Association which is bringing him to Chicago at this time.

A criticism sometimes heard of our forum programs is that we are "strong on abstract subjects" but do not obtain speakers of the "live business man" type. The announcement will be welcomed that W. P. Sidley, vice-president of the Western Electric Company and member of the law firm, Cutting, Moore and Sidley, will address the Club on March 10 or 13. His subject will be "Germany Today." He has recently returned from a trip to Germany where he had the opportunity of meeting industrial leaders and statesmen as well as of seeing the actual conditions there. Two other local men of note, President Edward E. Gore, of the Association of Commerce, and President Charles H. Markham of the Illinois Central Railroad, have promised soon to address us on questions of local interest.

A series of meetings is being planned with the purpose of informing the Club membership on some of the Club's civic activities. Four of the Club's active civic committees have been asked to arrange programs on the subjects with which they are concerned. Chairman Heilman of the Transportation Committee has promised soon to make a progress report of his committee's studies. As the jail survey develops, it will be an appropriate subject for a forum program. The Citizenship and Immigration Committee have been obtaining interesting source material on immigrant views of American life. Present activities of the Constitutional Convention will supply timely matters for discussion under the auspices of our Constitutional Convention Committee.

The Issues of the Primaries

A RESOLUTION was passed at the Saturday Town Meeting on February 18, that had for its purpose to force the political leaders and the candidates at the April primaries to promise action on some of the real issues. Representatives of the co-operating civic organizations will soon meet to arrange a program that will seek to bring wide popular insistence on such uncontroversial matters as civil service laws for Cook County and the Sanitary District, a pure Australian ballot, non-partisan election of mayor, and referenda on all bond issues.

Charles E. Merriam, chairman of the meeting, pointed out that personal claims of candidates ordinarily take precedence in the primaries over principles and issues of policy, but that it is within the power of an awakened citizenship to bring the issues to the front. This point was emphasized by Mrs. Henry W. Cheney, president of the Illinois League of Women Voters, in her presentation of an interesting "skit" portraying the attitude of politicians and citizens.

Two issues that George C. Sikes emphasized in leading the discussion of the issues of the primaries were a comprehensive civil service law for Cook County and a real Australian ballot that does away with the party circle and party column. These reforms would be most effective in improving our local government. The way to get them is to make political leaders and candidates promise them when they ask for support at elections. All of the political groups are alike in their attitude toward these issues; they don't oppose them openly but they won't take action unless forced to do so. The "outs" want to beat the "ins" but neither wants to change the way the game is played.

There are over two thousand positions in the county civil service that are still under the patronage system. Even a poorly administered civil service law is better than none. The case for bringing county employees under the merit law is clear, yet political leaders who expect the support of public spirited citizens do not help to secure such a law.

Under the form of ballot used in Illinois, it is extremely difficult to secure discriminating voting for the large list of candidates chosen at elections. The City Club prepared a bill to do away with the party column and the party circle but it receives scant consideration from the politicians in the legislature. To secure action there must be a strong showing of public opinion.

Representative Howard P. Castle declared that the most important question of the primaries is, whether the people shall elect a legislature that is subservient to the Governor.

Australian View of the Pacific Settlement

AUSTRALIA for the White Race" is the basic principle for which the Australian people contend, according to Senator George Foster Pearce, delegate to the Washington Conference, who was the guest and speaker at the Club on Tuesday noon, February 21. The Senator made a forceful appeal for America's interest in Australia. Far from being jealous or fearful, Australia welcomes America's participation in Pacific affairs, because she knows that a country of the same origin and ideals is more likely to be for her than against her.

Only the British navy has enabled Australia to control her own destiny and enforce legislation which to her seems right but to another race constitutes a challenge. The awakening of Japan and the threatened supremacy of the yellow race causes Australia to value her imperial connection. While the distant dominion has not always followed the policies approved by British statesmen she has been left to work out her own salvation.

The Washington Conference was the first definite step to world-wide peace. The naval treaty was immediately accepted by Australia's representatives because they could not conceive of America's equality of offensive strength being used against them. By the four-power treaty Japan pledges not to interfere with Australia. These two treaties give Australia an outlook of permanent peace and enable her to expend her wealth for useful developments.

In dealing with China the conference was hampered at every turn by the fact that there is no real government in China. Before China can be helped she must put herself on her feet. The Conference, however, did set a new standard of morality for future dealings with China.

No nation can afford to be morally isolated. Japan nearly made that error a few years ago, but recently her government has had a change of heart. Close observers could detect Japan's policy changing from day to day while the conference was in session. The fact is that Japan was giving up Shantung and the 21 demands while other nations were making reservations.

The old world may never recover its pre-eminence, and the Pacific may become the future center of the world's activities. The great problem will be to adjust the relationship of the white and yellow races so as to secure peace. America's broadening interests will tend to cement the bond of kinship and common understanding with the British Dominions of the Pacific. This will bring the English speaking peoples together and make them the peace makers as well as the pace makers of the world.

The Conference and the League

WHAT is the United States going to do about the League of Nations and the machinery it affords for handling international problems by the conference method? Now is the time to debate the question of going into the League, said Professor Manley Hudson, to a City Club audience last Thursday noon. The Washington Conference was a magnificent success, he declared, but it left many questions unsettled which the League of Nations, because of its record of achievements and the allegiance of fifty-one nations, can handle if America will co-operate. The course of intelligence suggests that we save this only existing machinery, for as Mr. Balfour said, if the present effort to organize the peace of the world fails no other effort will be successful for at least a generation.

While the Washington Conference put an end to talk of war with Japan and naval rivalry with Great Britain, it did not attempt to deal with certain imminent problems, such as war armaments, submarine warfare, international trade in arms, and the private manufacture of arms. The conference also did not touch the question of the economic chaos of Europe. It did nothing to set up machinery for the settling of international disputes. Furthermore, it did nothing for the integration of normal peacetime life in the world, of which the necessity of localizing typhus is an example. After all the American effort in education and organization, it is a misfortune that the Conference adjourned with no provision for an international secretariat, only a few committees to carry out special work and no means for international conciliation.

Where are the bodies who can do this work? Not the Supreme Council and the Council of Ambassadors, for they speak only for the execution of the Versailles Treaty. We must choose between the *ad hoc* conference or the machinery supplied by the League of Nations. The former may succeed but only with difficulty; instance, France's delay in the upper Silesia problem and America's hesitation about the Genoa Conference.

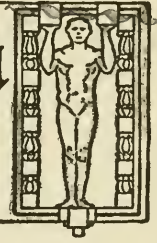
Let us consider the successes of the League of Nations as an actuality, apart from its connotations and associations. International conferences held in the short period of its existence include 18 meetings of the Council, two of the Assembly, three of the international labor conference, and many special conferences. It has not been able to handle the problems that came before the Washington Conference because of the absence of the United States, but it has been the means of conciliation of several international disputes, such as those involved in the Aland Islands, Vilna, Upper Silesia, and Albanian border.

MAR 6 1922



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MARCH 6, 1922

NUMBER 10

Tuesday, March 7—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Program arranged by Chicago Chemists Club

Subject:

“Is the Elimination of Gas Warfare Feasible?”

Speaker: Dr. W. LEE LEWIS

of Northwestern University

The discoverer of “Lewisite” will speak briefly of the work that led to the discovery of this most deadly of gases. He will tell about some of the rather amusing letters that he has received in connection with this experience. The main gist of the talk will be some of the larger aspects of the Disarmament Conference’s ban upon gas warfare.

President Eisenchimi, of the Chemists Club, will be chairman of the meeting.

Thursday, March 9—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“Germany Today”

Speaker: WILLIAM P. SIDLEY

Mr. Sidley is vice-president and general counsel of the Western Electric Company and a member of the law firm, Cutting, Moore and Sidley. He returned recently from a visit in Germany where he talked with leading statesmen and industrial leaders, as well as the common people, and saw the actual conditions that exist there. Members who have heard Mr. Sidley tell his story of “Germany Today” say it is intensely interesting.

Friday, March 10—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Members Only

Special Meeting of the City Club

CALLED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

To consider a recommendation of the Directors and take action on an important matter of administrative policy. Every member should attend if possible, and in any case, send in early this week his reply to the referendum so that his opinion may have weight in making the decision.

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court Telephone: Harrison 8278
EVERETT W. LOTHROP, Editor

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Vice-President LAIRD BELL
Treasurer FRED G. HEUCHLING
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Vol. XV Monday, March 6, 1922 No. 10

City's Bridge and Lighting Programs

The City Club's suggestions and recommendations in regard to the electric lighting extension and bridge construction programs were invited by Alderman R. A. Woodhull, chairman of the sub-committee of the City Council Finance Committee. With the approval of the Board of Directors President Johnstone replied as follows:

Replying to yours of February 23rd, addressed to our Secretary:

The Directors of the City Club have given some thought to the Lighting Extension and Bridge Construction programs now under consideration by your Sub-committee. We have had the benefit of a report thereon by a member of this Club, Mr. J. L. Jacobs, who at your request was asked by us to go over the matter with you.

We realize the desirability of going forward with the physical improvement of the City. Good streets, good bridges, good lighting, good transportation—all are valuable assets to any municipality, and there is certainly much to be done along these lines in Chicago.

We realize also, however, that 1921 was unusual in that high prices and hard times came together and recovery from that unfortunate juncture may be slow; also that we face a heavy burden of increased taxation. These considerations coupled with the fact that the City is quite near its debt limit, demand that any program entailing substantial expenditure of public funds be entered upon with caution, that the utmost economy be exercised, and that the immediate problem be solved on the basis of relative emergency.

We understand that the Lighting program would require an expenditure of \$15,000,000 and the Bridge and Viaduct program over \$11,000,000, making a grand total of over \$26,000,000. After deducting about \$14,000,000 of bonds au-

thorized but unsold, the total debt incurring power of the City (assuming an increase of \$6,000,000 by retirements during 1922) is less than \$8,000,000. It is obvious that these improvement programs cannot be carried out simultaneously and that priorities must be established.

Street lighting ought normally to be improved and extended year by year but such information as we have been able to obtain leads us to the conclusion that today the uncompleted bridge work presents the greater emergency.

In our opinion the only improvements which the City is now justified in undertaking are: 1. Completion of Madison Street bridge. 2. Rebuilding west abutment of Adams Street bridge. 3. Completion of 12th Street bridge and viaduct.

We have not attempted to check or verify the estimates for the above work. The Madison Street figures are put at \$570,000, and the Adams Street at \$250,000—a total of \$820,000. Before determining upon a bond issue for this amount, or indeed for any of the above work, your sub-committee should satisfy itself that all moneys due the Bridge Fund from any source, private or public, have been paid into the fund and properly accounted for, and if not paid in, this should be required at once. It may be that there are funds available in the corporate treasury which, upon sound financing principles, may be utilized for this work. If so, they should be so used and a bond issue avoided.

Twelfth Street is a more difficult problem. The estimates both for bridge and viaduct are high. We understand that the viaduct was originally estimated to cost \$900,000; including what has been already spent the figures now presented indicate a total cost of over \$4,000,000. Such an increase calls for investigation and explanation.

No private concern would undertake construction work at this time without the most careful study as to plan and method of work. The relative advantages of contract and day labor must be determined and all estimates of cost must be carefully checked in order to be sure that the City is getting the most favorable terms both as to labor and materials that are possible at the present time.

In this connection we have one further suggestion: We think the situation in which the City now finds itself demonstrates the wisdom of laying out a comprehensive improvement program to be undertaken, say, during the next ten years. Such a program would include an analysis of the City's financing ability during that period and would provide the manner in which the expense of such improvements could best be met.

We appreciate the opportunity you have given us to make these suggestions and we trust that they may be of value to your committee.

Group Co-operation on Political Issues

Representatives of the organizations co-operating in the Saturday Town Meetings met at the City Club last Thursday to work out a program for obtaining action on some of the real political issues on which these organizations, and others, are agreed. The conference organized with George C. Sikes of the City Club as chairman, and Mrs. Edward L. Murfey of the Illinois League of Women Voters as secretary. It was voted to report back to the several organizations the following recommendations:

1. That the co-operating organizations, so far as possible, make the complete establishment of the merit system in Cook County, the Forest Preserve, and the Sanitary District an issue in the April primaries and take steps to obtain action on this issue.

2. That the co-operating organizations give the conference authority to prepare and present to the party conventions a statement in support of such of the following issues as all of the organizations may agree upon: Civil service in all local governments, non-partisan election of mayor, scientific preparation of municipal budget, pure Australian ballot, taking names of presidential electors off the ballot, acceptance of the Sheppard-Towner law, the eight-hour day for women and the minimum wage for women.

Two New Civic Committees

A Committee on Local Government was authorized and appointed by the Directors last Wednesday. George C. Sikes will be chairman and the membership will include the following: Messrs. Wm. J. Bogan, E. L. Burchard, Henry P. Chandler, Joseph Cummins, Walter F. Dodd, Wm. H. Holly, Charles E. Merriam, Wm. D. McKenzie, John S. Miller, Jr., Charles M. Moderwell, Charles M. Thomson.

The field of activities for this committee is very wide and the immediate program will be left to the judgment of the Committee. There are important legislative matters to be given early consideration. Certain special problems may be studied by sub-committees. The committee fits into the third group outlined in the committee organization plan which was recently inaugurated.

The Directors also authorized the formation of a Committee on City Planning and Zoning. The personnel of this committee has been chosen but acceptances have not been received from all the appointees. Local progress in zoning presents an urgent opportunity for co-operation on the part of a City Club committee.

Old Nationalisms and New Problems

NO cursory report can do justice to the inspiring address of Norman Angell at the City Club on Tuesday noon, February 28. He spoke to a crowded house on the subject, "The Old Nationalisms and the New Problems." President Johnstone was chairman of the meeting and the Club directors sat at the speaker's table.

Mr. Angell challenged the doctrine that a nation's relative prosperity is broadly determined by its political power. He showed "that commerce and industry of a people no longer depend upon the expansion of its political frontiers; that a nation's political and economic frontiers do not now necessarily coincide; that military power is socially and economically futile, and can have no relation to the prosperity of the people exercising it; that it is impossible for one nation to seize by force the wealth or trade of another—to enrich itself by subjugating, or imposing its will by force on another; that, in short, war, even when victorious, can no longer achieve those aims for which people strive." He established this apparent paradox by showing "that if credit and commercial contract are tampered with in an attempt at confiscation, the credit-dependent wealth is undermined, and its collapse involves that of the conqueror; so that if conquest is not to be self-injurious it must respect the enemy's property, in which case it becomes economically futile."

If preponderance of power makes for prosperity, why should we find Great Britain and France, both more powerful than ever before in their history, in the depths of greatest economic distress—trade at a stand-still, budgets unbalanced, unemployment prevalent, indemnities of "astronomical proportions" uncollectable, etc.? Only one thing can give value to German money and pay indemnity; that is an increase in foreign trade. But that would increase German financial power, and France dares not let Germany get up for fear that Germany would knock her down. The conqueror is tied to the captive. The one spends his time watching to prevent escape, and the other, waiting for a chance to escape. The result is that the combined productivity of the two is not very great.

In a material, visible and tangible way America is concerned with what is going on in the world. Her participation in the World War grew out of a conflicting power that threatened to deprive her of her freedom. The problem of power led to the calling of the Washington Conference—not that America feared a Japanese invasion, but rather an unrestrained exercise of Japanese power in China. Every war in America's history has been waged not for territorial

security, but for security from the abuse of another nation's power; instance the Barbary pirates, England in 1812, Mexico and the near-war over the Venezuela affair. Today America is concerned with Russia and China. She cannot stay out; she must either help solve the problem or be dragged into another war, which would still leave the problem unsolved.

A Delightful Evening Program

The annual meeting of the Chicago Ornithological Society held jointly with the City Club of Chicago, took place on Friday evening, February 24. The address of the evening was made by Dr. N. W. Jipson, of this city, on the "Bird Lore of the North American Indians."

The program was a scholarly and interesting one, in fact it was surprising to know how much knowledge the primitive Indian had in regard to the bird life surrounding him.

Dr. Jipson was assisted by Mr. M. J. Chandler of Chicago, who was raised among the Nebraska Indians, and who, arrayed in Indian costume, gave us one of the Indian dances. Mr. Chandler has a large collection of Indian artifacts, which is now in the rooms of the Chicago Historical Society, and his dance is the acme of grace.

Mrs. J. M. Swanstrom gave two of the Indian songs (unharmonized) accompanied only by the Indian Tom-tom, which was played by a full-blooded Indian, Mr. John White, assisted by Mr. Chandler; thereby giving an atmosphere that was quaint and attractive, and well supplemented the address of Dr. Jipson. P. B. C.

Law Enforcement

Bascom Johnson, of the American Social Hygiene Association, spoke at the City Club Monday noon, February 27, on the enforcement of the law against prostitution. The "white slave traffic" in the United States has dwindled to insignificance since the abolition of the "red light districts" in most American cities. The Army campaign that cleaned up 153 districts in the vicinity of the military camps made a permanent impression on the cities. The result is seen in the benefit to public health, decency and morals.

The movement requires popular support and well organized, supervisory efforts by unofficial groups. Constant pressure from this direction is necessary to counterbalance the forces that do not want the law enforced and to keep public officials geared up to their task. Citizens of Chicago should give strong support to the local supervisory groups—the Committee of Fifteen, the Juvenile Protective Association and the Illinois Social Hygiene Society.

The Neighborhood a Unit of Democracy

"NEIGHBORHOOD Organization as a Means Toward Democratic Municipal Progress" was the subject of E. C. Lindeman, executive secretary of the American Country Life Association, who spoke at the Club forum on Wednesday noon, March 1. Mr. Lindeman has prepared the following digest of his address:

A quarter of a century has passed since James Bryce wrote his searching but kindly criticism of our government called "The American Commonwealth." In this book he said: "There is no denying that the government of cities is the one conspicuous failure of the United States." A momentous quarter-century has passed since that sentence was written. The Spanish War, the rise of industry, the unprecedented influx of immigration, and finally the World War have all converged to change the fundamental aspects of our life. Is Lord Bryce's statement about the government of our cities still true after this twenty-five year period of unequalled progress?

The municipal enthusiast must admit that the question still has force. Progress has been made but cities still appear to have a genius for selecting average men as leaders; the indebtedness continues to increase out of all proportion to the services rendered. Cities stand helpless in the face of unemployment, housing, and educational demands.

The forces with which we must reckon in approaching the problem of the American city are such as: the apparent breakdown in representative or parliamentary government, the tendency toward occupational representation in government, the enormous increase in the specialized functions of government, and the increasing difficulty of relating the specialists to the processes of democracy.

The suggestion which the topic implies is that we must begin to seek for the forces which will lead toward democratic municipal progress in the small neighborhood groups. Through these groups the individual citizen must be related to the community, the state, the nation and finally the world. The organized neighborhood of the future will provide an open forum for the free discussion of all public questions. It will assume control over its recreational, cultural, educational, and sociable life. And, ultimately the organized neighborhood will unite its members in some form of economic organization through which the necessities of life will be distributed. Such organized neighborhoods will be integrated in such manner as to form the basis for an expressive, democratic community life. Democracy must come from the bottom upward, and the neighborhood is the unit with which to begin.

MAR 13 1922



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VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1922

NUMBER 11

Tuesday, March 14—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“The Popularization of Science”

Speaker: Dr. EDWIN E. SLOSSON

of Washington, D. C.

Dr. Slosson is the editor of *Science Service* and an ex-professor of chemistry. He is eminently qualified by his life-long study of scientific investigation to treat of this interesting subject.

Friday, March 17—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“The Boom in American Letters”

Speaker: BURTON RASCOE

of New York

Mr. Rascoe is editor of *McCall's Magazine* and was formerly the literary editor of the *Chicago Daily News*. He is a keen-minded critic of modern literature, with an original viewpoint.

New Members

Lambert L. Montgomery, President, Illinois Institute of Salesmanship, Inc.

A. O. Sonne, Resident Manager, Rogers Brown & Co.

Herman J. Meyer, Employers Liability Assurance Corporation.

N. L. Kraftz, Treasurer and Auditor, Old Ben Coal Corporation.

H. E. Barnard, Chemist, American Bakers Association.

Henry B. Floyd, Lawyer, Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence.

Arnold R. Baar, Lawyer, Kixmiller & Baar.

W. D. Richardson, Swift & Co., Chemist.

M. L. Moreland, Special Agent, Conkling Price & Webb.

Otto W. Zurwelle, Sec'y-Treas., Berry Smith-ing Coal Co.

George D. Purdon, Western Manager, Commercial Acetylene Supply Co.

Edward W. Marcellus, Labor Manager, E. V. Price & Co. and M. Born & Co.

Henry E. Bullock, President, Illinois Malle-able Iron Company.

Harry J. Chidley, Insurance Broker.

A. F. Frost, Sales Representative, American Car & Foundry Company.

Frank L. Jennings, Adv. Mgr., International Association of Rotary Clubs.

Harry Hillman, Sec'y-Treas., The Inland Printer Co.

A. S. Baty, Comptroller, Fred S. James & Co.

Arthur W. Cushman, General Superintendent, Allied Packers, Inc.

W. H. Darrah, Salesman, Michigan Bolt & Nut Works.

H. W. Kupfer, Sales Manager, American Seating Company.

Harry R. Birt, Walden Sons & Mott, Inc.

H. C. Wheeler, Western Mgr., Leslie Judge Co.

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Vol. XV Monday, March 13, 1922 No. 11

Club Notes

The Chess Corner is indebted to John V. May for a contribution of the book, "Pitfalls of the Chess Board."

John F. O'Connell, a member of the City Club, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination of Judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago. He served as an Assistant State's Attorney from 1917 to 1919.

Senator Willett H. Cornwell, another Club member, is a candidate for renomination at the Republican primaries in the 31st Senatorial District. He is ending his third term in the Senate.

Dr. Donald P. Abbott represented the City Club at a meeting called by the Illinois Society for the Prevention of Blindness to secure the co-operation of medical organizations and public welfare agencies throughout the State in securing medical inspection for school children.

Another concert by the Civic Orchestra will be given in Orchestra Hall, Sunday afternoon, March 19, at 3:30 P. M. Tickets are on sale at the cashier's desk in the City Club, at fifty cents each. Members who attended the concert last month won't want to miss this opportunity.

The All-Chicago Council of Kiwanis Clubs, of which ex-Secretary J. F. Cornelius is chairman, is sponsoring the local program for "Canadian-United States Week," which is to be celebrated in both countries during the week of April 2-8. The City Club will co-operate in the movement through the service of Director S. J. Duncan-Clark on the Chicago Committee. It is expected that a prominent citizen of Canada will address the Club forum in connection with these activities.

Nominating Committee Appointed

In compliance with the By-laws of the City Club, the Directors have selected a Nominating Committee consisting of Frank I. Moulton, chairman, Henry P. Chandler, Luke Grant, Everett L. Millard and Charles Yeomans. It will be the duty of this committee to nominate the officers and four directors of the Club for the coming year. Their decision will be made and the list of nominees posted not later than April 1. The Nominating Committee invites suggestions for its consideration, which suggestions should be made in writing at the earliest possible date and addressed to Frank I. Moulton, chairman.

Committee on City Planning and Zoning

The City Club Committee on City Planning and Zoning has been organized under the chairmanship of Eugene A. Rummler, who was a member of the former Club committee that did good work in this field and was also for two years chairman of the Winnetka Zoning Commission. Other members of the new committee are Graham Aldis, C. G. Atkins, Charles B. Ball, C. D. Hill, Herbert E. Hudson, Elmo C. Lowe, Everett L. Millard, Dwight H. Perkins, Curtis W. Reese, Ralph H. Rice, and Ernest Woltersdorf. The Club directors believe that in the personnel of this committee we have the nucleus of a group that can contribute much to the proper solutions of the City's important problems in city planning and zoning. With the Chicago Zoning Commission making excellent progress in its work, it is timely for a City Club committee to resume activities in this field.

Chess Teams Fight to the Finish

The City Club and Hamilton Club teams are having a fight to the finish for the championship of the Inter-Club Chess League. While the City Club was winning a hard fought victory over the Lawyers by the score of 4½ to 1½ last Tuesday evening, the Hamilton Club was having difficulties with the Elks. In the latter match two games were left to be adjudicated and on the decision depends the leadership in the League standing. Only one more match for each team remains in the schedule; the Hamilton Club plays the Lawyers and the City Club meets the Illinois Athletic Association. Our chances for keeping the championship trophy in the Chess Corner another year look brighter than ever. Messrs. Sparrow, Denis, May, Starr, Buck, and Gibling are accountable for our team's good showing against the Lawyers. It was a great "come-back."

Chamber Music Concert

March 22, 8:00 P. M.

THE PHILHARMONIC STRING QUARTET
PROGRAM

- (1) Allegro Moderato } *Borodine*
Notturmo }
(from Quartet No. 2)
- (2) Gavotte..... *Bazzini*
- (3) From "Woodland Sketches"... *McDowell*
 - I. At an Old Trysting Place
 - II. In Autumn
 - III. To a Wild Rose
 - IV. From Uncle Remus(arranged by Adolf G. Hoffman)
- (4) Quartet in A Minor, op. 51, No. 2. .
..... *Brahms*
Allegro non troppo
Andante Moderato
Quasi Minuetto
Allegro non assai

Is Elimination of Gas Warfare Feasible?

The Chemists' Club provided the program of the City Club forum last Tuesday noon. Dr. W. Lee Lewis, the discoverer of Lewisite gas, was the speaker of the day, and President Eisenschiml of the Chemists' Club was chairman.

Dr. Lewis reviewed the evolution of fighting with poisons in animal development and human history, presenting international utterances on the subject from The Hague Conference in 1899 to the Hughes resolution of February 6, 1922.

The speaker did not believe the elimination of gas warfare is feasible because the last war demonstrated its tremendous effectiveness. With this record, it will be more difficult for a small group of nations to hold the world to its abolition, when an agreement of many nations at The Hague, failed as international law in the test of conflict. While the five nations agreeing to abolish gas warfare are now dominant, and will probably continue so, in other matters dealt with in the conference, at least for the period of the agreement, it is not improbable that other nations or groups of nations who have not agreed to abolish chemical warfare may dominate the world in the future.

The renunciation by the five nations is not complete, for in the debate on the gas abolition resolution, the French and English admitted that military chemical research with defense as the main object, could not yet be discontinued. The difference between offense and defense is only a matter of viewpoint. The United States still maintains an elaborate experimental plant in war gases at Edgewood, Md. The resolution savors

of a diplomatic platitude based upon the reservation that "we will not use gas until the other fellow does; meantime we all prepare."

In view of the fact that many high explosives cause after-gases which are toxic, such as prussic acid and carbon monoxide, it would be an easy matter for any nation seeking justification for retaliation to find doubtful cases on the battlefield of death from poison gases. In this they would find justification to use very powerful gas weapons which they may have prepared in secret.

The most hopeful student of international morals concedes that there must be for sometime within every nation a measure of national defense. Chemical defense is the most economical, the most effective, and as statistics show, the most humane. It seems, therefore, that it would have been better for the conference to have condemned the mis-use of warfare gases, thus endeavoring to create through its high influence, a sentiment against the mis-use of all war methods, rather than to bind itself to the complete abandonment of all gases including the harmless strategic uses of smokes and tear gases against all times and all other nations.

The accusation that warfare gases necessarily expose civilian population is based upon a lack of knowledge of the facts. The spread of gas from the point of burst in concentrations that will kill is limited to a few hundred yards. In fact the problem in gas tactics is to maintain a lethal concentration over a limited area. In any event, resolutions to regulate, rather than abolish the use of gas according to military ethics were as possible as in the case of submarines. The strength in all such conference resolutions is in the creation of an international sentiment.

The accusation that chemical warfare is a "cruel, unfair, and improper use of science" should be extended to all warfare in so far as it differs from the fighting of unarmed aborigines.

Dr. Lewis stated he was a "rational pacifist" and believed the goal we all desired of universal peace would be most quickly attained by moving forward after careful investigation of the scientific facts back of the problem. "At present the only way to make war safe is to take the soldiers out."

Germany Today

ON Thursday noon, March 9, before one of the largest audiences of the year, William P. Sidley talked informally at the Club about his recent observations of conditions in Germany. Mr. Sidley went to Germany to enter business negotiations with the German Foreign Office and, incidentally, picked up much information

from government officials, business leaders, and working people with whom he came in contact.

In travelling from Cologne to Berlin Mr. Sidley observed the country in a fine state of cultivation, yielding good crops, the roads in perfect condition, factories working overtime, the roadbed and rolling stock in good shape, but the train equipment not altogether complete. Berlin appeared much as it did in 1910, except for the absence of soldiers on the streets. Shops were filled but there was a scarcity of goods on the shelves. Taxicabs were numerous. People appeared to be unusually well dressed. The hotels were crowded and the restaurants well patronized, especially by foreigners. Social life seemed to be at a normal course, with music, dancing, theaters and concerts. There were evidences of the old-time efficiency, but the speaker was told that labor was not back to normal.

German marks were valued at about one-third of a cent and their fluctuation has been terrific. For example, a check which was exchanged at the rate of 270 marks on the dollar dropped to 240 before it could be deposited in the bank a few hours later. Prices are low—a breakfast on the diner cost Mr. Sidley but 7 cents; a hotel room, with bath, cost about \$1.00 a day, the price stamped on the door by the police department. Although the taxi rate is fifteen times the amount registered on the pre-war meter, a drive of two or three miles costs only 17 cents.

The eight-hour day is the basis of all labor in Germany. There is very little unemployment, but the government has been supplying an artificial stimulant, in effect, enforcing labor on industry. Each industry fixes the wage for the city. Workers are hired through a central bureau and every worker must have a certificate. Shop committees have a great deal to say, not only in matters of welfare but also in hiring and discharging. The employers consider these conditions a serious handicap on production. The government helps the laboring classes further by various subsidies. It sells bread at nominal prices; it keeps fares and freight rates down by running the railroads at enormous deficits which are met by overworking the printing presses.

Salaries in commercial departments range from six to ten dollars a month; engineers receive a slightly larger amount. Skilled workmen are paid 35 to 50 cents a day, others 25 to 30 cents, and female workers much less. Labor costs amount to 60 or 70 per cent of the cost of production, so that it is very profitable to sell goods abroad in exchange for gold. The employing class are not unhappy with the situation but look forward to somewhat less prosperous busi-

ness conditions. The working classes are not much worse off than before the war. Money has decreased in value twice as much as wages but they are getting along well with the bread doles and other subsidies. Of all classes the farmers are best off and the middle classes have suffered most, some to the extent of severe distress.

A return of the monarchy is not desired by the manufacturing classes, at least not the return of the former Kaiser, who is considered a deserter. Among the peasants there is a feeling that some strong form of government, even if a monarchy, is desirable. There is no more likelihood of sovietism in Germany than in America.

Some fifty varieties of taxes are imposed, generally not large in amount, and frequently not collected or used up the limit of possibility. The income tax has been revived with comparatively large exemptions. Pressure is being applied to increase the income tax, particularly from ten to thirty per cent on corporations. All Germans agree that it will be impossible to pay reparations. They dwell especially on the impossibility of the installment payments, for there is not gold and credit enough in the country to meet them. In the opinion of the managing director of the Dresden Bank, Germany's only asset is labor and the Allies can obtain reparations only to the extent of their taking advantage of German labor. This banker favored a profit sharing scheme which would permit recovery in the money market and allow the Germans to retain a small part of the profits as an incentive to production. The foreign secretary of state expressed a similar view.

Two courses, mutually exclusive, said Mr. Sidley, can be pursued by the Allies: to use reparations to cripple Germany, as she deserves, or to allow recovery of productive power in order to get money with which to pay the Allies' claims. This is a matter not of sentiment but of economics. Germany can pay only by her excess of exports over consumption of goods. Her creditors must create conditions under which she can produce. It is idle to think of an international receivership; the problem must be worked out from the inside.

Mr. Sidley said that he returned feeling the greatest apprehension for the future of France. Every German whom he questioned spoke of France with bitter hatred. One intelligent German, sixty years of age, expressed his hope of seeing the day when the German people can "get back" at France. The speaker concluded that France is entitled to every possible safeguard in the way of friendship and alliances with other nations.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1922

NUMBER 12

Wednesday, March 22—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“Personalities in Europe”

Speaker:

Colonel CHARLES REPINGTON

Famous English author, journalist and military expert.

Wednesday, March 22—8:00 P. M.—in the Lounge

Chamber Music Concert

By the

PHILHARMONIC STRING QUARTET

(See program on next page)

“The Issues of the Primaries”

Ten-Minute Talks by the Candidates

Friday, March 24—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Speakers:

William Busse

*Candidate for Republican Nomination of
President, County Board*

Charles Ringer

*Candidate for Republican Nomination of
County Treasurer*

Henry C. W. Laubenhimer

*Candidate for Republican Nomination of
Sheriff*

John E. Traeger

*Candidate for Democratic Nomination of
Sheriff*

Saturday, March 25—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

TOWN MEETING WITH THE CO-OPERATING WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Speakers:

Anton J. Cermak

*Candidate for Democratic Nomination of
President, County Board*

Peter M. Hoffman

*Candidate for Republican Nomination of
Sheriff*

Wallace G. Clark

*Candidate for Republican Nomination of
Treasurer*

Charles S. Peterson

*Candidate for Republican Nomination of
President, County Board*

James M. Dailey

*Candidate for Democratic Nomination of
Sheriff*

Daniel Ryan

*Candidate for Democratic Nomination of
President, County Board*

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court Telephone: Harrison 8278
EVERETT W. LOTHROP, Editor

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DIRECTORS

Francis X. Busch	Max Loeb
Frederick Dickinson	George H. Mead
S. J. Duncan-Clark	H. A. Millis
Morris L. Greeley	R. F. Schuchardt

Vol. XV Monday, March 20, 1922 No. 12

Club Notes

Jerome Frank, one of the special counsel of the Local Transportation Committee of the City Council, met with our Club Committee on Transportation last Wednesday and discussed the plan now being worked out with the transportation interests. The next step in the Committee's program is to formulate certain general principles that in its opinion should underlie any settlement of the traction question.

The race for first place in the Inter-Club Chess League stands a tie between the teams of the Hamilton and City clubs. Each team plays its final match next Tuesday evening and upon the results depends which club will hold the championship trophy during the coming year. Our team will play the Illinois Athletic Association team and Club members are invited to come out and "pull" for a victory.

The Bulletin was mistaken in announcing Burton Rascoe as formerly literary editor of the Chicago *Daily News*. He contributed articles to the *News* and was at one time literary editor of the Chicago *Tribune*.

A group of twelve Club members met Saturday noon, March 11, at the call of President Johnstone to discuss the question of what can be done by a City Club committee in the interests of public education in Chicago.

The City Planning and Zoning Committee held its first meeting last Thursday and organized with Eugene A. Rummler as chairman, Charles B. Ball vice-chairman, and Graham Aldis, secretary.

"City Zoning" is title of an article by Charles B. Ball in the magazine *Health*, February, 1922, in which the author tells how to provide light and air in growing cities.

Chamber Music Concert

March 22, 8:00 P. M.

THE PHILHARMONIC STRING QUARTET

GEORGE DASCH.....*First Violin*

FRITZ ITTE.....*Second Violin*

OTTO ROEHRBORN.....*Viola*

CARL BRUECKNER.....*Cello*

PROGRAM

- (1) Allegro Moderato*Borodine*
Notturmo
(from Quartet No. 2)
- (2) Gavotte.....*Bazzini*
- (3) From "Woodland Sketches"...*McDowell*
I. At an Old Trysting Place
II. In Autumn
III. To a Wild Rose
IV. From Uncle Remus
(arranged by Adolf G. Hoffman)
- (4) Quartet in A Minor, op. 51, No. 2..
.....*Brahms*
Allegro non troppo
Andante Moderato
Quasi Minuetto
Allegro non assai

Bankers Approve Utility Certificates

A. W. Harris, president of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, J. E. Blunt, Jr., vice-president of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company, and B. C. Hardenbrook, vice-president of the First Trust and Savings Bank, representing the investment bankers of the city, have given their endorsement, subject to court approval, of public utility certificates to be issued by the City for the acquisition of transportation facilities. The formal statement of the bankers' committee is as follows:

"After conferring with the (aldermanic) committee's attorneys regarding the municipal certificates proposed to be issued for the acquisition by the City of the traction properties, it is our opinion that provisions could be incorporated in the trust deed securing the certificates and in the ordinance under which they would be issued which, if approved by the courts, would make the certificates attractive and, if arrangements were made between the City, the traction companies, and their security holders resulting in the exchange of such certificates for the traction properties, a market could be made for the certificates so exchanged as well as for such additional certificates as the City might thereafter from time to time find necessary to sell for future extensions and additions."

The Popularization of Science

DR. EDWIN E. SLOSSON'S address at the City Club on Tuesday, March 14, was interesting to a large audience both because the subject was a new one in our forum programs and because the speaker treated it in a clever, entertaining manner. Professor George H. Mead was chairman of the meeting. The following statement presents the main ideas that Dr. Slosson expressed, omitting many of the interesting features of his address:

In a democracy like ours it is particularly important that the people as a whole should so far as possible understand the aims and achievements of modern science, not only because of the value of such knowledge to themselves but because research directly or indirectly depends upon popular appreciation of its methods. In fact the success of democratic government, as well as the prosperity of the individual, may be said to depend upon the ability of people to distinguish between real science and fake, between the genuine expert and the pretender.

The education of children in schools and of a few in colleges is not sufficient for this. It must be carried into maturity through such channels as the newspapers and the motion pictures. Unfortunately the rapid advance and increasing complexity of modern science has made it difficult for the general reader to follow its course and he has often given up the attempt in despair. Consequently we find the reading public divided into two classes as may be discerned in any public reading room; a minority that habitually read the scientific journals and a majority that never touch even the most popular of them.

A quick turn-over is just as important in the realm of ideas as in the field of business. The sooner you get your idea invested in the minds of the million, the greater the profit to the human race. If we can shorten up the process of the incubation and propagation of scientific knowledge, the progress of civilization will be greatly accelerated. The mechanician should tread on the heel of the scientist.

At present investigators and inventors are working too much in the dark. They are groping for information that should be ready at hand. They are wasting time in duplicating one another's labors and in trying to find out what has already been found out. There is need of a scientific central, a clearing house of the exchange of ideas both for the scientist and the layman.

In effort to meet this need and to aid in the dissemination of scientific information, a new institution, the Science Service, has been established at Washington. It is chartered as a non-profit-

making corporation and all receipts from the sale of articles, books or films will be devoted to the development of new methods of popular education in science. The governing board consists of ten scientists and five journalists.

Science Service purposes to provide life-continuation courses in all the sciences for newspaper readers anywhere in America without tuition fees or entrance examinations. It will not be under the control of any clique, class or commercial interest. It will not be the organ of any single scientific association. It will serve all the sciences. It will supply any of the news syndicates. It will not indulge in propaganda, unless it be propaganda to urge the value of research and the usefulness of science.

The Boom in American Letters

A LITERARY treat was enjoyed by the members who heard Burton Rascoe, editor of *McCall's* magazine, speak at the Club last Friday on "The Boom in American Letters." The boom has come since the War, the speaker said, and there is reason to believe it is not merely temporary. After Director Max Loeb's introductory remarks Mr. Rascoe spoke in part as follows:

On the lists which are compiled by the libraries and booksellers telling which books are most read and sold in the United States, there are, and have been at various times during the past two years, many books of the soundest sort of literary effort. It is gratifying that topping the list at the present time is such an excellently written bit of literary work as "If Winter Comes." High up in the list is "Cytherea," a novel, by Joseph Hergesheimer, of real importance as a critique of society and as literary technique. Then again on the list of best-sellers is "Queen Victoria" by Lytton Strachey, a man who will rank as one of the greatest biographers of all times, and certainly one of the greatest stylists of this or any other age.

A few years ago these lists were quite different. On them appeared Hall Caine and Marie Corelli, "Graustark" and "A Little Brother of the Rich," "The House of Bondage" and "Rebellion" and such twaddle, all of them sentimental or sensational, badly written, fifth-rate literary cheese. Their presence on the best selling lists indicated a low state of general culture. It was something of a disgrace for a novel to get into the list. If a book by a sound literary artist got into the list, he was practically done for. It meant that the writer thereof had lost his power.

It is significant that the books on these old best selling lists were read almost exclusively by

women and by the very young. The best brains in America, the greatest creative vitality had, as happens in all undeveloped countries, gone into business enterprise, architecture, engineering and such like adventures of the mind and spirit and gratifications of the will to power. Fostered by the spirit of the country, the call to be up and doing seized the minds of the highly imaginative even in adolescence. Real men, in the best sense of the term "real," hadn't time in those days to read. Now and then, when they had nothing better to do on a Sunday afternoon, they would pick up friend wife's latest novel and dip into it. What they encountered usually turned them away in disgust forever with novels. Literature was something that men wrote a few hundred years ago. It had no relation to the life that people in that day and age lived. It was a close corporation, made up entirely of amiable hacks, who provided a legitimate and harmless amusement for women.

A few men, of course, had faced reality or had achieved beauty or embodied valuable critiques of society in their novels. Among them were men, mostly Chicagoans, Ambrose Bierce, Stephen Crane, Henry Blake Fuller, Theodore Dreiser and Frank Norris. Two of them, Crane and Fuller, were literary artists of the first rate, men who wrote beautifully, because they thought logically and honestly, and who were acquainted with the finest literary expressions of Europe. The others wrote less caressingly but with an equal honesty and with an intense vision.

About the time that Tocqueville wrote that America had no literature, that it was only a weak imitation of English literature, there was what might be described as a birth of American letters. We had already had at least two men, Thomas Payne and Benjamin Franklin, whose ideas, really indigenous to American soil, had influenced European thought and life. But after the time when Tocqueville wrote there occurred another renaissance of American letters. Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Poe, Whitman, Lowell, were the chief figures in this literary rebirth. Emerson and Thoreau influenced German, French and English thinking: they inspired such men as Carlyle, and Maurice Maeterlinck. Whitman and Poe fertilized the two most conspicuous movements in Europe. Poe influenced such men as Baudelaire, Mallarme, and the whole of the Symbolist group while Whitman's influence has been so great that the chief figures in contemporary French poetry, Andre Gheon, Carco, Gerald, etc., call themselves Whitmanists. So, after all, America's contribution to the thought and literature of the world has not been inconspicuous; it has, indeed, been great.

Zoning Ordinance to Be Ready this Year (From *Chicago Commerce*)

THE Chicago zoning ordinance is to be finished and ready for final action this year. This prediction is confidently made by men who are active in the work of the Chicago Zoning Commission. The Commission is now working on the ordinance and has prepared drafts of some of the fundamental provisions, which are being submitted to men qualified to pass upon their legal features. The following summary gives an idea of how far the work has progressed:

1. An accurate map of Chicago has been completed.

2. Field survey; 87 per cent completed.

3. Recording the survey on the base map; 75 per cent completed.

4. The percentage of the area of all lots encumbered by buildings is being computed. This work is 45 per cent completed.

5. The width of all streets is being recorded in graphic form, 95 per cent completed.

6. A diagram showing the density of population by blocks is being prepared. This work is 75 per cent completed.

7. A digest of all zoning ordinances in large cities is being prepared. This work is completed.

8. Five separate diagrams for the entire city are being prepared, which will be reproductions of the base map, showing in color the present use of property, height of buildings, percentage of the lot area occupied by buildings, the size of lots as recorded, and the state of buildings as to depreciation; 15 per cent completed.

9. A diagram showing land values to serve as a guide in determining boundaries of use and height districts has been completed.

10. A tabulation is being computed of the location by quarter miles squares of one-family houses, two-flat buildings, apartment houses, apartments over stores, number of front feet of business, square feet of manufacturing, public garage and storage warehouse capacity and front feet of vacant land; 17 per cent completed.

11. A field inspection and analysis of all industries is being made, to determine the class of each for the purpose of establishing use districts; 10 per cent completed.

The following work is contemplated:

1. A series of photographs to show conditions as to uses of property that are harmful to a neighborhood and those that are beneficial, will be taken, and slides will be made.

2. Architectural studies to determine the effect of height regulations on building design, will be made.

3. Tentative zoning maps, based on the information listed above will be prepared.

MAR 31 1922



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1922

NUMBER 13

Thursday, March 30—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“Some Aspects of Vivisection”

Speaker:

ERNEST HAROLD BAYNES

Naturalist

Theodore Roosevelt and John Burroughs regarded Mr. Baynes as one of the foremost thinkers in natural history. Our fellow-member, Dr. Frank Billings, who will be chairman of the meeting, is familiar with Mr. Baynes' recent study of the part animals took in the War and assures us that he will deal interestingly and authoritatively with this subject of great importance to human welfare.

Saturday, April 1—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

TOWN MEETING WITH THE CO-OPERATING WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Program arranged by the City Club Committee on Citizenship and Immigration.

Subject:

“The Adjustment of the Foreign Born to American Life”

Speakers representing the Italian, Jugo-Slav, Polish and Czecho-Slovakian groups will give their respective views based upon their experience.

Bernard P. Barasa

Judge, Municipal Court

John R. Palendech

Editor and Publisher

John F. Smulski

Pres., Northwestern Trust & Savings Bank

J. J. Zmrhal

District Superintendent, Board of Education

New Members

George W. Weber, Publisher and Writer, *Weber's Weekly*.

George A. Fox, Secy., Illinois Agricultural Association.

Robert E. P. Elmer, Manager, National Truck Division, Kelly Springfield Motor Truck Company.

Benjamin J. Rosenthal, Merchant.

James C. White, Journalist.

Charles H. Fisher, Secy.-Treas., Fisher & Matson Co. (Millwork).

C. H. Kammarer, Buyer, Wilson Bros.

Nelson Trimble, Sales Manager, Mutual Morgan Bureau.

Herbert E. Mueller, Supt., Bulley & Andrews, Contractors.

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Vol. XV Monday, March 27, 1922 No. 13

The Philharmonic Concert

It is pleasant to record that a good audience greeted the Philharmonic Quartet on March 22, and that the whole entertainment proved to be among the notable successes of the season. The program was unusually brilliant and attractive.

The concert opened with two movements from Borodin's quartet No. 2. This composition is simple, though Borodin was one of Russia's master musicians and could be complex and elaborate when he wished. In this quartet he was satisfied with iteration and reiteration of entrancing melodies, typically Slav and typically Borodin. You do not tire of the lovely and ingratiating themes, and you do not mind the absence of "developments."

The second number was McDowell's "Woodland Sketches," two of which had to be repeated. There is only one objection to this composition—arranged for quartets by Adolf Hoffmann of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra—namely, it is too short. Each of the sketches is so delightful and some are so quaint that you cannot help wishing for "more," like Oliver.

For the final number Brahms' rich, glowing, warm, brilliant A minor quartet was chosen. This was a little "deep" for some, but all felt its beauty and charm. It will be played again next year; and then it will be better grasped and even more keenly enjoyed. Great compositions not only bear but demand repetition, and they repay the concentration bestowed upon them.

The Philharmonic interpreted the Brahms work, as it did everything else, with fervor and sympathy. It played with the balance and unity that only earnest and ample rehearsing make possible. It deserved the cordial applause which the audience gave it.

V. S. Y.

Colonel Repington at the Club

ANOTHER record-breaking audience and another interesting talk on the Washington Conference marked last Wednesday's meeting at which Colonel Charles Repington was the guest of the Club and Mr. Johnstone chairman.

The Colonel eulogized the agreements adopted at the Washington Conference which constitute, he declared, formal, solemn assurances to maintain the peace of the world. It is impossible to believe and useless to refute, he said, that two powers had endeavored by base design to plot against a third power. The whole atmosphere was one of conciliation and sincerity. There were no victors or vanquished at Washington, unlike other international conferences and especially the sessions of the Supreme War Council. All nations necessarily gave up something but they gained much more. China profited most, for it was the intention of all the others to give China a chance. Japan must be given credit for speaking fully and frankly on every subject, and also for coming to an agreement with China over Shantung when she might have held to the terms of the Versailles treaty. By reason of propinquity Japan will profit most but the greatest success is America's.

America must go on with the work of putting the world right. What is needed above all else is a referee of the European football game. One advantage of America's failure to ratify the Versailles Treaty is that she is now quite independent and can say what is fair and what is unfair. Although America is the most conservative of countries, according to the Colonel, her program is by no means ended.

Colonel Repington outlined the problems now to be faced: (1) World economics, including questions of exchange, reparations and international debts, all treated as a whole; (2) disarmament; (3) Russia; (4) general arbitration. It is essential, as many Americans realize, to get a re-distribution of the gold supply. How can the world get back to the gold basis when America holds 50 per cent of it. The purchasing power of America's best customers is locked up in her safes. Let her loan gold on her own terms, i.e., that the printing presses be stopped, the budgets be balanced, etc. If America neglects the problem for another year it will be too late. Collapse and revolution will follow.

The Washington Conference showed no hostility to the League of Nations. Little tracks were made in that direction but no sign-boards were put up. Everybody knew this but said nothing. Sooner or later this separated matter will lead to a treaty of general arbitration.

The Candidates and the Issues of the Primaries

CANDIDATES for the contested nominations of President of the County Board, County Treasurer, and Sheriff, in the coming primaries spoke before the City Club on March 24 and 25. Some, if not all, of the issues were discussed and each speaker took the opportunity to state his reasons why he should be nominated for office. George C. Sikes, chairman of the City Club Committee on Local Government, presided over the Friday meeting and President Johnstone was chairman of the Town-meeting on Saturday.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE COUNTY BOARD

Anton J. Cermak, Democratic candidate said:

His twenty years in public office (four terms in the state legislature, five terms in the City Council and six years as Bailiff of the Municipal Court) qualify him for this position which requires wide legislative and administrative experience. He charged that appropriations for the maintenance of roads had been used for creating jobs. He promised to bring down county taxes as fast as they had recently gone up. As chairman of the Council committee he claimed the responsibility for lessening the taxpayers' burden to the extent of \$2,000,000, the amount of increase in license fees during the last year.

Daniel Ryan, Democratic candidate, was ill and was represented by Frank Corr, who said:

Mr. Ryan stands for re-nomination on his record in the office. Not a breath of scandal has been raised against his administration of the County institutions. The County had received full value for every dollar spent. The Forest Preserve had been run on a business basis.

C. S. Peterson, Republican candidate, said:

If elected, he would run the office as he ran his printing business; he would get one hundred cents' worth on every dollar and would spend as few dollars as possible. He believed he could get for seventy-five cents what now costs one dollar. Secondly, he believed in publicity and guaranteed any citizen or organization access to the facts both as to the amount spent and the service received. He favored civil service which would protect the good employee and dispense with the bad. He declared for efficient management of the Forest Preserve. Finally, he promised an administration for which his friends would not have to apologize afterwards.

William Busse, Republican candidate, was prevented by illness from keeping his appointment to speak.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER

Wallace G. Clark, Republican candidate, said:

This office requires a business administration such as he is qualified by his 35 years as a successful business man to give. His 15 years record as a Sanitary Trustee is a further qualification. In that office he led the fight that resulted in the cheapest light service on record and he fought against spoils politics. He declared against the extreme waste in the administration of the Sanitary District today. If the voters do not nominate candidates from the group that opposes the present administration they will find that they have "burned their bridges behind them."

Charles Ringer, Republican candidate, said:

He has been in the real estate business twenty-two years, improving vacant property, not as a renter. He has served efficiently on the Board of Assessors. His private and public life have never been attacked. He has spent much time in movements for the improvement of his locality, particularly in the matter of the Windsor Park municipal bathing beach project. The Woman's Roosevelt Club has indorsed his candidacy. He stands for civil service and service to the taxpayers. He promised that every cent of taxes will go into the public treasury.

FOR SHERIFF

James M. Dailey, Democratic candidate, said:

The Sheriff's office needs somebody with backbone and courage to carry out the laws already laid down. This he promised to do if elected. He is a successful business man. In 1912 he was elected Sanitary trustee and in the capacity of chairman of the finance committee he eliminated waste, improved bookkeeping methods and cut down the bonded indebtedness to one-half of what it is now. He declared for a new County jail, for the policing of the highways, and against justice courts along public highways.

Peter Hoffman, Republican candidate, said:

He has served 18 years as Coroner and six years as a County Commissioner. As coroner he has investigated 100,000 cases, has kept careful statistics, and has devoted his time to making the County safe and sane. He has conducted a wide education campaign and taught accident prevention in the public schools. If elected he promises an economical business administration. He would improve law enforcement in the country towns and under him there would be no escapes like that of Tommie O'Connor. The people have shown their confidence in him and have never regretted it.

Henry C. W. Laubenheimer, Republican candidate, said:

He urged his candidacy on the basis of his knowledge and experience in the office with which he was connected for fourteen years. He resigned as deputy sheriff in 1915 to become cashier and director of the Rogers Park Bank. While in the office he was instrumental in the establishment of the highway department. His candidacy is indorsed by 2,000 lawyers. He favors a new jail with uncommunicable tiers and promises, if elected, to retain Jailer Westbrook. He pledges strictest economy. Support is solicited of voters who believe he deserves advancement.

John E. Traeger, Democratic candidate, said:

In holding this office from 1914 to 1918 he served the public and kept in the service many good men who differed from him in politics. He believes in civil service and opposes its evasion through the scheme of sixty-day appointments. Civil service was established in the City treasurer's office under his administration. He favors a new jail to house 3,000 men and provide proper hospital facilities. He would enforce better control of prisoners. Policing of the country districts with efficient men is necessary. He proposes quicker trials after arrest and less *nolle prossed* cases. He would welcome consultations with citizens in the matter of putting the office on a different footing.

Thomas J. Hair, candidate for state representative, 5th Senatorial District, said:

Nominations for the General Assembly involve a moral issue, not questions of politics. Public office is a public trust to be administered as a private trust. It is not to be used for party interests. Taxation is a vital issue. Money paid for taxes must come back in benefits, as in private business. The issues may be summarized: Are you for this idea or against it? The group with which he stands objects to the manner in which public offices have been administered. The votes of those who want a change are solicited. To Mr. Hair it is a matter of principle that public office should be administered honestly and intelligently, and for this he promised to keep up the fight.

Champions of the Inter-Club League

In winning the championship title again this year the City Club chess team showed themselves to be good fighters as well as real chess players. The six victorious games against the Illinois Athletic Club last Tuesday evening cinched our claim for another leg on the trophy

that adorns the Chess corner. The competition was more severe this year than last, owing largely to the entrance of the strong Lawyers' Association team into the League. When the season's schedule was one-half completed the City Club team stood in third place, but our record for the latter half was phenomenal. Before the last match the Hamilton Club and City Club teams were tied for the leadership. While our team was winning six straight games, the Hamilton Club was losing four out of six games to the Lawyers. It was unfortunate that three of our victories in our final match should have been by forfeiture. However, we might have lost all three of those games and still retained the championship. This season's record is one to be proud of.

What Other Cities Are Doing

(From *Municipal Reference Library Notes*)

Riverside, California, has a municipal fly-catcher who fights this pest with scientific methods, using traps and sprays. Millions of flies are destroyed every day during the breeding season.

The City Hall of Montreal, Canada, was destroyed by fire on the night of March 3rd.

In Bridgeport, Conn., a special appropriation to give work to the unemployed is handled by the Charities Department, which acts as a city employment agency.

Detroit has under construction what is said to be the largest water filtration plant in the world, according to the report of Jas. R. Hendry, assistant city engineer.

The municipal government of Paris, France, is seriously considering the possibility of installing moving sidewalks in the most congested districts.

Mayor Curley of Boston is now planning his campaign for a five-cent fare. He is holding conferences with city officials on the subject of best methods.

Burnley, England, has its municipal symphony orchestra and its municipal choir and now an effort is being made to establish a permanent operatic company in the town.

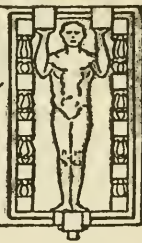
San Francisco board of supervisors has decided to construct the Duboce Ave. Extension of the Municipal Railway. The total cost will be \$2,467,000, of which \$1,900,000 is needed for a 4,200-ft. tunnel.

Kansas City, Kansas, has asked for bids on a \$20,000 alum plant which is expected to save the city \$15,000 per year on its 1,000-ton consumption of alum.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1922

NUMBER 14

Watch the bulletin board in the lobby for announcements of talks at the Club by States Attorney ROBERT E. CROWE Wednesday and Ex-Governor C. S. DENEEN Thursday. Exigencies may arise in the last week of the political campaign to prevent the carrying out of these programs but we have good reason to believe that both of these political leaders will be present and speak about the issues of the primary.

Friday, April 7—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“Our National Parks”

Speaker:

J. HORACE McFARLAND

President, American Civic Association

Mr. McFarland is familiar with our national parks and their administration. He takes exception to some of the statements Enos Mills made in our forum a few months ago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, president of the American Federation of Labor, will speak at the Club Tuesday noon, April 11, on the subject, “Labor’s Right to Aspire.”

Vote in the Primary, April 11

The City Club is non-partisan; it makes no endorsements or recommendations to the members in respect to candidates for office. However, in line with the purpose for which this Club was organized, “to inform its members and the community in public matters and to arouse them to a realization of the obligations of citizenship,” the Directors authorized the publication of the statements of the group leaders of the two major parties as to their campaign issues and specifically as to their attitude toward civil service. These statements, which in part appear in the April issue of the Woman’s City Club Bulletin, were obtained by Mrs. Walter F. Dodd, chairman of the Municipal Citizenship Committee of that Club. None was received from the Crowe group but we expect to hear Mr. Crowe present the issues next Wednesday in our forum. Those prepared by the other group leaders appear on pages 55 and 56 of the Bulletin. They deserve the careful attention of the members.

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court Telephone: Harrison 8278
EVERETT W. LOTHROP, Editor

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Entered as second class matter, December 3, 1917,
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Vice-President.....LAIRD BELL
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Vol. XV Monday, April 3, 1922 No. 14

Club Notes

Word has just been received from Henri Shostac, director of the Shostac Quartet, that the effects of his long siege of typhoid fever will, after all, prevent him from participating in the chamber music concert which had been scheduled for April 19 at the City Club. The Philharmonic Quartet has consented to give our April concert and we hope to have the Shostac Quartet play for us at the final concert of the season, May 17.

The City Planning and Zoning Committee appreciated the opportunity to have Jacob T. Crane, Jr., technical adviser of the Zoning Committee of the Chicago Real Estate Board, show his maps and speak at the last weekly meeting on the development of zoning in European cities.

We regret having been further in error in our announcement concerning Burton Rascoe. The editor of McCall's Magazine, Harry P. Burton, informs us that Mr. Rascoe's connection with McCall's has been that of an associate editor.

The Legislative Voters League's report on the legislative candidates at the coming primary is published in the current number of the Assembly Bulletin, copies of which are available on the table in the lobby.

The Committee on the County Jail will have Dean Kirchwey, Winthrop Lane and Frank D. Loomis, who are making the jail survey, as guests at the meeting on Monday.

George C. Sikes is the author of an interesting article entitled "What's the Matter with Chicago?" which appears in the March 23rd issue of the *Christian Century*.

Annual Meeting Will Be Held April 21

Put the date, April 21, on your engagement calendar and make it a point to attend the Annual Meeting of the City Club in the dining room at one o'clock on that day. Four officers and four directors are to be elected. In addition to the election and submission of annual reports, the Directors are planning a program that will interest all the members—more details coming later.

Report of the Committee on Nominations

The Committee on Nominations, consisting of Frank I. Moulton, chairman; Henry P. Chandler, Luke Grant, Everett L. Millard and Charles Yoemans, on Saturday submitted its recommendations for officers and new directors for the coming year as follows:

For President: F. B. Johnstone.

For Vice President: Dwight H. Perkins.

For Treasurer: Fred G. Heuchling.

For Secretary: Henry F. Tenney.

For Directors (two year term):

Laird Bell, R. F. Schuchardt,
Morris L. Greeley, William T. Cross.

The directors whose terms expire are Messrs. Dickinson, Greeley, Mead and Schuchardt.

Final Results in the Chess League

The Chess Team is receiving congratulations from near and far on account of the winning of the Inter-Club Chess League championship. Mr. Sparrow wired congratulations from Richmond, Virginia. Visitors to the Chess Corner are being told how it was done. The Bulletin is glad to be able to answer the question, frequently heard, how many legs of the trophy must we win to own it. Answer: one more.

The official record of the league standing follows:

	Won	Lost	Percent- age
City Club	44½	15½	.742
Hamilton Club	40½	19½	.675
Lawyers' Association ...	37	23	.617
Illinois Athletic Club....	26½	33½	.442
Elks Club	20½	29½	.342
Engineers' Club	11	49	.183

The records of the City Club players were as follows:

	W	L		W	L
W. E. Sparrow..	.5	1	F. L. Butterfield..	4*	2
A. D. Denis, Jr..	.6	3	E. J. Gibbling....	6*	0
J. V. May.....	.7	2	C. F. Hicks.....	1	1
R. F. Starr.....	6*	1	S. R. Watkins....	1	0
W. M. Buck.....	6*	4	S. W. Anderson..	1	0

*One game won by forfeiture.

Statement of Issues and Position on Civil Service by Group Leaders

STATEMENT OF THE BRUNDAGE REPUBLICAN GROUP

The issue in this primary campaign should not be between factions but how best can the People of Illinois be served.

The reign of inefficient government now prevailing in City and State affairs requires elimination at both ends of the line.

The issue before the Republican women voters is whether the Republican Party shall be wrested from the control of its disruptors. The General Assembly must be composed of men fearless enough to investigate and, if the evidence justifies, punish any delinquent official no matter how mighty his office.

The management of the Republican Party must be taken from the hands of those who have misused it and restored to the control of the Republican voters by the election of men upon the Republican State Committee who will do the people's bidding.

The selection of candidates for county offices cannot be made solely upon the basis of factions or factionists. The people are not concerned in the factional strife but they are deeply interested in knowing whether the contenders are, first: fitted for the offices to which they aspire and, second, whether they are thoroughly imbued with the spirit of regenerating the Republican Party of Illinois. * * *

Mr. Brundage has fought the evils of that unrepresentative combine day in and day out, in the courts and on the stump, and he alone has had the courage to prosecute when the evidence of corruption has been presented to him. A defeat of the men running under the caption of "The Brundage Group" would be hailed as a repudiation by the People of Cook County of his effort to recover for the people millions of interest money and a repudiation of the indictment of certain public officials.

Of all the groups of candidates, the Brundage group stands most convincingly for the overthrow of the plunderbund now in control and the restoration of the Republican party to the Republican voters.

The merit system under our Civil Service Laws, while theoretically correct, is but an incident of government. The main question and the big question at this time is to get the administration of the government into the hands of persons who will recognize the sacredness of the trust given them by the people. In the hands of a corrupt administration, Civil Service renders no relief.

(Signed) WILLIS O. NANCE, *Chairman*.

STATEMENT OF THE DENEEN REPUBLICAN GROUP

The Republican voters of Cook County on April 11th will have an opportunity to select their candidates for Municipal and County offices and through them define the policies and principles of their party for the election in November.

The political situation has been clarified by the passing of the time for filing petitions for nomination. Mayor Thompson presents no candidates for Municipal or County offices. The so-called Crowe and Brundage groups differ only in the nomination of the five Country County Commissioners and the President of the County Board. The papers announce that these two groups are trying to remove one of their principal differences by eliminating Mr. William Busse as a candidate for President of the County Board. It is plain, therefore, that there will be but two tickets—that of the National Republican Party Clubs', known as the Deneen group, and the combined ticket of the Crowe and Brundage groups. * * *

The principal issue in the campaign will be the curtailing of governmental expenses and the reducing of taxes. Should the Crowe and Brundage groups elect their joint ticket, the embarrassment and difficulties which would confront the party in the fall election would be obvious on this issue. The County Board will have to issue a bond issue to meet its current and past expenses. The Sanitary District Trustees are outlining appropriations for \$250,000,000 to be spent in the next six years. * *

The Deneen group submits its claim for approval on the personnel of its candidates, their past records in public offices and the measures which this group has supported for the public good. It brought about the enactment of the Primary Law, the State Civil Service Law, the expansion of the State University, and the enlargement of appropriations for the public schools. It began the movement for good roads in Illinois and built 400 miles of sample roads during the administration of Governor Deneen. It stands for conservation of the State's resources and fought a hard and successful fight to preserve for the public the water power created by the Sanitary District canal. It has stood for progressive legislation. It stands for such now—for the extension and enforcement of the merit system, for economy in public expenditures and for the elimination of waste in the conduct of public affairs.

(Signed) GUY GUERNSEY.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZEN'S DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION

The Citizen's Democratic Organization was formed in protest against the high-handed methods employed by the so-called Managing Committee of the Democratic party in the Sherman House, which is dominated by one man with a rule or ruin policy.

The rank and file of the Democratic party has been wholly ignored by the secret backroom manipulations of this one-man managing committee. * * *

When the committee of fifteen, dominated by one individual and dictated to by him, declared their policy and tendered to the voters of the Democratic party a ticket of hand-picked candidates, a large number of the honest members and workers in the party dissented, remonstrated and protested against such high-handed defiance of all provisions of the primary election laws and immediately set about for the organization of the Citizen's movement.

The Citizen's organization did not select the candidates it has endorsed through any backroom secret conspiracy. Its ticket is made up of representative men and women in the party, high-class business and professional men and women, and besides there is a tribute paid the ex-soldier in the fact that eight of the boys who saw service in the world war are among the candidates on the Citizen's organization ticket. * * *

In the matter of the administration of the affairs of the various offices to which the respective candidates aspire, each and every one of them pledges to fulfill every obligation imposed upon them and to see that every person with whom they may come in contact while in office is accorded fair and courteous treatment.

Every candidate upon the Citizen's ticket is a firm believer in the strict enforcement of the civil service regulations and its extension in the county and application to the Forest Preserve and Sanitary Districts. They are avowedly against the use of civil service positions by political bosses in order to further their own personal or private gain and glory.

These candidates also stand pledged to do all in their power for the good of the County Hospital, the Oak Forest Sanitarium and Forest preserves, three institutions which, under Democratic management, have been made the greatest of their kind in the country today. Other institutions in which the people of Chicago and Cook County are vitally interested also will be given the best of attention.

(Signed) JAMES T. IGOE, *Chairman*.

STATEMENT OF REGULAR DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION

Replying to your inquiry concerning the attitude of democrats, who are candidates for the several county offices, towards the extension of civil service to the county government, I believe I can reply with accuracy, and fairness to those who are concerned, that without a single exception they would welcome such a change.

We had a county civil service act when democrats were swept into the county offices in 1910, and though that act subsequently was declared unconstitutional and invalid by the supreme court, I have reasons for asserting its provisions were honestly observed by democratic heads of departments during all of the time it remained in force.

It is an error to believe that democrats are hostile to civil service. A majority of them recognize its desirability as well as its value to the public service. Since I received your inquiry I have taken occasion to speak to a majority of our candidates to ascertain their views on the subject, and they have told me without a single exception that they are willing to undertake the direction and operation of the offices, which they are seeking, under the auspices of a civil service law.

As to the matter of aiding in the enactment of a civil service law I am sure you will find, if a bill of that character is introduced in the next legislature, that it will have the support of the democratic organization, and as a matter of course, a very considerable majority of the democratic members of the legislature.

Permit me to call your attention to an article on civil service published in the *Daily News*, Friday, March 17, and ask you to read a statement by Mr. George E. Brennan, therein contained. When the Small administration during the last session of the legislature undertook to force the passage of the so-called Wheeler Bill, which was in effect a repeal of the existing state civil service law, Mr. Brennan's personal intervention with Democratic Senators and Representatives assisted by such well known democrats as Dennis J. Egan, Robert M. Sweitzer, Patrick J. Carr and others against the Small program was unquestionably responsible for the final defeat of that measure.

If you would succeed in having enacted a civil service law to be operative in Cook County, you must begin at once to create a sound public demand therefor. When you are ready to make your fight, I am sure that you may rely on the co-operation of the democratic organization. * * *

(Signed) MARTIN J. O'BRIEN.

APR 10 1922



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1922

NUMBER 15

Tuesday, April 11—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room.

Subject:

“Labor’s Right to Aspire”

Speaker:

SAMUEL GOMPERS

President, American Federation of Labor

Friday, April 14—1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“Shall We Have a Single Court for Cook County?”

Speakers:

NATHAN WILLIAM MacCHESNEY

Formerly President of the State Bar Association

WILLARD M. McEWEN

Member Judicial Department Committee of the Constitutional Convention

and Other Speakers

Notice to Members Who Will Vote at Tomorrow’s Primaries

The polls will be open between 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.

You must be registered in order to vote in the primaries in Chicago.

You may vote in the primary of one party if you have neither voted within the two preceding years in the primary of another party, nor signed a primary petition of another party, or of an independent candidate for an office now to be voted for.

But the party primary in which you vote tomorrow will determine the party primary in which you may vote for the next two years.

Place no marks on your ballot except “X” within the squares of the candidates for whom you wish to vote. To do otherwise may invalidate your vote.

Besides the election of party nominees for public offices (state, county, and municipal), there will be elected at the party primaries tomorrow state central committeemen by congressional districts and precinct committeemen in the country districts.

Within Chicago there will be a separate ballot for voting upon the question of extending for one year the terms of the aldermen elected two years ago to serve until April, 1922.

You will have three votes to cast for candidates for the party nominations of Representatives in the General Assembly. Marking your ballot for only one candidate counts as three votes; marking for two candidates counts as one and one-half votes each; and, of course, marking for three candidates counts as one vote for each of the three.

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EVERETT W. LOTHROP, Editor

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Vol. XV Monday, April 10, 1922 No. 15

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

OF THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN, published weekly at Chicago, Illinois, for April 1, 1922.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.
Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Everett W. Lothrop, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of The City Club Bulletin, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation, etc.) of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, City Club of Chicago, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago.

Editor, Everett W. Lothrop, same address.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Managers, None.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

The City Club of Chicago a corporation organized under the laws of Illinois. No stock. F. B. Johnstone, President, 108 So. La Salle Street; Fred G. Heuchling, Treasurer, 1201 Milwaukee Avenue; Henry F. Tenney, Secretary, 137 So. La Salle Street.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

EVERETT W. LOTHROP.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of March, 1922.

(SEAL.)

FLORA GERHARD.

(My commission expires July 8, 1924.)

Remember the Annual Meeting Friday, April 21, at 1 P. M.

An attractive feature of the Annual Meeting will be six five-minute talks by the chairmen of six civic committees which have special accomplishments to their credit during the past year.

We sometimes hear the criticism of our special committee system that the Club membership at large is not kept sufficiently in close touch with what our committees are doing. The plan of "section" meetings may better meet the situation next year; however, for this year, the opportunity is now given every interested member to hear a general summary of the Club's civic activities.

Our program will include no formal, written committee reports but instead, some short, snappy talks by the men who have led the work. And we guarantee everybody an interesting half hour.

Chess Banquet and Another Victory

The Annual Banquet of the Inter-Club Chess League will be held at the City Club Tuesday, April 11th, at 6:30 o'clock. Every member of the City Club is very cordially invited to attend this banquet and we would ask that you indicate your intention by signing your name to the notice in the Chess Corner.

It is hoped that the City Club will be represented by a large number of chess players and friends. Cost per plate about \$2.00 to \$2.50.

The chess team of the City Club played the first of a home and home series at the Hamilton Club Saturday afternoon and turned in a most decisive victory, the final score being 12 to 2 in favor of the City Club.

The victorious City Club team was composed of the following members: Messrs. May, Watkins, Sparrow, Buck, Butterfield, Murray, Clay, Slocum, Chapman, Shultz, Lewis, Boland, Capes and Gibling.

Homes Provided for Chicago Families

The following table gives the number of permits taken out in the Sanitary Bureau of the City Health Department:

	Year	Year	Three
	1920	1921	mo's
	1920	1921	1922
Single Family Dwellings.....	1826	4608	1255
Apartments in Tenements....	1091	6708	4579
Total Families			
Accommodated	2917	11,316	5834

Bureau of Efficiency Issues Two Important Statements

THE Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency sent two letters last week to the County Board and to the Board of Education regarding their relations to the taxes to be collected in 1923.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE PROPOSED NEW COUNTY ROAD TAX

The following quotations are from the Bureau's letter to the County Commissioners:

"Tax bills are much higher this year than ever before. But you plan to make them still higher next year. One of the principal items of the threatened increase is the new tax of \$4,402,717 for the improvement and maintenance of country roads, which your honorable body proposes to levy.

"This new tax is radical, and for taxpayers an exceedingly expensive, departure from the previous road program and policy of the County. The Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency believes that such tax is indefensible at this time and that the plan to levy it should be abandoned.

"The manner in which these tax-increase laws were jammed through the General Assembly was thoroughly reprehensible. But the County Board now threatens to outdo the Legislature by imposing to the limit the added tax burden upon the public.

"More than \$3,000,000 will be available from bond and State funds for road building this year. It will be much better policy and much more conducive to public confidence in the integrity and efficiency of the road building program to expend these moneys before attempting to raise other funds."

SUGGESTIONS FOR AVOIDING AN UNNECESSARY INCREASE IN SCHOOL TAXES

To the Board of Education the Bureau wrote:

"A considerable part of this threatened increase (in taxes) is due to a larger appropriation for school building purposes, to a new tax for teachers' pensions, and to the action of the Board of Education in levying an unnecessarily large tax for textbook purposes.

"Tax bills this year are much higher than ever before. The largest single item of increase therein is that for school purposes. School taxes are now nearly two and one-half times what they were four years ago. Next year they will be still higher unless the Board of Education finds some way to amend and reduce its levy."

In conclusion the Bureau urges that "if an increase in the building fund is unavoidable, the additional burden on the tax payer can be offset, in part at least, by reducing the textbook levy \$1,000,000."

Talks by Political Leaders

STATE'S Attorney Robert E. Crowe on Wednesday and Ex-Governor Charles S. Deneen on Thursday were the speakers at the final programs of the City Club's series of political meetings. Members of the Club who followed the Bulletin's prediction of the meetings were rewarded by hearing two of the "hottest" political talks ever given at the Club.

The simple issue, said Mr. Crowe, is the leadership of the Republican party. There are only two sides: the Brundage-Crowe groups, and opposed to them, the Deneen organization allied with the Thompson-Lundin machine. Mr. Crowe said that he had quit the Thompson organization when the mayor gave evidence of his opposition to the State's Attorney's carrying out his oath of office. "When Brundage and I were with Thompson we believed in him. Deneen is now with him and is ashamed of his alliance."

The split in the Republican ranks was caused, according to Mr. Crowe, by Mr. Deneen's selfishness and readiness to sacrifice the party interests in order to see his faction triumph. The Ex-Governor, he said, refused to give the other leaders the recognition to which their political position and control of patronage entitle them.

The Brundage-Crowe group, Mr. Crowe said, was offering a representative ticket which includes women candidates, ex-service men, and men of special ability for the leading county offices. He recommended Mr. Hoffman for sheriff and Mr. Ringer for county treasurer.

Mr. Deneen said that the outstanding features of the campaign concerned two taxing bodies:

(1) The success of the Brundage-Crowe group in renominating Messrs. Lawley and Mueller would give the power to the five Thompson leaders—Lawley, Mueller, Eller, King and Todd—to control the Sanitary District for four years to come, levy taxes, issue bonds without a referendum and make appointments.

(2) The success of the Crowe-Brundage ticket at the primaries would mean the re-election of Messrs. Busse, Miller, McLain and Pearson, the sitting country county commissioners, who formed a bipartisan alliance with four democrats and made the present organization of the board a Thompson organization.

Mr. Deneen resented the charge that he was allied with Thompson from discarded followers of Thompson who want to continue Thompsonism in public offices. To the voters who believe in civil service he commended the candidacies of Mr. Laubenheimer who had served in the sheriff's office for fourteen years and of Mr. Clark, who had stood against spoils in the Sanitary District.

The Adjustment of the Foreign Born

FOR the last of the Town Meetings of the season the City Club Committee on Citizenship and Immigration arranged for speakers representing the Jugo-Slav, Polish and Czecho-Slovakian groups to give their views on the adjustment of the foreign born to American life.

John R. Palendech, who spoke for the Jugo-Slavs, said that the adjustment of his group could be more easily accomplished if the agencies interested in this problem would attempt to place themselves on the level of the people whom they want to help. Thousands of the foreign born are becoming the same kind of citizens as the native born and are making their mark in America. Many who have made their mark came from no better circumstances in life than those who are now often regarded as hopeless and undesirable. The speaker suggested that the members of our Committee and others who are interested should visit the foreign groups in their meetings and get in touch with them through their foreign language press and educational classes. Such visitors would receive a warm welcome. Too little attention is paid to these groups, except by the politicians who care only for their votes. The government investigates conditions here and in Europe but to little effect. These people are becoming citizens as fast as permitted and are more than willing to work hard to that end.

Thaddeus Wilde spoke in the place of John F. Smulski as a representative of the Polish group. He said that the problem of adjustment has many ramifications. Before the war, America relied on the "melting pot" to synthesize various foreign elements into a co-ordinate American nation. The "melting pot" did wonders but not all that was expected of it.

The Poles are found to be an ardent, fervid people who love their mother country and are equally devoted to their adopted country. Two factors are assisting in their adjustment, the restriction of immigration and the tendency to remigrate. On account of the improved economic conditions in Poland 300,000 Poles in America are expected to emigrate this year. Those who remain, and especially the second and third generations, will adjust themselves to American life and be aroused to citizenship.

J. J. Zmrhl spoke as one who knows the Czecho-Slovaks and as an American citizen who is proud of having been born in Bohemia. One difficulty in the adjustment of the foreign born, he said, is that Americans do not do their duty in showing them the bright side of American life. It is a mistake to regard everything American

necessarily superior to everything foreign. For instance, it is interesting that equal suffrage for women was had in Czecho-Slovakia before it prevailed throughout America.

Another difficulty that must be overcome if the foreign born are to be adjusted to American life, is the dirty, congested conditions in which they live, and especially, their poorly equipped schools. Many of them have a distorted view of America. They must be surrounded with the Americanizing influences of yards, parks, playgrounds and libraries.

The problem of adjustment is not primarily a problem of the adult, but a problem of the children of the foreign born. These children often feel superior to their parents because they speak the new language and know the heroes and history of the new country; consequently there is a lack of parental control. Our schools should adopt the attitude that the old countries, as well as the new one, have something to be proud of.

The small parks of Chicago came in for the speaker's commendation. They are the real community centers, he said, if handled by the right men. The actual work ought to be done by people devoted to their task. The object should be to make America attractive, so as to gain the love of the foreign born. Nothing will do more to win them over than teaching them and giving them opportunity to become part of the body politic.

A Naturalist's View of Vivisection

Some aspects of vivisection were discussed by Ernest Harold Baynes at the City Club on March 30. The speaker was introduced by Dr. Frank Billings.

Mr. Baynes has seen scores of vivisections performed with no more cruelty than is practiced daily on human patients in the best ordered hospitals, nor has he seen any greater suffering caused than was necessary for the success of the experiments. He said that his investigations have led him to conclude that the anti-vivisectionists have been willfully misleading a generous but uninformed public as to every phase including the amount of pain inflicted and the value of the experiments.

The greatest menace to progress in the medical field comes from those who would abolish the use of animals, the means by which the recent great progress in medicine has been accomplished. The way to combat the deliberate misrepresentation of the anti-vivisectionists is to spread the gospel that vivisection, as practiced in the medical profession, is humane and absolutely necessary.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1922

NUMBER 16

Monday, April 17—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

The First Address in a New Series of Weekly Meetings to Discuss Chicago's Traction Problems
Arranged by the City Club Committee on Transportation

Subject:

“Engineering Phases of the New Subway Plan”

Speaker: BION J. ARNOLD

Chairman, Board of Supervising Engineers and one of the Engineering Advisers of the Council Committee on Local Transportation

Chairman Ralph E. Heilman, Dean of Northwestern University School of Commerce, will introduce the series with a brief summary of traction developments up to the present situation.

Wednesday, April 19—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“The County Road Program and the Proposed New Road Tax”

Speakers:

CHARLES N. GOODNOW

Cook County Commissioner

HARRIS S. KEELER

Director, Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency

A recent statement by the Bureau of Public Efficiency directed attention to the probability of higher taxes next year, due in part to a new tax for the improvement and maintenance of county roads. Both the general interest in good roads and the present heavy burden of taxation make it desirable that this subject be more widely understood.

Friday, April 21—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Annual Meeting of the City Club

Reports of President, Treasurer and House Committee

Election of Officers and Directors

See list of nominees on next page

Five-minute Talks by Six Committee Chairmen

WALTER F. DODD, Constitutional Convention

CHARLES P. SCHWARTZ, Citizenship

RALPH E. HEILMAN, Transportation

PHILIP SEMAN, County Jail

EUGENE A. RUMMLER, City Planning and Zoning

GEORGE C. SIKES, Local Government

The Chamber Music Concert has been Postponed Until Wednesday Evening, April 26

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court Telephone: Harrison 8278
EVERETT W. LOTHROP, Editor

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March 3, 1879.

CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President.....F. B. JOHNSTONE
 Vice-President.....LAIRD BELL
 Treasurer.....FRED G. HEUCHLING
 Secretary.....HENRY F. TENNEY

DIRECTORS

Francis X. Busch	Max Loeb
Frederick Dickinson	George H. Mead
S. J. Duncan-Clark	H. A. Millis
Morris L. Greeley	R. F. Schuchardt

Vol. XV Monday, April 17, 1922 No. 16

Remember the Annual Meeting April 21, at 1:00 P. M.

The report of the Committee on Nominations, appointed in conformity with the Club by-laws, recommends the election of the following officers and directors at the Annual Meeting next Friday:

President, F. B. Johnstone,
 Vice President, Dwight F. Perkins,
 Secretary, Henry F. Tenney,
 Treasurer, Fred G. Heuchling,

Directors—Laird Bell, William T. Cross,
 Morris L. Greeley, and R. F. Schuchardt.

Don't miss this meeting. The program printed on the front page promises it will be interesting and instructive of what your Club is doing.

Chess Notes

W. N. Buck has been appointed by the Directors to succeed R. F. Starr as chairman of the Chess Committee. The appointment will be for a term of one year.

The Inter-Club Chess League banquet at our clubhouse last Tuesday evening was a very enjoyable affair for all who attended. All of the teams in the League were represented. W. E. Sparrow, Jr., president of the League, was toastmaster. The silver loving cup came off the shelf in the Chess Corner long enough to be of use for the occasion but was replaced in reward for our team's victory. A. Frank Philippon, of the Illinois Athletic Club, was elected president of the League for the coming year. A pleasant feature of the evening was a contest of simultaneous games between Edward Lasker and the field.

Chamber Music Concert

April 26, 8:00 P. M.

THE PHILHARMONIC STRING QUARTET
PROGRAM

1. From Quartet, op. 59, No. 1.....*Beethoven*
 Allegro
 Allegretto vivace
2. (a) Adagietto*Bizet*
 (b) Valse Noble*Laub*
3. From Quartet, op. 10.....*Debussy*
 Andantino doucement expressif
 Assez vif et bien rythmé
4. Quartet in E flat Major.....*Mozart*
 Allegro ma non troppo
 Andante con moto
 Menuetto
 Allegro vivace

The annual festival of the Civic Music Association which is scheduled for Wednesday evening, April 19, makes it desirable to postpone the City Club's chamber music concert until April 26, a week later than the date previously announced. The popularity of Mr. Dasch and his associates at the Club assures a large audience to hear them in their last concert of the season.

We anticipate that Mr. Shostac will be so far recovered in health as to appear with his quartet for our final concert on May 17.

New Members

E. Percy Warner, Special Representative, General American Car Company.

F. L. Brown, Chief Accountant, Old Ben Coal Corporation.

Stanley H. Twist, Assistant Sales Manager, "Ditto," Incorporated (Adv.).

Bernard W. Vinissky, Lawyer.

A. E. B. Rodner, President & Sales Manager, Ad Craft Sales Company.

William M. Schellinger, Treasurer, Central Bond & Mortgage Company.

Armin Tomaschoff, Manager, Foreign Dept. Central Bond & Mortgage Company.

Sam Langdon, American Seating Company.

E. J. Matson, President, Fisher & Matson Company (Millwork).

The City Planning and Zoning Committee is taking advantage of every opportunity to confer with experts in this field who are able to join in the committee's luncheon meetings. The conference with Mr. McFarland was preceded by one a few days earlier with John Ihlder, manager of the Civic Development Department of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who is a member of Secretary Hoover's Advisory Board of Zoning.

A Plea for Needed Civil Service Laws

Civil service was one of the issues in the recent primaries. Almost all of the leading candidates and political leaders came out in favor of the merit system. The following statement has been sent to the members of the party conventions, which are meeting this week, asking them to go on record for legislation extending civil service.

To the Party Conventions of Cook County:

It is the opinion of the citizen groups represented by the undersigned that efforts should be put forth to secure from the next session of the Illinois Legislature laws to place in the classified service positions of employment in the County, the Sanitary District, and the Municipal Court that are now fought for as political spoils. We are asking political leaders, platform-making party conventions, and candidates for legislative offices to assist that movement by public declarations in favor of the desired civil service legislation.

We respectfully request that the party conventions of Cook County adopt resolutions favoring the passage by the General Assembly of Illinois at its next session of laws for the application of the merit system—with only the exemptions usual in model civil service laws—to all places of employment in Cook County (including the offices not now in the classified service), in the Sanitary District of Chicago, and in the Municipal Court of Chicago.

CLIFFORD W. BARNES, President Legislative Voters' League

MRS. JOSEPH T. BOWEN, President, Woman's City Club

MRS. HENRY W. CHENEY, President, Illinois League of Women Voters

A. M. CORNELL, President, Chicago Chapter, American Association of Engineers

MRS. L. N. FRENSDORF, President, League of Cook County Women's Clubs

MRS. EDWARD GUDEMAN, President, Chicago Woman's Aid

F. B. JOHNSTONE, President, City Club of Chicago

JOHN R. MAGILL, President, Chicago Real Estate Board

JOHN V. NORCROSS, Chairman, Public Affairs Committee, Union League Club

AUGUSTUS S. PEABODY, President, Citizens' Association

MISS GRACE E. TEMPLE, President, Chicago Woman's Club

RUSSELL WHITMAN, President, Civil Service Reform Association

HENRY G. ZANDER, President, Civic Federation

Labor's Right to Aspire

THREE hundred members heard Samuel Gompers speak at the Club last Tuesday noon on the subject, "Labor's Right to Aspire." Mr. Gompers was accompanied by several prominent labor leaders and was introduced to the audience by Professor F. S. Deibler, in the absence of President Johnstone.

Labor's right to aspire, said Mr. Gompers, is generally recognized, but differences of opinion arise as to the manner of exercising this right under existing conditions. A stigma on our boasted civilization is the fact that in this land of riches and plenty five million human beings are seeking in vain for the opportunity to earn bread on which they and their dependents can live. Even when conditions are normal, we find wealth and the tools that are used in productive effort concentrated in the hands of the few. The only way for the workers to assert their rights is through union, for as individuals they are powerless. Only when they unite for the purpose of redressing wrongs and asserting unrecognized rights do they receive an economic power that is given consideration by the employers. The speaker pleaded for the right of labor, as such, collectively to aspire to a better life as wage earners. The hostilities shown by groups of employers purposing to drive labor back, he said, constitute the most dangerous and injurious attitude any group can assume.

The government and the businessmen of America owe a debt of gratitude to the organized labor movement that they can never repay. The federation of labor is the greatest stabilizing force in American society. Its loyalty, devotion and sacrifice to the Republic have been manifest throughout its history. And in return, organized labor asks for a wage commensurate with the standards of American citizenship. It resents philanthropy. It interposes no objections to labor saving devices but does insist that the beneficial results shall inure to general good and not entirely to the private property of one group. The working people are not willing that industrial autocracy be substituted for that which they destroyed in the war. If such an effort is made labor will not willingly yield an inch of ground.

The American Federation of Labor, said the speaker, is 100 per cent American in methods and ideals. Whatever corruption exists, in Chicago and elsewhere, is due to temptations offered by corrupt employers who lured these men on. Labor men will go wrong, just as businessmen and clergymen go wrong, but it is unjust to count all labor men in the same category. Labor asks to be judged by the service it has given.

Mr. Gompers said that the coal miners' strike is, in essence, a lockout. When the operators broke the terms they had underwritten and refused to meet in conference could anyone conceive of the miners working without knowledge of the conditions of employment? It is the duty of American citizenship to get closer together, to council around a table, in order to work out the tremendously important experiment of a great self-governing democracy and make the life of tomorrow better than the life of today.

Defends National Park Service

J. HORACE MCFARLAND, President of the American Civic Association, followed his conference with the City Club Committee on City Planning and Zoning Friday noon, April 7, by an address in the Club forum in defence of the administration of our national parks. Eugene A. Rummel was chairman of the meeting.

The rapid growth of the national park idea among the American people is due largely to the high ability and great efficiency that Superintendent Stephen T. Mather has infused into the situation, said Mr. McFarland. Under Mr. Mather the national parks have been developed and unified to such a remarkable extent that "inevitably somebody's toes should have been stepped on." Criticism is a proof that progress has been made. The management is not ideal, as for instance, in respect to the granting of concessions for public service. A better system would be that of Chicago's South Parks, where the Board can and does serve the public better than is possible for a concessionaire. This can not to be done in the national park service because Congress will not allow it. The utilities are governed by laws of Congress and contracts are generally given to the lowest bidder.

Enos A. Mills, who spoke in the Club forum a few months ago, complained of the concession granted by the government in 1919 for services in the Rocky Mountain National Park. The whole reason for his criticism, according to Mr. McFarland, is explained by the fact that Mr. Mills applied for that concession and failed to get it. Mr. Mills charged that there was a conspiracy, but the granting of the concession was preceded by three years of publicity in regard to it and was based upon a petition which was signed by almost the entire population of Estes Park.

The charge that the park roads are in possession of armed men was denied by Mr. McFarland. Further information that he presented from a report of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association, which he declared to be abso-

lutely reliable, failed to substantiate the claim that transportation rates are excessive. On the contrary, Mr. McFarland explained that the rates are fixed by the government and are lower than either rates prevailing before government control or rates that are being charged for similar service today. It is not true that the owners of vehicles are prohibited from using the public roads. Ninety-six percent of the visitors fall in this class and from them not a complaint has been heard. In his vehement criticisms Mr. Mills represents only himself. He has broken with the friends who admired him for his excellent work in the federal forest service. The charitable view to take of his present attacks is that in this matter he lacks mental balance.

Mr. McFarland also covered a recent criticism in the Chicago Tribune's editorial under the head "Prussianized Parks." He believed that the editor had been "taken in" by Mr. Mills and Senator Cameron, who has selfish interests involved in Grand Canyon National Park. There is no basis, he said, for the Senator's complaints that the government has defrauded him, and no excuse for his interference with the appropriations for the National Parks.

Improvement in Industrial Situation

Definite signs of improvement in the industrial situation in Illinois were in evidence at the close of March, according to the April *Employment Bulletin* of the General Advisory Board of the Illinois Department of Labor. Each of the three indices used by the advisory board in measuring industrial activity gives evidence of the material betterment that has occurred.

1. *Employment*—925 firms in a wide range of industries report that they increased the number of their employees by 1.6 per cent. during the month. If the industries were omitted which normally reduce their forces at this time of year, the increase shown would be much greater.

2. *Unemployment*—The excess of workers seeking jobs at the Illinois Free Employment Offices over the jobs the employers offered was reduced in 12 of the 13 cities in which offices are maintained. At the end of March there were only 172.4 persons registered for each 100 jobs available, whereas there were 209.7 persons seeking each 100 jobs in February. Last March the ratio was 216.3 per 100 jobs.

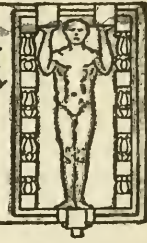
3. *Building Operations*—Building permits issued last month in 13 Illinois cities were more than two and one-half times as large as in March last year; were largest in nine years in Chicago; and were 50 per cent. larger than one month before.

APR 24 1922



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1922

NUMBER 17

Wednesday, April 26—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“Altitude Flying”

Speaker:

MAJOR R. W. SCHROEDER

Major Schroeder was the first man to ascend 38,000 feet in the air. He will tell of the Government's experimental work, besides relating some of his experiences. Members who have heard him say that his story is “a thriller” and you will make a mistake if you miss it.

Wednesday, April 26—8:00 P. M.—in the Lounge

Chamber Music Concert

by the

PHILHARMONIC STRING QUARTET

PROGRAM

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. From Quartet, op. 59, No. 1.. <i>Beethoven</i>
Allegro
Allegretto vivace
(By request) | 3. From Quartet, op. 10..... <i>Debussy</i>
Andantino doucement expressif
Assez vif et bien rythmé |
| 2. (a) Adagietto <i>Bizet</i>
(b) Valse Noble <i>Laub</i> | 4. Quartet in E flat Major..... <i>Mozart</i>
Allegro ma non troppo
Andante con moto
Menuetto
Allegro vivace |

Thursday, April 27—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Second Address in a New Series of Weekly Meetings to Discuss Chicago's Traction Problems

Arranged by the City Club Committee on Transportation

Subject:

“The Mayor's Traction Plan”

Speaker:

CHESTER E. CLEVELAND

Assistant Corporation Counsel

To Club members interested in the proposals for solving the traction problem, an explanation of Mayor Thompson's traction plan by one who knows it thoroughly is of much interest. Chairman Heilman, of the City Club Transportation Committee, will make some introductory remarks that were necessarily omitted at the opening program of the series last week.

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Vol. XV Monday, April 24, 1922 No. 17

Committees Favor Unified Court

The committees on Local Government and on Constitutional Convention of the City Club of Chicago have gone on record in favor of a unified court for Cook County. The Board of Directors has granted permission for these committees to announce their attitude.

A New Committee on Education

The Committee on Education is the fifth committee to be appointed by the Directors this year. Max Loeb is the chairman and the following men have indicated their acceptance of membership on the committee: Laird Bell, E. L. Burchard, George N. Carmen, S. J. Duncan-Clark, H. O. Gillett, R. E. Hieronymous, Robert T. Mack, Wm. D. McKenzie, George H. Mead, A. B. Pond, W. S. Reynolds, Irving F. Stein.

Chamber Music and Democracy

Having endeavored for several years to "peopleize" good chamber music, the City Club naturally welcomes the new quartet just started in Chicago, to be known as the Gordon String Quartet and to be composed of leading members of the Symphony Orchestra. There is room at the top. We cannot have too much music of the right quality and kind in Chicago. We cannot have too much friendly rivalry in well-doing and in artistic service.

But, alas, the Gordon String Quartet announced for the first concert a single and flat charge of \$1.50, plus the war tax. Please, friends and fellow workers in the music field, revise your rate downward. Appeal to the many, not to the wealthy and fashionable few. Make chamber music safe and possible for the greater public—for democracy.

V. S. Y.

Board Urges Change in Fire Dept.

After receiving a report from a special investigating committee, the Directors authorized the sending of the following letter to the Mayor:

"The Board of Directors of the City Club of Chicago endorses the recommendations of the Chicago Board of Underwriters in connection with the condition of the Chicago Fire Department and respectfully requests the retirement of Fire Marshal O'Connor and the promotion of the next officer in rank."

Committee Resolution on Subway

The following resolution was recently passed by the Transportation Committee of the Club and its publication approved by the Directors:

"WHEREAS, because of the unavoidable congestion of traffic under present conditions no substantial or permanent relief to the users of the transportation system in Chicago can be secured except through the construction of subways, and

"WHEREAS, a plan for an initial subway system has just been submitted to the Council Committee on Local Transportation by a committee of five competent engineers, in whose mature judgment we have confidence, and

"WHEREAS, the system provided for in the plan could be constructed for a sum which the City now has available for the purpose, or which could be secured by special assessment, or partly from the funds now available and partly from those secured through special assessment, always provided that the latter two of these three methods are found to be legal and practicable, and

"WHEREAS, it would not be wise to proceed with any subway plan or construction until the use of the subway facilities as part of the transportation system has been arranged for and the necessary agreements regarding such use by the transportation companies or their successors have been made,

"Therefore, Be it Resolved, That, in our opinion, steps should promptly be taken toward the working out of arrangements and agreements for the use of subway facilities and that when such arrangements have been made, the subway plan proposed by the committee of five engineers be put into immediate operation, and that the Secretary of this Committee be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Chairman of the Committee on Local Transportation of the City Council."

Tickets are on sale at the cashier's desk for the concert of the Civic Orchestra in Orchestra Hall on Sunday afternoon, April 30.

Engineering Phases of Subway Plan

THE first program in the Transportation Committee's new series of weekly meetings to discuss Chicago's traction problems attracted a good-sized audience on Monday, April 17. Colonel Bion J. Arnold spoke interestingly about the engineering phases of the new subway plan.

Colonel Arnold said that in all of his recommendations concerning local transportation in Chicago he has applied the principle of through-routing in the business district. The recent plan of Engineers Arnold, Kelker, Fox, Almert, and Prior recommended the design and location of an initial subway, serving as a nucleus either of an ultimate comprehensive system, or of an independent system in competition with the present lines. The proposed system could be built for an amount now available in the city treasury.

One double track subway is recommended, extending from the Washington Street tunnel under Washington Street, to a loop or stub-end at Michigan Avenue. Likewise, a two-track subway from the Van Buren Street tunnel, under Franklin Street and Jackson Boulevard to Grant Park. These subways would relieve the West side by accommodating 80 per cent of the surface line cars and increasing their speed. Another surface line subway on a higher level under Clark Street from 12th Street to Illinois, would serve to operate 45 per cent of the north and south surface cars in the business district.

For rapid transit a two-track subway under State Street, connecting with the South Side Elevated at 18th Street and with the Northwestern Elevated at Division Street, or further north, would be designed so that two additional tracks might be constructed when needed. The capacity of the West Side Elevated would be doubled by extending the elevated loop south on Wells Street to Polk Street, then east to the South Side Elevated, and by eliminating the grade crossing at Wells and Van Buren streets.

The total cost would not exceed \$34,500,000. If the plan could be put into operation at once it would substantially reduce congestion in the business district. No new legislation is needed. There are no financial drawbacks; the only difficulties are political. All that is needed is an ordinance to go ahead.

Colonel Arnold advised that the city own the subway. A plan of operation by the present companies could be arranged to the advantage of both city and companies, with the proviso that the city could take possession, if it desired, on reasonable notice. Colonel Arnold did not advocate city operation but said that this plan allowed for such a possibility.

Shall Cook County Have Single Court?

THE question of a single court for Cook County was discussed at the City Club on Friday, April 14, by General Nathan William MacChesney of the Consolidated Courts Committee and by ex-Judge Willard M. McEwen of the Judicial Department Committee of the Constitutional Convention. Walter F. Dodd introduced the speakers.

Our present court system is indefensibly expensive and inefficient, in the view of General MacChesney. He is impressed with the enormous waste on account of the unnecessarily large number of court clerks and minor officials whose positions are almost wholly political and do not carry a knowledge of the affairs of the office. A consolidation of these offices under one responsible head would effect a great saving.

Many men of first-rate ability are not satisfied to serve on the bench under the present court system. They do not find there the opportunity for exercise of their highest capacities and they feel that service on the bench lacks distinction.

General MacChesney said that the proposed two-court plan is a step in advance over the present system. But once admitting the principle of consolidation, there is no justification for stopping short of complete unification. He believed that the Constitutional Convention offers a fair chance of getting the best plan.

The speaker said that the two-court plan will fail to attract the ablest judges for criminal cases. On the other hand, the single court places all the judges in the same court, to be assigned to the various departments in which they are best qualified to sit. The whole body of the judiciary would be available for assignment in any overburdened department. Another advantage would arise from a simplified practice laid down by the Supreme Court.

Judge McEwen spoke in favor of the committee plan which provides for two courts. He recognized the desirability of court consolidation and declared that the principle was being effected as far as practicable by the Convention Committee. The judgment of the Committee, after long study, was that the single court would not be approved down-state and that it would be open to attack as being too revolutionary.

Court administration is not primarily a matter of expense but of good government. What is most needed is a separate, independent criminal court, for the criminal court is more important than the civil court. The present system makes it "the tail end of everything." The average judge thinks the criminal court is no place for him. The criminal court must have judges who

believe in their work, who go into it with the spirit of serving society. It is a place where great men, by abandoning their legal careers, can shine as administrators of human affairs.

The speaker believed it would be a mistake to extend the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court to Cook County. This court, he said, has steadily deteriorated, for which fact the direct primaries are responsible. The judges were formerly nominated by the political parties who stood sponsor for them but now nobody holds the political faction responsible. For the same reason the other courts have also deteriorated.

Not only a new court system but a new spirit behind it is needed. The criminal system broke down because the crooks went ahead while the courts were slipping backward in both theory of practice and personnel. There is a surprisingly large and influential element in the community which will oppose any plan that promises improvement of the present court system.

The County Road Program and the Tax

THE discussion in the Club forum last Wednesday noon raised several sharp issues concerning the proposal of the County Board to levy a special tax for road purposes. The chairman of the meeting, Dwight H. Perkins, called first upon Representative Howard P. Castle to explain the laws passed by the last Legislature which authorizes this tax. Mr. Castle said, briefly, that the act as originally presented did not increase the total tax burden of the County, but as amended by Senator Roos and "jammed through" the Assembly unobserved in the last day of the session provided an additional tax not to exceed 25 cents.

Harris S. Keeler, director of the Bureau of Public Efficiency, spoke against the plan of the County Board but emphasized that he and the Bureau were not opposed to good roads. Up to the present time the County road building program has made for public confidence because the program had been definite, the financing of it sound, and the work carried out with satisfaction. But now, he declared, the Board is at the point of abandoning the policy that has held the public confidence. The plan to finance road construction and maintenance by a special annual tax involves waste, extravagance and other abuses. There is a moral question whether a law, passed in such a reprehensible manner, should be taken advantage of by the County Board.

Mr. Keeler explained that in the budget passed February 28, the board proceeded to appropriate \$4,402,717 for road purposes in 1922. This action was taken despite the fact that the County

Superintendent had plans for spending not more than \$2,500,000 of this amount. Without this sum there will be available for road building in 1922 a balance of \$2,440,000 of the 1919 bond issue and about \$1,100,000 which is due from the State, sufficient to build 100 miles of road. The proposal to levy a special annual tax for road construction is unsound. Expenditures for that purpose should be kept under popular control.

The maintenance of roads, heretofore the work of the townships, is a separate matter from road construction. There are 1,600 miles of country roads in Cook County, of which 400 miles are "State Aid" roads outside of cities and villages. Of these about 125 miles have been paved and are maintained by the State from the auto license fund. The last legislature made the County responsible for the maintenance of the remaining 275 miles of unpaved road until they are paved. The Board plans to pave 75 miles this year. Of the remaining 200 miles, which are to be paved within two or three years, the Board proposes to spend over one million dollars. There is no justification for the spending \$5,000 a mile for the maintenance of dirt roads, not main highways. Special taxes for such purposes are wrong in principle.

Commissioner Charles M. Goodnow defended the policy and conduct of the County Board, of which he is a member. He said that although there has been some discussion of levying a 15-17½ cent tax, he did not know that the County Board contemplated the spreading of a 25, or even a 20 cent, tax. Personally, he is against a 20 or 25 cent rate and will probably vote for the 15 cent rate, or less if possible. While the budget took the maximum of every item of income into consideration, the amount to be raised by the tax had never been fixed.

The speaker said that the County Board is not responsible for the manner in which the bill passed the Legislature. It is now law and it is the duty of the Board to act under it. Most other States build roads by special taxation.

The question with the County Board is how little can it get by on. In addition to the 200 miles of road that must be maintained there are 276 miles of roads to be constructed, 1,100 bridges and approaches, 75 railroad crossings, shoulders to be built for 18 foot roads, dangerous curves to be marked or eliminated, and safety signs and devices to install. The County Superintendent of Highways, who is the best qualified to judge, estimates that \$2,448,148.52 is needed. If less were spent, the cost would be doubled later on. The County Board is trying to meet the responsibility thrust upon it wisely.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1922

NUMBER 18

Monday, May 1—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“Enforcement of the Landis Award”

Speaker:

THOMAS E. DONNELLEY

Chairman of Executive Committee, Citizens' Committee to Enforce the Landis Award.

Wednesday, May 3—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“City Transportation and City Traffic”

Speaker:

Major R. F. KELKER, Jr.

Supervisor of Transportation, Public Service Department, City of Chicago.

The Wardenship at Joliet

The following resolution was issued last Saturday by the Committee on Jail Problems:

WHEREAS, the vacancy in the wardenship in the State Penitentiary at Joliet offers a most unusual opportunity to bring the administration of this institution into accord with the highest standards of modern prison management, and

WHEREAS, at this time the responsibilities of the executive administration of the penitentiary are of the greatest importance to the State, particularly because of the development in the state plan of treatment of criminals that is signalized by the building of the new penitentiary,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Club Committee on Jail Problems, with the authorization of the Board of Directors, urges upon the appointing authority the selection of a man who has had specific training in the management of reformatory institutions and who, in his previous experience, has proven his capacity to fill a position of this type.

CITY CLUB COMMITTEE ON JAIL PROBLEMS,
PHILIP L. SEMAN, *Chairman.*

Annual Reports Show Civic Activities

THE necessity of adding new members for the proper functioning of the Club was the main theme of the officers' reports at the annual meeting of the City Club, held in the dining room Friday noon, April 21. Although the past year has presented financial difficulties, the civic activities of the club give reason for encouragement. Not only has the Board of Directors continued to give careful consideration to pressing questions of public policy but also the civic committees have this year recorded considerable important activities and participation in public affairs. At the annual meeting the program of five-minute talks by the chairmen of seven new committees made it clear to the audience that the City Club has accomplished much worthwhile work in line with its main purposes.

President Johnstone presided with accustomed grace. His own report was necessarily abbreviated on account of the time given to other reports. He summarized the record and position of the Club after eighteen years of service. Financially, there is ground for satisfaction in the

(Continued on next page.)

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court Telephone: Harrison 8278
EVERETT W. LOTHROP, Editor

\$1.00 per Year - - - - - 10c per Copy

Entered as second class matter, December 3, 1917,
at the postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of
March 3, 1879.

CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President.....F. B. JOHNSTONE
Vice-President.....LAIRD BELL
Treasurer.....FRED G. HEUCHLING
Secretary.....HENRY F. TENNEY

DIRECTORS

Francis X. Busch	Max Loeb
Frederick Dickinson	George H. Mead
S. J. Duncan-Clark	H. A. Millis
Morris L. Greeley	R. F. Schuchardt

Vol. XV Monday, May 1, 1922 No. 18

Civil Service Planks

A group of civic organizations, of which the City Club was one, asked the platform making party conventions of Cook County to go on record for legislation to apply the merit system to all employes of Cook County, the Sanitary District, and the Municipal Court of Chicago. The Democratic county convention adopted the resolution in the form requested, as follows:

"Resolved, That this Convention favors the passage by the General Assembly of Illinois at its next session of laws for the application of the merit system—with only the exemptions usual in model civil service laws—to all places of employment in Cook County (including the offices not now in the classified service), in the Sanitary District of Chicago, and in the Municipal Court of Chicago."

The Republican county convention platform contained the following declaration with respect to civil service matters, which, it must be noted, does not ask for new legislation to bring under the merit system important positions of employment now openly treated as political spoils:

"The Republican Party of Cook County pledges its candidates to a rigid and rational compliance with the civil service laws applicable to the various departments of the public service."

Maj. Schroeder Pleases Large Audience

Almost 200 members were held spell-bound at the Club last Wednesday noon while Major R. W. Schroeder told of his experiences as the government's chief test pilot in altitude flying. We hope you did not miss hearing his story.

(Continued from first page.)

fact that the Club is "cleaning the slate" of debt. Socially, the Club has met the need for improved facilities and the programs of billiards, pool, cards, chess, and music have been successful. If evening entertainment has failed it has been for lack of demand rather than supply.

The Club points with pride to its forum, which, the President said, is unexcelled in the city. Furthermore, no club in Chicago takes a more active part in public affairs. Our civic committees have been increasingly active. The Club has been represented before the Legislature, the County Board, and the City Council. Through directors and committees we have worked on education bills, tax legislation, County jail problem, constitutional convention, civil service, fair representation, and city finances.

The standing of the Club in the community is recognized in the repeated requests for co-operation both by public bodies and by civic organizations. Mr. Frank has served the Council Local Transportation Committee at the Club's request; Mr. Jacobs has advised the sub-committee of the Council Finance Committee, and Mr. Kuss is serving on the City Waste Commission. Another significant fact is the willingness of political leaders and the candidates at the primaries to discuss the campaign issues at the Club.

The City Club has opportunity in increasing measure to help create intelligent public opinion and to take part in constructive measures for public good. It has a reputation in the civic field. It has the machinery for the analysis of public questions. What it needs is a more active interest on the part of its membership—and new members.

The report of Morris L. Greeley, chairman of the House Committee, showed a creditable record for the restaurant despite a decrease in attendance. He announced that it does not seem feasible to extend the dining room service for the use of ladies. The house furniture has been overhauled and the walls and woodwork cleaned. Improvements in the lighting of the lounge have been made.

Frank I. Moulton read the report of the Committee on Nominations and, by motion duly carried, the secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the following ticket:

President, F. B. Johnstone.
Vice President, Dwight H. Perkins.
Treasurer, Fred G. Heuchling.
Secretary, Henry F. Tenney,
Directors: Laird Bell, William T. Cross,
Morris L. Greeley, and R. F. Schuchardt.

SOME COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

Constitutional Convention Committee—Walter F. Dodd, chairman

Organization of movement against limitation of representation of Cook County in the Legislature and arrangement of citizens' conference which resulted in the formation of the Committee on Equal Representation.

Three resolutions to Constitutional Convention, recommending

- (1) Simplification of the amendment process;
- (2) Rejection of the one-election-a-year proposal;
- (3) Separate submission of each important issue.

Resolution favoring consolidation of the Courts of Cook County into a single court.

Transportation Committee—E. O. Griffenhagen, secretary

Resolution to City Council Committee on Local Transportation urging proposal for the staggering of office hours to relieve congestion.

Initiation of conference of representatives of civic organizations which have been considering city's transportation problem.

Resolution to Constitutional Convention endorsing extension of debt limit of municipalities for the purpose of acquiring public utilities.

Study and discussion of the Schwartz plan, the Blair plan and the Mayor's plan.

Preparation of two statements in process:

- (1) Principles which should be observed in any plan for settlement of transportation problems.
- (2) Analysis of essential features and difficulties of the transportation problem.

Resolution to City Council Committee on Local Transportation approving the subway plan recently proposed by the five engineers and urging that the construction proceed as soon as agreements can be reached as to the use of the subway.

City Planning and Zoning Committee—Eugene A. Rummler, chairman

Preliminary studies of what European and American cities have done in zoning.

Conferences with several city planning and zoning experts.

Foundations laid for constructive work on Chicago's zoning problem.

Citizenship and Immigration Committee—Charles P. Schwartz, chairman

Contribution to community celebrations.

Study of problem of bringing foreign-born closer to American life.

Intensive study of the various elements in the Russian group, the results of which are being embodied in a report by Prof. R. F. Park.

County Jail Committee—Philip L. Seman, chairman

Close contact with Citizens' Committee and Sites Committee appointed by County Board.

Proposal for thorough study of the problem, which is now being pursued by the Community Trust and Dean Kirchwey.

Report on county jail problem in preparation for presentation in the Club forum.

Local Government Committee—George C. Sikes, chairman

Political programs of "town meetings," among which was the one introducing civil service as a political issue in the primary campaign and party conventions.

Organization of group co-operation in issuing the plea for civil service laws that resulted in the adoption of the plank, as requested, in the platform of the Democratic county convention.

Resolution favoring unified court for Cook County.

Education Committee—Max Loeb, chairman

Newly appointed committee will find its field of study among the following problems: limiting the size of classes, adult education, community centers, proper selection of school sites, free text books, etc.

TREASURER'S REPORT ASSETS

CURRENT:	
Cash in Bank	\$ 1,724.44
Cash on Hand	600.00
	<u>\$ 2,324.44</u>
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:	
Unpaid Dues	\$ 7,615.67
Unpaid Restaurant Checks	384.15
Subscription to Deficiency Account	1,500.00
Unpaid Initiation Fees	515.00
Sundries	104.04
	<u>\$ 10,118.86</u>
Less Dues Paid in Advance	631.00
	<u>\$ 9,487.86</u>
	<u>\$ 11,812.30</u>
INVENTORIES:	
Provisions	\$ 2,030.98
Cigars	949.62
Dining Room Checks	267.90
Library Books	1,000.00
Fuel	192.50
Stationery and Supplies	245.36
	<u>\$ 4,686.36</u>
FURNISHINGS:	
Furniture and Fixtures	\$ 7,354.09
Kitchen Equipment	2,897.10
Crockery and Utensils	3,126.06
Silverware	1,770.93
Linen	970.88
House Linen	187.81
Billiard Equipment	446.01
	<u>\$ 16,752.88</u>
	<u>\$ 21,439.24</u>
LEASEHOLD BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT AT COST. \$178,719.98	
DEFERRED CHARGES:	
Leasehold Ground Rent	\$ 1,000.00
Unexpired Insurance	1,712.68
Unexpired Licenses	152.48
	<u>\$ 2,865.16</u>
	<u>\$214,836.68</u>
DEFICIENCY ACCOUNT:	10,815.27
	<u>\$225,651.95</u>

LIABILITIES.

CURRENT:	
Trade Creditors	\$ 15,591.13
Accrued Wages	1,816.62
Accrued Bond Interest	3,793.75
Notes Payable (Secured by Deposit of \$14,000.00 City Club Bonds)	18,000.00
War Tax (Collected on Dues and Assessments in March, 1922)	865.95
	<u>\$ 40,067.45</u>
FIRST MORTGAGE LEASEHOLD 5% BONDS:	
Authorized Issues (due 8-1-14 \$200,000.00)	
Bonds Outstanding	\$178,500.00
Script Outstanding (secured by Deposit of \$3,900.00, City Club of Chicago 5% Bonds)	3,600.00
	<u>\$182,100.00</u>
UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF SUNDRY FUNDS:	
Christmas Fund	\$ 1,487.42
Chamber of Music Fund	341.18
Publication and Contingent Fund	1,655.90
	<u>\$ 3,484.50</u>
	<u>\$225,651.95</u>

Income and Expenses

EXPENSES.

FIXED CHARGES:	
Leasehold Ground Rent	\$ 12,029.00
Taxes	9,296.79
Fire and Employees' Liability Insurance ..	1,073.22
Interest on Bonds and Loans	10,402.00
	<u>\$ 32,801.01</u>
BUILDING MAINTENANCE AND HOUSE EXPENSES:	
House Employees' Wages	\$ 17,702.17
House Employees' Meals	5,018.50
Electric Power	1,582.96
Electric Light	1,218.99
Fuel	2,242.86
Building Repairs, Etc.	1,154.33
Uniforms	158.20
General House Expense	2,747.98
Laundry	1,324.75
	<u>\$ 33,150.74</u>
ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES:	
Office Salaries	\$ 4,989.25
Stationery and Printing	933.85
Postage	419.20
Telephone	1,879.70
Newspapers and Periodicals	450.03
Premiums on Surety Bonds	187.94
Entertainment	10.95
Membership in Organizations	21.00
Membership Committee	251.76
Auditing	450.00
General Expense	926.32
	<u>\$ 10,520.00</u>
CLUB HOUSE DEPRECIATION:	
Furniture and Fixtures	\$ 1,080.00
House Linen	118.75
	<u>\$ 1,198.75</u>
PUBLIC WORK:	
Salaries to Civic Secretary and assistants ..	\$ 8,775.00
Bulletin	1,721.07
Library Expense	240.22
Miscellaneous	596.11
	<u>\$ 11,332.40</u>
EXTRAORDINARY:	
Military Accounts Charged off	\$ 112.50
Other Accounts closed out	50.06
	<u>\$ 62.44</u>
	<u>\$ 89,065.34</u>

INCOME

MEMBERS' DUES:	\$ 74,297.50
Less: Uncollectible	356.50
	<u>73,941.00</u>
RENTS:	3,293.00
DEPARTMENTAL PROFITS OR LOSSES:	
Restaurant (loss)	7,119.78
Cigars (profit)	408.23
Billiards (profit)	560.77
Cards (profit)	216.61
Stereopticon (profit)	123.12
LOSS FOR YEAR (Carried to Deficiency Account)	<u>17,642.39</u>
	<u>\$ 89,065.34</u>

Departmental Accounts for Year Ending March 31, 1922

RESTAURANT.

CREDITS:	
Receipts from Members and Banquets	\$ 85,522.56
Guests	208.50
	<u>\$ 85,731.06</u>
CHARGES:	
Provisions	\$ 44,114.85
Less Cost of Employees' Meals	5,018.50
	<u>\$ 39,096.35</u>
Kitchen Wages	19,264.01
Kitchen Expense	5,528.67
Dining Room Wages	19,418.28
Dining Room Expenses	3,461.43
Manager's Salary (Proportion)	2,280.00
Cashier's Salary	1,285.48
Electric Light	802.30
License	90.00
	<u>\$ 91,226.52</u>
OPERATING LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1922 BEFORE CONSIDERING DEPRECIATION ON EQUIPMENT	
Less: DEPRECIATION OF:	<u>\$ 5,495.46</u>
Kitchen Equipment	600.00
Crockery and Utensils	433.51
Linens	346.18
Silverware	244.63
	<u>\$ 1,624.32</u>
NET LOSS:	<u>\$ 7,119.78</u>

CIGARS.

CREDITS:	
Receipts from Members	\$ 7,225.55
CHARGES:	
Stock Used	\$5,476.25
Wages of Attendant	1,241.07
License	100.00
	<u>6,817.32</u>
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 408.23</u>

BILLIARDS.

CREDITS:	
Receipts from Members	\$ 1,229.50
CHARGES:	
Wages of Attendant	\$473.75
Supplies and Sundries	14.98
License	30.00
Depreciation on Equipment	150.00
	<u>668.73</u>
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>560.77</u>

CARDS.

CREDITS:	
Receipts from Members	619.85
CHARGES:	
Wages of Attendant	\$ 93.75
Cards	288.37
Miscellaneous	21.12
	<u>403.24</u>
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>216.61</u>

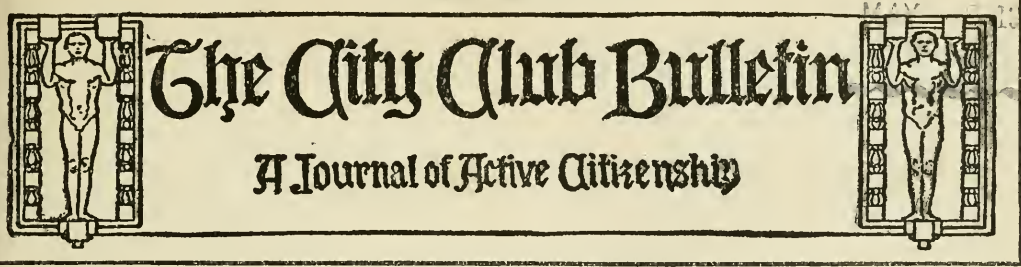
We hereby certify that we have audited the Books of Account and Vouchers of the City Club of Chicago for the year ended March 31st, 1922, and that, in our opinion, the foregoing Balance Sheet, Income and Expenses and Departmental Accounts accurately exhibit the Club's financial condition as at March 31st, 1922, and the result of its operation during the year ended that date. A detailed report outlining the scope of our investigation has been submitted to the Directors as of even date.

April 21, 1922.

ERNEST RECKITT,
Certified Public Accountants.

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VOLUME XV CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1922 NUMBER 19

Tuesday, May 9—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“The Public Interest in the Labor Question”

Speaker:

EDWARD E. GORE

President, Chicago Association of Commerce

It is an honor and pleasure to have Mr. Gore as a guest of the City Club. He is a businessman of wide experience and has a message that he desires to give circulation among our members.

Wednesday, May 10—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

“Back of the Girl”

A Two-Reel Motion Picture

The picture was taken in twelve local centers of the Young Women's Christian Association. It shows how the “Y” finds the girl in her home and work, brings new friends, and gives recreational and educational advantages through its clubs and classes. Scenes from the gymnasium and swimming pool are shown, also from the activities of the colored “Y” and the two summer camps.

Thursday, May 11—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Fourth Discussion in the Traction Series

Subject:

“Some Phases of the Traction Problem”

Speaker:

JEROME FRANK

Ever since Mr. Frank became a legal adviser of the City Council Committee on Local Transportation, at the solicitation of our Board of Directors, the City Club has been especially interested in his work. He will describe the plan advocated by Alderman Schwartz for the acquisition of the present traction properties.

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Vol. XV Monday, May 8, 1922 No. 19

Club Notes

George E. Hooker, a charter member and for many years the civic secretary of the City Club, has accepted the tender of honorary membership voted by the Directors on April 25th in recognition of his contribution to the Club.

Dr. A. R. Hatton of Cleveland was a visitor at the clubhouse last Thursday. He spoke on the "City Manager Plan" at the program of the conference of the Illinois Association of Commerce held in Decatur on Friday. George C. Sikes represented the City Club as well as the Bureau of Public Efficiency at the Decatur conference.

The final Chamber Music Concert of the season has been postponed from May 17 to May 31. It is still impossible for Henry Shostac, on account of ill health, to provide a concert for us. Once more the Philharmonic Quartet will fill in the breach and a popular program of special interest is being planned in co-operation with our music committee.

The final chess contest in the "home and home" series between the City Club and the Hamilton Club resulted in a 4-2 victory for our players.

Two more members, H. A. Millis and C. H. VanTuyl, have accepted appointment on the new Committee on Education. The first meeting of the committee was held last Thursday.

The following new members have joined the Club: E. R. Blanchard, vice-president, Sullivan Machinery Company; Arnold C. Schueren, sales manager, The Brecht Company of St. Louis, Mo.; and Ned Cullen, treasurer, Guaranteed Coal Company.

"City Clubs in America"

An attractive thirty-two-page pamphlet, "City Clubs in America," is the latest publication of the City Club. The first edition came off the press a week ago and is being distributed to city clubs throughout the country, as well as sold in considerable numbers to our own members. The price is fifteen cents a copy, covering merely the cost of printing and postage.

This little book is perhaps the most concise and authoritative account of the city club movement yet published. Its fourteen chapters were written by executive officers of the leading city clubs of the United States. With two exceptions the stories appeared last summer as a weekly serial in the Chicago City Club Bulletin. The demand for the series was so widespread that the National Association of Civic Secretaries, in convention last November, asked to have the stories published in pamphlet form. Francis T. Hayes, president of the Civic Secretaries Association and secretary of the Cleveland City Club, wrote the preface, which states the city club idea so well that we quote it below:

"The story of the American City Club, a non-partisan civic organization without economic, political or religious bias, located in a score of the great municipalities of the country, is of interest to public-minded folks in the degree in which they retain their faith in the ideals of American government.

"When people of every walk of life gather together in a great city on the common ground of a belief in the fundamental doctrines of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and with no axe to grind and no logs to roll, endeavor through free discussion to discover the truth about their public affairs, the history of their efforts should be worth the telling—and the reading."

Short Ballot and Court Unification

Two important bulletins were recently issued by the Citizens' Association of Chicago. One dated April 22nd and addressed to the Constitutional Convention, emphasizes the imperative need of immediate action to shorten the ballot in Chicago by making certain officers appointive rather than elective. It also makes the same suggestions that our City Club committee presented to the Convention regarding three important, pending matters. The other, "Bulletin No. 55," issued May 2nd, makes a strong argument for the unification of Cook County Courts. Copies of both bulletins are available for distribution at the table in the clubhouse lobby.

Enforcement of the Landis Award

PERMANENT peace in the building industry is the objective of the Committee to Enforce the Landis Award, according to its chairman, Thomas E. Donnelley, who spoke in the City Club forum last Monday noon. Just wages, no sympathetic strikes, no combinations unfair to the public—these are the principles which the committee is undertaking to guarantee. There is no attempt to establish the “open shop” in the trades that abide by the award, but it is a fight to the finish against the labor organizations that have repudiated agreements.

The building industry reached the lowest depths before Judge Landis was chosen arbitrator of the wage dispute. The worst feature of the situation was the graft. Builders had to choose between ruinous delays caused by strikes and the payment of graft to union leaders. Finally building costs increased beyond what the public would stand, with the result that building in Chicago was almost at a standstill. When it became evident that the job of enforcing compliance with the award was too big for the contractors, the Association of Commerce appointed a citizens' committee to carry on the public's fight. They proposed to raise \$5,000,000 and set the situation right once for all.

The citizens' committee has brought ten thousand workers into Chicago. About four hundred guards have been placed on the jobs to protect the workers from sluggers. All the buildings have been insured from bombing and other vandalism. The expenses of the organization have been small. Standard agreements have been signed by most of the contractors; only a few speculators are causing trouble. Fifteen agencies have been established throughout the country to recruit workers to replace the twelve unions not accepting the terms of the award.

The committee needs the backing of every citizen. The worst criminal situation imaginable has to be faced. Leaders of the outlaw unions have intimidated members into doing their will. If this reign of crime and graft is not broken, it will drive Chicago out of the industrial field. The fight must be made now or never.

Mr. Donnelley called attention to a recent alleged statement of Samuel Gompers that he will deliver 100 per cent support of organized labor to the unions in whatever course they pursue. If he should do so, he would be the greatest enemy of unionism and the public would lose confidence in all union contracts.

Every citizen can help, Mr. Donnelley said, by hiring only Landis award plumbers and decorators to do jobs at home. If decorating work cannot be done under these terms, it can wait.

How to Improve Local Transportation

THE two greatest needs for our local transportation system are new cars and better means of operation, declared Major R. W. Kelker, Jr., supervisor of transportation in the City's Public Service Department, when he spoke in the third meeting of the Club's transportation series Wednesday noon, May 3rd. In his view, the greatest difficulty has been that people have not understood the simple, primary facts.

Only very few cars have been obtained for the surface lines during the past seven years and none for the elevated lines. The public should demand additional cars. They are necessary to overcome the irregularities of service, which afford the greatest cause for complaint.

A spirit of co-operation and understanding between the City and the companies is essential to improvement of the service. For twenty years complaints have been general about intolerable service and inadequate equipment but the public has not concentrated on the things most needed. The 1907 traction ordinance was written in good faith and with good judgment but it made one serious mistake, namely, that no provision was made to reduce the capital account. The public should quit haggling over this issue and unite on the remedies that can be effected. Authority for improving conditions rests with the people, yet they do not require and support the activities of their aldermen toward the desired end. Almost one million dollars have been spent on transportation studies and some thirty-one reports written, but no constructive efforts have been produced.

The people of Chicago have a selfish, narrow viewpoint instead of looking at things from the point of view of the City as a whole. They object to operating improvements such as express service, unless their own localities are benefited. They refuse to co-operate in the companies' attempts to economize in such matters as taking off a guard in the non-rush hours. The difficulties of the local problem are not appreciated. Thirty per cent of the lines do not pay operating expenses; others have to make up the difference.

In the existing system the surface and elevated lines must be co-ordinated, if not merged. Transfers should enable the surface lines to act as feeders to the elevated where mass loads can be carried at the lowest cost. At present the elevated roads carry only twenty percent of the business and this is the limit of their capacity. The largest factor in increasing the capacity of the elevated is the lengthening of station platforms. After all, the elevated loop, in which eleven tracks are concentrated into two, is the neck of the bottle and any effort to help Chicago as a whole must be made in the loop.

The Mayor's Traction Plan

CHESTER E. CLEVELAND, Assistant Corporation Counsel, was the speaker in the second program of the transportation series of forum meetings. On the subject, "The Mayor's Traction Plan," he spoke in part as follows:

"A fundamental of the Mayor's plan is that the people themselves through agents elected by them, shall have charge and control of their means of local transportation. Absolute faith in government of the people, for the people and by the people underlies this plan. The supporters of this plan must accept, as a vital fact, in its full significance, that the people are able, through their general agents elected for the purpose, to manage and operate the means of local transportation economically and efficiently.

"This plan is constructive. It will enable the people, if they so desire, to put themselves in control of the situation, and prevent the companies from getting in a position where they can say to the people: 'Accept our terms or go without local transportation.'"

"A merit of the Mayor's plan is that the people may, if they so desire, form an independent public corporation to be known as the transportation district of Chicago or by some other appropriate name to own and operate the means of local transportation which shall be governed by public agents or trustees elected by the people for that purpose.

"The Mayor's plan contemplates that the means of local transportation shall be managed and operated by real servants of the people who shall be constantly accountable day in and day out, directly to the people for their management of the properties and the service they render. These servants if they want to continue in office, must satisfy the people of their ability, integrity, and efficiency in managing the means of local transportation.

"Another merit of the Mayor's plan is that the transportation district to be formed to own and operate the means of local transportation will have power, so far as necessary, to issue not only special bonds but also general bonds.

"These special bonds or certificates can be issued only against property already acquired; or, at most, concurrently with the acquisition of such property. Hence the funds necessary to the effectual exercise of the power of condemnation cannot be procured by such special bonds or certificates; in other words, money could not be obtained upon them to make the deposit necessary to be made as a condition precedent to acquiring property by condemnation. It follows that, if exclusive reliance is put upon

these special bonds or certificates, then exclusive reliance must also be put upon acquiring the systems of local transportation by negotiating with the owners thereof; which, of course, means that such owners will fix the price. The City or other public corporation having only the power to issue special bonds or certificates would have to take all the present systems or so much thereof as the owners would dictate. On the other hand, a public corporation, such as the proposed transportation district, having the power to issue both general and also special bonds or certificates, will have power to condemn the present systems in whole or in part, or build new systems, as the public welfare may require. In such case, the owners cannot fix the price of their properties but, in case they demand an exorbitant price, the transportation district can have the price fixed by a court and jury. Thus the representatives of the people will be in a position where they will not be dependent upon the consent of the owners of the properties in order to acquire them; and their position will be immeasurably strengthened in negotiating with such owners. In other words, under the Mayor's plan to use both general and special bonds the representatives of the people or an impartial tribunal will fix the price of the properties; whereas, if only special bonds or certificates are available, the companies will fix such price.

"Another merit of the Mayor's plan is that the fares shall be five cents unless and until lowered or raised by authority of the people. What the fares shall be is not to be left to any board, commission or court. The people will reserve to themselves the power to determine what the fares shall be. The plan provides that operation shall start upon a five-cent fare basis; and shall continue on that basis, unless and until changed by authority of the people themselves.

"The point is made that the Mayor's plan requires legislation and that that will prevent an immediate settlement of the question. We are satisfied that no immediate settlement can be made except upon terms acceptable to the companies and very disadvantageous to the people. We believe that it is better that when the question is settled it be settled right; in the interest of the people and not in the interest of the companies.

"The proposed legislation is to authorize the people themselves to decide the question. They pay the fares and support the railways. The means of local transportation exists solely for the purpose of serving them. What legitimate reason can there be for refusing to let the people themselves settle this question by referendum vote?"

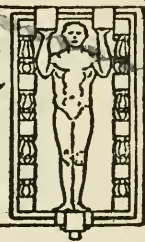
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MAY 20 1922



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1922

NUMBER 20

Wednesday, May 17—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“The Facts About the Tariff”

Speaker:

HERBERT E. MILES

of Racine, Wis.

Mr. Miles is chairman of the general committee of the Fair Tariff League, the purpose of which is stated: A just tariff, adequately but not excessively protecting American Industry and Labor, lowering the cost of living, considerate of our changed position in world affairs. He will present figures and samples of merchandise in an unusually vivid way which makes the tariff story as interesting as a detective story.

Friday, May 19—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“What Boys’ Week Means to America”

Speaker:

WILLIAM LEWIS BUTCHER

of Brace Memorial News Boys’ House, New York City

Mr. Butcher is at the head of one of the most famous boys’ work institutions in America. He is a well known authority on boys’ work and director of the Boys’ Club Federation.

Boys’ Week, which has become a national event, was originated by Mr. Butcher and he comes to Chicago to participate in the local program which opens with the parade on Friday.

City Club Publication Much in Demand

About 1200 copies of our 32-page-pamphlet, “City Clubs in America,” were sold last week. Orders are coming in every day from all parts of the country. Several City Clubs are purchasing copies in large quantities; Cleveland has taken 500, Milwaukee 200, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia and Portland, each 100, and St. Louis 50. The edition numbered 2,000 copies and is being sold at cost of printing and postage—15 cents per copy, or 10 cents per copy for orders of 100 or more. If Club members wish to have complete information about the leading city clubs, in a handy, compact form, now is the time to get it, for this week it is being widely advertised and the supply will soon run out.

Committee Visits Zoning Commission

The character of the work already done by the Chicago Zoning Commission is so definitely reasonable and scientific that it should inspire public confidence in the ultimate result—the zoning ordinance, which will be completed in a few months. This is the conclusion of the members of the City Club Committee on City Planning and Zoning, who visited the office of the Zoning Commission Monday afternoon, May 8th. Chairman Bostrum and H. T. Frost, chief of staff, explained the methods of procedure and progress in the work and answered questions to the great appreciation of the committee.

An accurate map of Chicago has been made,
(Continued on next page)

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court Telephone: Harrison 8278
EVERETT W. LOTHROP, Editor

\$1.00 per Year - - - - - 10c per Copy

Entered as second class matter, December 3, 1917,
at the postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of
March 3, 1879.

CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Vice-President.....DWIGHT H. PERKINS
Treasurer.....FRED G. HEUCHLING
Secretary.....HENRY F. TENNEY

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Morris L. Greeley	R. F. Schuchardt
Fred G. Heuchling	Henry F. Tenney

Vol. XIV Monday, May 15, 1922 No. 20

"Back of the Girl"

The innovation of a "movie" program at the City Club met with the favor of members who attended last Wednesday's luncheon in the dining room. The film, "Back of the Girl," portrayed the work of the Y. W. C. A. in Chicago. Its production was suggested by the Y. W. C. A.'s advisory committee of business men. As David R. Fogan said, "Now business men cannot go running around to visit all the Y. W. C. A. centers in Chicago, so the next best thing is to bring the centers to the business men. You can talk to people and shower them with pamphlets, without results, but when you actually show them these girls in their Y. W. C. A. homes, and health classes, and summer camps, and the good that is being done there, you convince them." So this two-reel picture is being circulated by the metropolitan office of the Y. W. C. A.

Thirty-five thousands girls were enrolled last year in Y. W. C. A. clubs, education classes, gymnasiums, swimming pools, boarding homes, room registry and in three Y. W. C. A. vacation camps, Forest Beach for business girls, Millhurst for teen-aged girls, and Camp Hammond for colored girls.

The sum of \$305,000 with which to carry on for another year its programs of Housing, Health, Education, and Ideals for Chicago girls will be asked by the Young Women's Christian Association in its "Budget Week" campaign May 15-22. This amount represents only 28 per cent of the total amount that will be spent in service to girls during the coming year, the 72 per cent being met from funds received through income producing departments.

ZONING—(Continued from first page)

based on the 8-inch scale map, in 24 sections, loaned by the City Club. Four field parties have practically completed the field survey, the results of which are recorded on the base map by a carefully planned, ingenious system of symbols.

Five separate diagrams for the entire city, reproducing the base map, show in colors the present use of property, height of buildings, percentage of lot area occupied by buildings, the size of lots, and the state of buildings as to depreciation. The "use" map is perhaps the most interesting. Different colors show private residences, two flat buildings, apartment buildings, business, light industry, large industry, objectionable industry, railroad property and parks. Specific types of use are indicated by 58 symbols, 10 being housing, 7 business, 19 industry and 22 miscellaneous. The set-back of dwellings from the street line is shown in three classifications.

The "height of buildings" map shows four classes in colors: (1) buildings under three stories high; (2) three stories; (3) four to seven stories; (4) eight stories and over, the actual number being shown in figures. The percentage of lot areas covered has been computed and indicated in colors on another map, classified as: (1) under 30 per cent, (2) 30-50 per cent, (3) 50-80 per cent, (4) 80-100 per cent. The "depreciation" map shows three classes in different colors: (1) new or highly maintained, representing recent tendencies of development; (2) middle grade, not including those which indicate a strong tendency toward a change in use; (3) old and offering slight obstacle to change in use.

On smaller scale maps the widths of all streets have been recorded in graphic form; the density of population has been diagramed by blocks, and the land values shown, serving as a guide in determining boundaries of use and height districts. Two other elaborate sources of information are a tabulation of location by quarter-mile squares of the various uses of property and an analysis of all industries to determine the class of each for the purpose of establishing use districts.

These studies are being supplemented for every section of the city by valued opinions of all interested organizations and individuals. The Commission is already in touch with about 400 organizations and is making every effort to keep the public informed as to the progress of the work. At the present time the classification of uses has been tentatively agreed upon and the boundaries of the use districts tentatively established for that part of Chicago south of 87th Street. The height classification is now under careful consideration by the Commission.

Public Interest in the Labor Question

A commission to investigate all industries and inform the public as to what constitutes a fair wage was the suggestion given by Edward E. Gore, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, in the City Club forum last Tuesday noon, for bringing about permanent peace in industry. Public opinion may be counted upon to enforce fair conditions, he said, if the facts and the real issues are known to the people. The periodical struggles between capital and labor, which have never resulted in settling anything, call for some effective public action. As the consumer of the things produced, the public is always the loser when production is cut off. It suffers without knowing where to place the blame or how to prevent a recurrence of the struggle. If there were established a party representing the public, to investigate the merits of every controversy and to publish its findings, the public interest would be protected.

The Commission which Mr. Gore advocates would first establish what man is entitled to as a matter of right—for the maintenance of life for himself and family and reasonable provision for education, entertainment and old age. It would then determine a standard for the quality and quantity of work that the laborer might reasonably be expected to perform. Thus, on the basis of the cost of living and cost of production, the commission could define for the information of the public what constitutes a fair wage.

Given an informed public opinion, Mr. Gore said, regulation may be left to the "law of supply and demand." There is no necessity for establishing a minimum wage or other restrictive regulations. The fair wage in each industry is one that is not fixed but fluctuates with changing conditions. By placing its sympathy where the facts warrant, the public could assert its rights in determining the fair cost of things and the fair shares of capital and labor. Standardized production would enlist the continued interest of labor in industrial progress and make the organization of labor on its present basis unnecessary. Added production would bring added reward. The American workman can be depended upon to deliver an equivalent of work for what he receives. The increased productivity would obviate all fear of European competition.

As to the appointment and organization of the Commission, Mr. Gore had no definite plan to suggest. He believed there should be one national body continually in session and under its jurisdiction, local commissions to handle local controversies and special commissions to deal with special industrial problems.

Some Phases of the Traction Problem

IN an address which Chairman Heilman described as exceptionally clear and informing, Jerome N. Frank spoke before the City Club last Thursday noon on the above subject. Mr. Frank, with Judge Stephen A. Foster and William H. Sexton, is acting as counsel for the Local Transportation Committee of the City Council. The following is a digest of his statement:

The traction problem is a financial problem. It means raising money for subways, additions and extensions. Financing these needs under private ownership does not appear feasible except Henry Blair, the head of the Surface Lines, which through some such plan as that proposed by Mr. involves (a) a franchise to run for an indefinite number of years with (b) a fixed rate of return on an agreed valuation. This plan would doubtless attract investors, but, as Mr. Blair's lawyers have stated, is beyond the City's legal powers.

A continuation of private ownership under something like the present 20 year ordinance with a rate of fare always subject to the regulations of the State Commission will, in all likelihood, not attract new capital because it produces see-saw results and is provocative of litigation during, and at the termination of the life of, the franchise.

If, then, financing of Chicago's traction needs is impossible while title to the properties remains in private hands, we must turn to municipal financing of municipally owned traction properties.

Now the Surface Lines have been valued by the Illinois Public Utilities Commission at approximately \$160,000,000, and the companies contend that under the 1907 ordinances their "capital account" is approximately the same amount. The Elevated properties have been valued by the Commission at approximately \$83,000,000. Taking these two valuations together makes a total of over \$240,000,000. It may well be that these valuations are excessive. For the sake of argument, we will assume that they are \$40,000,000 too high. [This is a purely arbitrary figure.] Even so, the purchase of these properties would involve financing in the amount of \$200,000,000. To this must be added the financing of a sum estimated at \$100,000,000 for additions and extensions and a subway, equipped and ready for operation, for which the traction fund is not sufficient. Consequently municipal financing of the traction situation involves the raising of not less than \$300,000,000.

But the city of Chicago can today under the Constitution issue only about \$3,000,000 of general municipal bonds payable out of taxes. It was therefore suggested several years ago—and

the plan has since been adopted by Mayor Thompson—that the legislature create a new municipality to own the traction properties, which municipality could issue \$85,000,000 of general municipal bonds payable out of taxes.

But since this is a \$300,000,000 task, such a district—known as the Thompson transportation district—would still be \$215,000,000 short. How then can the necessary money be raised if not through general municipal bonds?

The solution is sought in the use of Public Utility Certificates which Alderman Schwartz proposes that the City shall issue for the acquisition and further financing of the properties. Mayor Thompson's district plan employs the same type of securities, except that he calls them "special bonds."

These certificates or special bonds, it is proposed, shall be used in acquiring the properties and shall be a lien only on the properties and income derived from the operation of the properties, the municipality—whether it be the city or the Thompson District—being in no manner liable to pay the principal or interest on the securities, except from the income of the property acquired. The city would be obliged by unviolable contract to maintain fares at a rate sufficient to pay all fixed charges, including the interest on and a sinking fund for the retirement of the bonds. Such fares would not be subject to the regulation of the Illinois Commerce Commission.

Such Certificates or Special Bonds, in order to be valid, must not include in their lien anything other than the property acquired through the issuance of the bonds and the income resulting from such property. So limited, such securities would be valid under existing legislation.

A Committee of Bankers, consisting of Mr. Harris, President of Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Mr. Blunt, Vice-President of Merchants Loan & Trust Company, and Mr. Hardenbrook, Vice-President of First Trust & Savings Bank, on March 16th, reported that such certificates were "attractive" and marketable.

There are then before the City of Chicago two plans for Municipal financing, the Schwartz Plan and the Mayor's Plan. What are the differences between these two plans?

The Thompson Plan involves the passage of new laws by the next legislature and four and perhaps five subsequent elections. Each one of these steps could and would probably involve protracted litigation.

The Schwartz Plan could be embodied in a single ordinance, and if accepted by the companies, could be adopted at once, without any

additional legislation, could then be submitted to the people, and its legality could finally be determined in a single test case.

It is not true that the Mayor's Plan calls for election of the Trustees while the Schwartz Plan does not. The Trustees under the Schwartz Plan can be elected, if that is considered desirable.

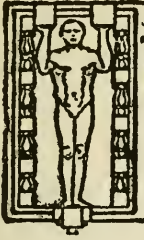
It has been said that the mayor's plan makes it possible to condemn the properties and the Schwartz Plan does not, and that, therefore, under the Schwartz Plan, settlement can be reached only through negotiation. If this is a weakness, it is also inherent in the Mayor's plan. To condemn you must tender the value of the properties in cash when you begin suit. Now assume that the Surface and Elevated lines together are worth \$200,000,000 or, say, \$160,000,000 (i. e., \$80,000,000 less than the owners claim). If you can't raise that much cash in advance under the Schwartz Plan neither can you under the Thompson Plan. For, except as to \$85,000,000, the means of raising money under the Thompson Plan is identical with that of the Schwartz Plan, and \$85,000,000 is plainly insufficient for condemnation of these properties.

Again it is not true that the Thompson Plan compels a five-cent fare regardless of the earnings of the property. The bills, embodying the Thompson plan, as introduced in the last legislature, did fix five cents as a maximum. But all reference to a five cent fare was stricken from the bills on second reading in the senate. It is reported that Mayor Thompson was willing to accept the bills so amended. But they failed of passage on third reading. Had the bills been passed without the omission of the five cent fare clause, very likely the special bonds would have been invalid and consequently the Thompson plan a failure.

If the Thompson Plan will bring about a five-cent fare, the Schwartz plan will do the same, because both plans result in the same elimination of all profits and the same reductions in the expenses of financing and operating the properties—perhaps over \$8,000,000 a year.

The Thompson plan means a new taxing body and increased taxes; the very essence of the Schwartz plan is the avoidance of additional taxes. The Thompson plan creates a new municipality in Chicago, with jurisdiction overlapping that of the City Council, from which situation will result almost certain conflicts of authority; the Schwartz plan vests the power in the City of Chicago. Since the Schwartz plan will solve our problem *now*, is it worth while incurring the very considerable delays incident to the Thompson plan?

MAY 22 1922



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1922

NUMBER 21

Tuesday, May 23—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“Protecting Business and Homes by Zoning”

Speaker:

CHARLES H. CHENEY

of Los Angeles

Mr. Cheney has been the technical consultant in the zoning of several cities on the Pacific Coast. He is not only one of the leading authorities on city planning but also a forceful advocate of city development along modern lines. Members who have heard him speak know that he makes the subject of zoning interesting.

Thursday, May 25—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“A Unionist’s Views on the Landis Award”

Speaker:

WILLIAM E. RODRIGUEZ

The City Club takes interest in every reasonable side of important public questions. In a recent forum meeting Mr. Donnelley spoke on the Landis Award. Mr. Gore, president of the Association of Commerce, and Mr. Gompers have both given their views on the labor question. Now we are glad to hear from Mr. Rodriguez, who is a lawyer and an ex-alderman of Chicago. He holds a card in the Painters’ Union.

Directors Ask Non-Political Appointment to South Park Board

On May 16th the Directors passed the following resolution, copies of which were sent to the Circuit Court Judges:

WHEREAS, the resignation of Charles L. Hutchinson has left a vacancy on the Board of South Park Commissioners; and

WHEREAS, the duties of the South Park Commission, involving the spending in the immediate future of more than \$15,000,000 of public funds in connection with contemplated improvements and developments along the Lake Front, call for creative imagination, sound judgment, executive ability and devoted service on the part of the members of the Commission; and

WHEREAS, the responsibility for filling this vacancy on the South Park Board is fixed by law upon the judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County with a view to keeping this important governmental agency out of politics, and

WHEREAS, it is currently reported that for several months past the Circuit Court judges have been deadlocked on this appointment, ten Republicans voting for a Republican nominee, and ten Democrats for a Democratic nominee;

Be It Resolved, that the Board of Directors of the City Club of Chicago urge upon the judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County the responsibility that is theirs in seeking out and appointing a person who will bring to the office of South Park Commissioner a degree of fitness in experience, executive ability, and sense of public service commensurate with the importance of the office and in making such appointment solely on these grounds and without regard to political considerations.

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Vol. XV Monday, May 22, 1922 No. 21

A Correction

In last week's Bulletin the printer's error in transposing two lines in the first paragraph of the digest of Mr. Frank's statement before the City Club made one sentence unintelligible. The paragraph should have read:

The traction problem is a financial problem. It means raising money for subways, additions and extensions. Financing these needs under private ownership does not appear feasible except through some such plan as that proposed by Mr. Henry Blair, the head of the Surface Lines, which involves (a) a franchise to run for an indefinite number of years with (b) a fixed rate of return on an agreed valuation. This plan would doubtless attract investors, but, as Mr. Blair's lawyers have stated, is beyond the City's legal powers.

Final Chamber Music Concert

May 31, 8:00 P. M.

THE PHILHARMONIC STRING QUARTET

PROGRAM

- (1) Quartet in E Flat Major Op. 51...*Dvorak*
Allegro ma non troppo
Dumka (Elegie)
Romanze
Allegro assai
- (2) Largo*Bach*
From Concerto for two Violins
- (3) Molly on the Shore.....*Grainger*
- (4) Theme and Variations.....*Schubert*
(Death and the Maiden)
- (5) Minuet*Boccherini*
Vivace*Haydn*

Letters Commend Action of Officials

May 19, 1922.

Honorable Charles C. Fitzmorris,
Superintendent of Police,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:—

The Directors of the City Club feel that Chicago is fortunate in having as its Superintendent of Police at the present time a man who, in the face of an emergency, has shown promptness, firmness, and courage. They have asked me to express to you their appreciation of your conduct and this I am most happy to do.

Very truly yours,
F. B. JOHNSTONE, President.

May 19, 1922.

Honorable Robert E. Crowe,
States Attorney,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:—

The Board of Directors of the City Club desires me to express their appreciation of your action in taking steps looking toward the prompt trial of law breakers in this community. The Board shares the belief that delay in prosecution is a positive incentive to crime and that it is the certainty, even more than the amount of punishment, which acts as a real deterrent.

In this connection we trust that the great public interest taken in the prosecution of those involved in recent acts of violence will not obscure or delay the thorough investigation which you have so well begun into the conduct of the business of the public schools of Chicago.

Very truly yours,
F. B. JOHNSTONE, President.

City-Wide Play Festival

Saturday afternoon, June 10th, in Washington Park is the time and place for the annual City-Wide Play Festival. The program will consist of dances, games, races, etc., presented by the various public and private recreational agencies of the city. Arrangements are in the hands of an executive committee of which Mrs. E. E. Smith is chairman, with headquarters at the Chicago Woman's Club. The two City Club members most responsible for the success of last year's program, which was organized under the leadership of our Club, are serving on the executive committee this year—Everett L. Millard, as treasurer, and Albert W. Noll, in charge of music. The latter was appointed by the Directors to represent the City Club.

What Boys' Week Means to America

Boys the world over—from Honolulu, Medicine Hat and Edinburgh, as well as Chicago and many other American cities—are celebrating "Boys' Week." The local program opened with the parade last Friday, and the originator of "Boys' Week," William Lewis Butcher, of New York, spoke at the City Club on the boy problem.

The purpose of "Boys' Week" is to focus public attention on the boy and his problem. The week's program not only demonstrates the boy's loyalty and good-intentions but lays emphasis on the value of education, home training and supervised recreation. It shows the progress that boys' work has made despite prevalent antipathy and inertia. At last boys' workers and businessmen are working together on the problem. Chicago is to be congratulated upon the great interest it is showing. Boys' work is making great strides but businessmen still need to be aroused to the magnitude of the problem.

Fathers and employers should be interested to know that during 1922 one boy in thirty will be apprehended for some serious misdeed. Seventy-five percent of the crime is committed by youths under 23 years of age. Chicago spends over \$10,000,000 a year for the protection of life and property. From the financial point of view alone well organized boys' work effects a great saving. One dollar spent on boys' work will save five dollars later expense for charities and philanthropy. The time to build character and citizenship is in boyhood. One million boys in America become voters each year but our institutions are not teaching many of them the ideals of this government or counteracting the theories of radicals. Only one boy in four ever gets to high school and only one in twenty shares the advantages of a thorough program of recreational development.

Thus boys' work is an important business enterprise. Boys are a valuable raw material which must be turned into complete and reliable manhood. Among the vexing problems of society the main issue is the boy himself. Give him an opportunity to get wholesome recreation and the social, economic and political problems will take care of themselves. "If only the man will lead"—that is the heart of the boy problem. When the spirit of wanting to lead enters the hearts of men, Chicago and America will be safe for our potential manhood.

S. J. Duncan-Clark, who was chairman of the meeting, in conclusion expressed the hope that some day our Club will sponsor a Junior City Club in some section of the city where the need is greatest.

The Facts About the Tariff

HERBERT E. MILES, chairman of the Fair Tariff League, lived up to the promise of making the tariff as interesting as a detective story when he spoke in the City Club forum Wednesday noon, May 17th. The tariff, he said, is primarily a moral issue. Two requisites of a fair tariff are the acceptance of the rule that the tariff should cover only the difference in cost of production here and abroad, and a place of adjudication where the principle, "no proof, no protection," shall control.

It was never contemplated that industries should be a perpetual burden upon the people through the tariff. Expectations of low costs and high wages have been realized beyond the dreams of the fathers of protection; not so of prices. Shoes, agricultural implements, sewing machines, and some other highly finished products, paying high wages are produced here cheaper and better than anywhere else and exported all over the world. They are now on the free list. Many industries that are deceiving Congress and the public with exaggerated claims are as efficient as those named, but by cries of alarm are getting hundreds of millions of the public's money undeservedly.

Take hosiery, for instance: In the last five years a single operator has run 25 automatic machines, making the entire stock of 150 dozen pairs daily. Her piece-rate has been reduced to 2 cents per dozen pairs, and yet she gets \$3.00 per day. These socks cost 81.5 cents per dozen pairs today, including 36 cents for the yarn, and retail at 10 cents per pair. The total labor cost from raw cotton to finished sock is 2 cents per pair; the lowest wage in the world, and the highest weekly earnings paid to any hosiery workers in the world.

Contrast these facts with the tariff attitude of the hosiery and knit goods manufacturers who declare that they cannot exist without a further increase in their tariff because average wages in the United States in this industry are \$30.00 per week; in England \$17.40; in Germany \$5.50; and in France \$7.14. The truth is that the wage cost per dozen pairs in the United States is about 2 cents per pair on socks and twice that on women's silk hose of ordinary quality. That is why we exported hosiery last year to the amount of \$4,000,000 and imported only \$1,000,000, the imports being mostly novelties, etc., that we did not care to make. That is why our knit goods of all sorts go freely all over the world.

The story of hosiery is repeated in almost every other industry. Our automatic metal working machines cut very difficult shapes $3\frac{1}{2}$

inches in diameter in two seconds, such difficult shapes as would have taken a very skilled worker two or three days to fashion sixty years ago. One man running a group of these machines does the work of 500 men at hand forges in the olden days. The cost today is 2 cents per piece, that was once \$5 or \$10. And yet the over-greedy and dissimulating tariff beneficiary will compare the \$5 or \$6 per day that the American workman earns at 2 cents per piece with wages in countries where the net cost is higher.

When the public learns of the low wage cost in manufacturing cotton, silk and woolen goods; cutlery, which is made in the ordinary grade cheaper here than elsewhere and exported broadcast; pressed glass, sanitary ware and other things, it will insist that Congress shall not obey the pleasure of these manufacturers but shall regard the public interest. The cost of living will be reduced three billion dollars a year.

The Fair Tariff League has studied 29 industries producing mostly the things that fill our city stores. It finds that the total wages in these industries are seldom more than 20 percent of the factory selling price of the product. In some products it is from 6 to 15 percent. A tariff of from 15 to 30 percent would, with a few exceptions, equal the total wage cost in the industry itself, while much less than this would represent the difference in the wage cost in this country and in foreign countries. The "protection" given by Congress in 1919 to these 29 industries to be used in their discretion was \$2,663,000,000, against which the government collected in revenue only \$53,200,000. This "protection" equalled a potential \$4,741,000 upon reaching the consumers.

The Fordney Tariff is a relic of the past century and the exact opposite of what the country needs. It closes the doors to foreign trade. By its American Valuation Clause it doubles the present duty and lets every price-fixing group in America determine the basis of duties on imports of competing products.

The United States is committed to protection and needs it now; but in such modest measure as will help us to produce highly finished articles for the 1,500,000,000 people who live in non-manufacturing nations and have heretofore looked to England, France and Germany for the bulk of their manufactured products. Raising the cost of foreign trade \$2,000,000,000 plays into the hands of the "trusts," but taking \$4,000,000,000 out of the cost would multiply manifold the benefits to the American people. Let us fill the earth with American products and possess in return the best securities the earth affords.

What Other Cities Are Doing

From N. Y. Mun. Reference Library Notes

The Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Harbor Commission will make a commercial and industrial survey of the harbor of that city and the country tributary to the Lake Michigan ports. Upon this will depend the character of the terminals that first will be planned in the harbor development.

A Toledo port zone survey will be a valuable piece of municipal advertising, its sponsors say, even if the St. Lawrence deep sea waterways project is not consummated. A \$5,000 appropriation to carry on this study was recommended by a Council committee recently. It will be done by experts under the supervision of the service director and port commission, so the *Toledo City Journal* informs us.

Under the provision of a law passed last year by the State of Wisconsin, the City of Milwaukee has created the office of Real Estate Agent.

London's women police are "not a necessity and are too costly to maintain as a luxury," Sir William Horwood, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, has found, and as a result the women's patrols will be disbanded according to the "Daily Mail." London has 100 police women and the maintenance of them costs 50,000 pounds annually.

St. Louis Chamber of Commerce has created a Citizens Committee of 206 prominent men and women similar to the one existing in Pittsburgh. Many public problems and improvements will receive the attention of the Committee. Some of them are zoning laws, the elimination of grade crossings, a river front park and a municipal auditorium.

Kenosha, Wisconsin, adopted the city-manager plan of government at its January election—this is the first city in Wisconsin to adopt this form.

Twelve suburbs of Cleveland are seeking annexations with Cleveland, among them Lakewood, East Cleveland and Cleveland Heights.

New York State Legislature is investigating an electric roll-call device which is in use in Iowa and Wisconsin legislatures, and is at present being installed in the lower house of the Legislature in Texas.

Asheville, North Carolina is undertaking the preparation of a comprehensive city plan.

Officials of the Water Department of St. Louis are contemplating the construction of additional water works to supplement the present supply.

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JUN 1922



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1922

NUMBER 22

Wednesday, May 31—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Fifth and Final Program of the Transportation Series

Subject:

***“The Proposed Constitutional Debt Limit for
the Financing of Public Utilities”***

**Speakers: MORTON D. HULL
ABEL DAVIS**

Members, Constitutional Convention of Illinois

Various methods have been proposed for financing the purchase of the local transportation system. Mr. Hull's proposal, which is now before the Constitutional Convention for consideration, has an important relation to Chicago's traction problem.

Wednesday, May 31—8:00 P. M.—in the Lounge

Final Chamber Music Concert

By the Philharmonic String Quartet

Program

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| (1) Quartet in E \flat Major Op. 51..Dvorak | (3) Molly on the Shore.....Grainger |
| Allegro ma non troppo | |
| Dumka (Elegie) | (4) Theme and Variations.....Schubert |
| Romanze | (Death and the Maiden) |
| Allegro assai | |
| (2) Largo .....Bach | (5) Minuet .....Boccherini |
| From Concerto for two Violins | Vivace .....Haydn |

Friday, June 2—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“The Problem of the County Jail”

Speaker: GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY

Director of the County Jail Survey

This will be Dean Kirchwey's first public statement on the subject of the County jail survey which is being made by the Chicago Community Trust at the invitation of the County Commissioners. Not only will he tell of the organization and progress of the survey, but also of some phases of the results that are now taking shape. The City Club and the public generally await with interest this preliminary statement as an indication of the contents of the report soon to follow.

THE CLUBHOUSE WILL BE CLOSED MEMORIAL DAY, TUESDAY, MAY 30

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court Telephone: Harrison 8278

EVERETT W. LOTHROP, Editor

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March 3, 1879.

CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Vice-President.....DWIGHT H. PERKINS
Treasurer.....FRED G. HEUCHLING
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Vol. XV Monday, May 29, 1922 No. 22

Close Grill for the Summer Next Week

The summer closing of the Grill, which was inaugurated last year for the sake of reducing overhead costs, will take effect again this year, starting Monday noon, June 5th. By order of the House Committee, all noon-day meals will be served in the main dining room from that date until September. Our luncheon patronage is already beginning to fall off and can easily be cared for in one room during the summer months. The House Committee hopes by this economy to reduce substantially the normal summer dining service deficit. It asks the members to co-operate loyally and cordially in this plan which experience has proved to be desirable.

Libraries in the Public Schools

An excerpt from Secretary W. S. Reynold's minutes of the meeting of the City Club Committee on Education, held on May 22nd, will be of interest to many readers:

"Chairman Loeb introduced Mr. Carl B. Roden, Public Librarian of Chicago, who outlined the relation of the Public Library service to the educational system of the city and pointed out that the Public Library is distributing to the grade schools blocks of books to each room and now supplies about one-third of the rooms of the Chicago schools or approximately 2,000 rooms, with 50 books to each room, a total of 100,000 volumes. The distribution of these books and the responsibility for their return lie with the teachers and work fairly satisfactorily. The Library Board considers this service its responsibility and will continue the extension of

this type of library service throughout the entire school system. This year the Library Board is spending approximately \$250,000 for books of all sorts, probably the largest book appropriation ever made by a public library.

"A few years ago the Library Board initiated a system of high school libraries in the high schools of Chicago and has organized such libraries with staffs and equipment in seven high schools. This service was experimental, in the hope that the School Board would take over this service and extend it to all the high schools. The cost per high school library is approximately \$7,000 per year. As yet the Board of Education has not seen fit to adopt this responsibility as its own and unless some plan of co-operation between the School Board and the Library Board can be worked out to divide the expense on a fair basis, Mr. Roden believes the Library Board cannot extend its services further in high school library work and there is a danger that what it is doing must be curtailed.

"Following Mr. Roden's discussion, which was both interesting and enlightening, Mr. Loeb appointed a subcommittee on library matters, consisting of Messrs. Roden, Burchard, Gillett and Mack."

Mr. Crowe's Reply

State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe replied as follows to President Johnstone's letter—printed in last week's Bulletin—commending the steps taken looking toward the prompt trial of law breakers and thorough investigation into the conduct of the business of the public schools of Chicago:

"I want to thank you for your very kind letter of the 19th instant, and wish to assure you that we are in every way trying to obtain speedy trials for those guilty of recent acts of violence, and we will not slacken up in any manner in the investigation of the affairs of the Board of Education."

Prenatal Care in Chicago

A survey of Prenatal Care in Chicago has been completed and published by the Community Trust. It portrays the city's ties for handling the problem and suggests practical steps for a more adequate program of control of maternal and infant mortality from causes connected with birth. Members who are interested may obtain copies of the report, which was written by Mrs. Kenneth F. Rich, by applying at the Club office or at the Chicago Community Trust.

A Unionist's Views of the Landis Award

WILLIAM E. RODRIGUEZ, a former business agent of the Painters' Union, last Thursday noon presented views of the building trades controversy differing from those previously heard in the Club forum. The Landis award, in his opinion, is unfair because it was made without a sufficient knowledge of the industry and without regard for authorized jurisdiction in respect to both issues and parties involved. Even more objectionable are the motives and methods of the Citizens' Committee to enforce the award. He said that the award never was, in fact, an arbitration in the sense of being a voluntary submission of the questions at issue.

The Building Trades Council is composed of about 54,000 members in some 40 unions, governed in respect to arbitration by the laws of their particular international organizations. The Council functions simply as a clearing house. All of the local unions had separate agreements with the contractors. When certain leaders assumed to arbitrate and sent out referenda the Carpenters, having international rules that prevented, refused as was their legal and moral right. The Painters had an agreement that was effective until April 1, 1922, and took no part in the arbitration. These two unions compose about 50 per cent of the membership of the Council, not to mention several smaller unions which declined to enter into arbitration. Thus, contrary to the assertion frequently heard, a majority of the membership of the Council did not agree to arbitration or to the selection of Judge Landis.

Mr. Rodriguez declared that the unions which accepted arbitration, and not those which refused it, are being "bulldozed." The arbitration agreement originally applied only to wages where the conference boards could not agree. If Judge Landis had followed this all would have been well, but he proceeded to arbitrate for everybody. He summoned all, heard ex-parte testimony in some cases and issued a sweeping decision, urging that all who failed to accept it should get no benefits and, by inference, no work. The fact that the Painters had an agreement for \$1.25 an hour made no difference to him. He, in his wisdom and generosity, said their wage should be 95 cents an hour under certain conditions. Nor did he pay any attention to the painting contractors who said that they did not want arbitration. As a result, only about 26 out of 550 painting contractors in Chicago are now operating under the Landis award.

Some unions are accused of not abiding by the award which they accepted. They are small in number and their action should not be condoned.

But Judge Landis put some of them in the position of not abiding by their own international constitutions, particularly in regard to the use of sympathetic strikes. If he had shown any real perspective and knowledge of industrial development he would not have attempted to destroy the foundations of trade unionism. He should further have recognized that the wage of \$10 per day is not excessive when the worker gets only 115-200 days of work each year.

To the unionist the Citizens' Committee to Enforce the Landis Award was not organized for its stated purpose and "to protect union rights." The personnel of its executive committee include some of the most notorious anti-union fighters and "open-shop" employers in Chicago. This committee, Mr. Rodriguez believes, was organized to disrupt and destroy the union movement in Chicago. With no concern for the "sacredness of contract" it proceeded to adopt the methods of which it has complained. It conspires with the bankers to withhold loans to contractors who refuse its dictation. It hires investigators and intimidators, many of whom are dangerous and unreliable ex-convicts, and sends them all over the city. These charges, the speaker asserted, have been substantiated in court. Moreover, members of the Committee are insincere in their public protestations. The solution of the problem is not easy, but plainly the first step is to do away with the Citizens' Committee which is known to be against any organization of labor.

Chicago Needs Zoning

THAT the zoning of Chicago is of equal or greater importance to public welfare than the great park and boulevard system already completed was the statement of Charles H. Cheney, city planning advisor to a number of Pacific coast cities and author of many city zoning ordinances. Mr. Cheney's conference with the City Club Committee on City Planning and Zoning and his address in the forum on May 23rd came in the course of his visit to Chicago and the principal cities of the East for the purpose of studying the most important residential suburbs and model towns, preparatory to laying out the new 16,000 acre Palos Verdes addition to the City of Los Angeles.

"The urgent need of zoning regulations in Chicago is evident at many points in the city, as we found yesterday, when checking over your wonderful park and boulevard system, preparatory to adopting some of your most successful methods for our Los Angeles project," said Mr. Cheney. "Chicago will probably go on increasing in population at a steady rate for many years

to come, but there is no reason for the tremendous shift in neighborhoods and consequent ruin and scrapping of thousands of expensive buildings because some selfish or thoughtless owner pushed the wrong kind of a building into a neighborhood only to cause everybody there to want to move out.

"The parks and boulevards developed in Chicago are the wonder of the world, not alone of the United States. They are a tremendous factor for more wholesome living conditions, public health and public welfare. But to allow them, after the enormous sums which have been expended, to be lined with bakeries and manufacturing establishments instead of dwellings, is not only wasteful, but ruinous to the very public welfare sought after.

"Cities everywhere across the country are adopting zoning ordinances to reasonably regulate where business, residence and industry shall be encouraged and protected from the encroachment of one upon another. New York City, Newark, New Jersey, Washington, D. C., Milwaukee, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Long Beach, Pasadena, San Francisco and many other progressive cities already have passed the regulation, some of them as long as thirteen years ago and we have ample Court decisions in sustaining their validity. These ordinances establish some residential districts where there can be single family dwellings only and others permitting all kinds of dwellings, departments and hotels, districts permitting ordinary businesses and dwellings; and districts for light and heavy industries.

"The best way to encourage home ownership is to establish a reasonable number of zones or districts for single family dwellings only, located near industrial zones. Then the poor man and the worker have some chance of developing homes that they can be proud of and which in turn make them more responsible and contented in their labor.

"In the same way industries are continually driven out of our cities because they become surrounded by small residence owners, who will not or cannot stand for improvements that industries must have. Hence your zone ordinance should include compact and reasonably small industrial zones at convenient intervals across the city, in which no residential permits can be issued to interfere with industries.

"The two greatest things to include in the Chicago zone ordinance, the things that will do most to build up the city, are the establishment of single family dwelling zones to encourage home ownership and of industrial zones for business and industries only, where industry is paramount and no new dwellings can go in to stifle it."

Camp Roosevelt—Builder of Boys

THE Bulletin is glad to print this article at the request of Superintendent of Schools, Peter A. Mortenson:

The Chicago Board of Education has the distinction of being the first public school institution in the country to put into action a plan for training in Democracy and better citizenship. It has annexed Camp Roosevelt, the national educational-training camp for boys, to the Chicago public summer school system. The high ideals and principles which made Theodore Roosevelt such a great American are the underlying principles of this big undertaking.

Here, for a period of six weeks each summer, hundreds of wholesome American boys live a happy, carefree life out in the open, following an instructive program of supervised study, work and play. The three sections of the camp, the summer school, R. O. T. C. or military division, and Junior Camp, offer a wide choice of courses, and the boys who attend are in this wise placed where they will be most happy and where the greatest amount of good may be accomplished.

Because of its philanthropic nature, which makes possible the entry of boys from all walks and stations of life, such organizations as the American Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Winchester Junior Rifle Corps, and other national organizations contribute liberally toward the maintenance of the camp. The necessary funds are donated yearly by public-spirited Chicago business men. Angus S. Hibbard, former vice-president and general manager of the Bell Telephone Company, is chairman of the Camp Roosevelt Association, which handles all financial matters.

The founder and leader of the Camp Roosevelt movement is Major F. L. Beals, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics and Supervisor of Physical Education in the Chicago public high schools. He is exceptionally well qualified for the task.

The camp is located seventy-five miles from Chicago, near LaPorte, Indiana, on a beautiful tract of land, which includes and surrounds Silver Lake. The camping season is divided into two periods of three weeks each, and a boy may attend either one or both of these periods. The Headquarters for the camp is at the Chicago Board of Education, 460 South State Street, where full particulars may be obtained.

The action of the Chicago Board of Education in establishing this great outdoor playground for the growing boy offers the finest solution to the problem of "What to do with the city boy during the summer vacation."



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1922

NUMBER 23

Vote "No" on Both Bond Issues

To the Members of the City Club:

The Directors of the City Club recommend that both bond issues to be voted upon Monday, June 5th, be defeated.

Both the electric light extension and bridge construction programs were considered by your Board of Directors last February and our suggestions in regard thereto were transmitted to the City Council Finance Committee on February 27. Our letter was published in the City Club Bulletin of March 6, 1922.

The conclusions reached at that time were that in view of the heavy burden of taxation now imposed—and which will be heavier in 1923—and of the practical exhaustion of the City's borrowing power, it was necessary that the utmost caution be exercised in entering upon public works and that nothing but matters of emergency should be undertaken.

It was recognized that street lighting ought normally to be improved and extended year by year but it was felt that the uncompleted bridge work presented the greater emergency and that the street lighting program should therefore be deferred.

In discussing the financing of the bridge program we said:

"Before determining upon a bond issue for this amount, or indeed for any of the above work, your subcommittee should satisfy itself that all moneys due the Bridge Fund from any source, private or public, have been paid into the fund and properly accounted for, and if not paid in, this should be required at once. It may be that there are funds available in the corporate treasury which, upon sound financing principles, may be utilized for this work. If so, they should be so used and a bond issue avoided."

Nothing has occurred to change the above conclusions. It appears now that there are sufficient funds available for completing the bridge work at Madison Street and at Adams Street and for all work which can now be economically

done on the 12th Street structures. There is, therefore, no necessity for a bridge bond issue.

For the foregoing reasons you are urged to vote "No" on both bond issues.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO,
By F. B. JOHNSTONE, President.

Club Committees Address Convention

To the Members of the Illinois Constitutional Convention:

The Constitutional Convention has been a large expense to the people of the state. The work of this Convention will be worth many times its cost, however, if it shall actually result in needed changes in the basic law. But it would be a calamity if the work of the Convention should all be for naught—if its members should insist upon procedure calculated to bring about the rejection by the people of all proposed changes when submitted to a referendum vote.

It is the opinion of many persons that the proposed new constitution will fail of adoption if submitted as one document. Therefore, the committees of the City Club of Chicago on Constitutional Convention and on Local Government respectfully but earnestly urge the Convention to submit important parts of its work to the people as separate proposals. The new constitution proposed some years ago by the New York Convention was rejected by the people. Submission of various proposals separately probably would have resulted in the adoption of some. In Ohio and Massachusetts proposals for constitutional change were submitted separately to the voters with the result that while some important propositions were adopted and others rejected, substantial progress was made. In Nebraska the Constitutional Convention of 1920 submitted its work in the form of separate proposals, all of which were adopted.

The two committees of the City Club joining in this statement also desire to direct attention

(Continued on next page)

THE GRILL WILL BE CLOSED FOR THE SUMMER, BEGINNING MONDAY, JUNE 5

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Vol. XV Monday, June 5, 1922 No. 23

(Continued from first page)

to the need of an easier method of amending the constitution in the future. It is their opinion that the submission of amendments to three articles at one time should be permitted, and that such amendments should become effective if approved by a majority of those voting on the proposition—not by a majority of the votes cast at the election—provided the affirmative vote for a given proposition amounts to some reasonable designated proportion of the total vote cast. Whatever provision for an easier amending process may be approved by your Honorable Body it certainly ought to be submitted to the electorate as a separate proposal, so that if all the rest of the proposed new constitution should fail of adoption at least the opportunity will have been secured to amend the constitution more easily in the future through the process of legislative submissions.

It is also respectfully and strongly urged that the new constitution should give to Chicago larger borrowing power for municipal ownership purposes.

There is one proposal approved by the Convention to which the undersigned City Club committees desire to offer strenuous objection. That is what is called the one-election-a-year provision. Of course elections are too frequent and election expenses are too heavy. But the correction of the evil is properly the work of the Legislature, not of the Constitutional Convention. The matter is strictly legislative in nature. In response to appeals of civic agencies, the Illinois Legislature already has done much to reduce the number of elections, so that except for

judicial elections, the dates of which are rigidly prescribed by the constitution, Chicago is now down to a one-election-a-year basis. The Legislature can be trusted to be quite as responsive to public opinion on this matter as the Constitutional Convention, with the added advantage that legislative measures can be modified more easily to meet changing conditions. It would be most unfortunate to stratify a detailed policy of this kind in the basic law. Moreover, the unwise attempt to do so is likely to lose the proposed new constitution many votes. The present Illinois constitution contains too much detailed legislation. When the Constitutional Convention first assembled its members wisely said they were going to make a constitution, not a code of laws, yet this Convention is striving to write into the basic law legislative measures that have no proper place therein.

The proposal on this subject as approved by the Constitutional Convention is especially objectionable because it repeals the law for the non-partisan election of aldermen in Chicago and renders impossible the re-enactment of such a law by the legislature, and because it presumably would operate to extend for seven or eight months the terms of mayor and aldermen of Chicago which expire next April. Chicago, in a way, is marking time awaiting the next municipal election which is expected to indicate policies on issues demanding attention. It would be particularly unfortunate, therefore, to postpone the date of that election for several months, especially as the legal status of half the membership of the present council is open to question. To recapitulate, it is urged:

1. That some portions of the proposed new constitution be submitted as separate propositions.
2. That provision be made for an easier amending clause to be submitted as a separate proposal.
3. That provision be made for larger borrowing power for municipal ownership purposes.
4. That the one-election-a-year proposal be eliminated, and that discretion be given the Legislature to adjust dates of all elections so as to make possible reduction of the number of elections.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE OF THE CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO
ON CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,

WALTER F. DODD, Chairman.

COMMITTEE OF THE CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO
ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT,

GEORGE C. SIKES, Chairman.

Chicago, June 1, 1922.

The Problem of the County Jail

DEAN George W. Kirchwey, director of the Jail Survey, made his first public statement on the survey at the City Club last Friday.

"Though I am here today," the speaker said, "to speak of a particular county jail, let me throw that institution into relief by setting it in its natural environment. For the Cook County Jail is a typical member of the County Jail family. It has over 3,000 brothers and sisters, as like as peas in a pod, differing only in size, not in character or disposition. It is putting it mildly to say that it is a thoroughly disreputable family and no one has a good word to say for it or for any member of it. In short, the American county jail is recognized the world over as the peculiar disgrace of our system of criminal justice.

"Now, our jail, the Cook County Jail, is essentially no worse than other jails. Only it labors under the misfortune of having been located in a city which had a fatal fascination for people—all sorts of people, good and bad—and which has therefore been filled with a teeming population. And as the city has grown so has the population of the jail grown until, like the city, it is filled to overflowing. Every jail, almost, is a monument to the indifference and neglect of the community which it serves. But the neglect and indifference of the people of Cook County have co-operated with this phenomenal increase in population to create what we are forced to recognize as a problem—the problem of the County Jail. We have come to realize that something must be done about it.

"You are more familiar than I am with the process by which this realization has come about. But even I, in the brief period of my stay among you, have been impressed by the reality of it. Hardly ever have I seen the civic waters of a community so troubled. Led by such bodies as this Club, the people of Cook County have set themselves to the task of abating the nuisance that has grown up in their midst, and, what is more to the point, have posed it as a problem to be solved.

"Now, if the question were one only of the site and architecture of a new jail it wouldn't rise to the dignity of a problem, nor would it have called out a tithe of the civic interest that the pending Jail Survey has evolved. Even in the invitation extended by the County Board to the Chicago Community Trust to make a survey, it was made clear that the question was not only one of so many cells, requiring such and such an architectural setting. It was recognized that the problem was fundamentally a social one. It was this aspect of it, this opportunity to put the

jail in its true relation to the interests of the entire community, that made the invitation sufficiently alluring to the Chicago Community Trust and to those whose co-operation it invited, to induce them to undertake the task.

"Let me emphasize this point. The usual type of jail inquiry assumes a constant ratio between county and jail population and concerns itself almost wholly with such questions as the size and arrangement of cells and the size and architectural character of the building in which the cells are to be contained. Monumental jails of this character have recently been erected in several eastern cities of considerable size, such as Pittsburgh and Buffalo, structures that were obsolete before they were completed, which perpetuated all the rigidity, inflexibility and stupidity of the older buildings they had superseded.

"The newer type of inquiry, which sees in the jail a problem to be solved, considers first the population to be confined and the purpose of the confinement. Instead of accepting the existing state of affairs, it raises troublesome questions—troublesome in many cases, to those who ask as well as to those who are called to answer. It wonders why so many men and women, boys and girls, half of whom will never be brought to trial or, if tried, will be found innocent, should have been subjected to the infamy of imprisonment. It wonders why these unfortunates, whether innocent or guilty, should have been confined for many months, before the question of their guilt or innocence should be determined. And then it raises questions such as these: Who is responsible for this indiscriminate and reckless herding of our fellow citizens in the jail and who is responsible for the neglect and indifference which leaves them there so long?

"And it raises other questions—which, like those put a moment ago, have a very direct bearing on the kind of jail to be recommended in place of the present one—as these, for example: Is it really necessary or desirable—or decent, in fact—to confine a handful of women in a jail with a horde of male prisoners, or should not a separate detention home be provided for women offenders? What is the sense in using an over-crowded jail as a place of punishment for convicted offenders when there is a convenient House of Correction, with abundant room and in much more healthful surroundings, to receive them?

"We hope by a continuous process of reducing the jail population to the minimum consistent with the public security, to make the solution of the jail problem an easier one than at first sight it appears to be."

Proposed Constitutional Debt Limit for the Financing of Public Utilities

PROVISION that any municipal operation of public utilities in Chicago shall be self-sustaining is the main purpose of the debt limit proposal presented to the Constitutional Convention by Morton D. Hull. Senator Hull and General Abel Davis, both members of the Constitutional Convention, discussed the proposal at the City Club Wednesday noon, May 31st. Both speakers agreed that the probable solution of Chicago's local transportation problem involves municipal ownership of the traction system and that the basic law of the State ought to provide practical means, properly safeguarded, for effecting the will of the people.

Senator Hull outlined the circumstances that led to the drafting of his proposal. The Chicago home rule article, approved by the Standing Committee on Chicago and Cook County, grants Chicago the power to own and operate public utilities. This power is of little value unless the City has the financial resources to undertake it. At present the City's borrowing power is limited to 5 per cent of the assessed valuation of all property and this is already practically used up for bond issues for other purposes. The obvious way to meet the situation is to increase the bonding power of the city. At the same time it is essential to safeguard the interests of taxpayers by effectively providing that municipally owned utilities shall be self supporting. In trying to solve this problem members of the Convention were helped by the ingenious plan of the present proposal prepared by Harris S. Keeler.

The main features of the proposal are: the City of Chicago, subject to referendum votes, may issue bonds, in addition to other debts authorized by the Constitution, up to 15 per cent of the full value of its taxable real property, for the sole purpose of acquiring, leasing, constructing or operating income producing properties for supplying transportation, communication, light, heat, power or water. A tax would be levied to insure the payment of the principal and interest on these bonds. But provision is made that four months before such tax is to be collected the City shall deposit from the earnings of the utility a sum sufficient to pay both the principal and interest, and thereupon the tax is to be cancelled. The City shall maintain such rates for the service supplied as may be necessary to pay for the cost of operation, maintenance and funded debts. Any taxpayer shall have the right to enforce these provisions by applying to the Circuit Court which shall have all necessary powers for this purpose, including the power to regulate the service supplied by the utility.

The discussion in the Convention turned upon

the issue of municipal ownership. The proposal is supported by those who do not necessarily favor municipal ownership but want to protect the taxpayer if municipal ownership becomes inevitable. They foresee that pressure for improved transportation service is becoming acute and public opinion is against the extension of the franchise which expires in 1927. There is danger of further public scandal if the franchises are extended on any basis which the companies can accept and it may be impossible to secure the needed capital from private resources. It is the part of wisdom and statesmanship to try to direct the course of developments.

General Davis declared that it is the duty of the Constitution makers to give Chicago the opportunity as well as the right to handle the problem of acquiring, extending and rehabilitating its transportation system. The Convention has no right to close the door to municipal ownership by placing a debt limit that makes raising the necessary funds impossible. But it must be recognized that it is the function of the Convention to frame a basic law and not to legislate.

In the speaker's judgment every indication points to the end of private ownership of transportation facilities in Chicago, despite certain ills that are bound to come with municipal ownership. The change is coming with the expiration of the surface lines franchises in 1927 and there is no escape from it. Public opinion in Illinois will not allow the Legislature to pass franchises extending beyond twenty years or for indefinite periods. No combination of financial institutions will undertake to finance adequately the present system on the basis of a twenty-year franchise. The methods that have been suggested for effecting public ownership without increasing the City's bonding power are impossible.

General Davis approved the present proposal except on two points. It would be wise, he said, from the standpoint of arousing the least possible antagonism to the proposal, to limit the application of its provisions to those public utilities that require attention—transportation and water. There is no need of raising the question of the public ownership of telephone and electric light facilities. With the purposes for which additional indebtedness may be incurred thus limited, it would be unnecessary to place any limit upon the borrowing power in the constitution. Fifteen percent of the full value of real estate, as specified, is an arbitrary figure which may do an enormous amount of harm. It arouses opposition alike from those who believe \$350,000,000 insufficient and those who believe this amount excessive.



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VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1922

NUMBER 24

Special Notices

The Bulletin discontinues publication for three months after the present issue.

The City Club's special evening dinner will be served throughout the summer.

Mr. Buck on House Committee

The Directors recently appointed W. N. Buck to fill the vacancy on the House Committee.

The Boys' Work Committee

During the past week a City Club Committee on Boys' Work has been authorized by the Board of Directors, its members appointed and their acceptances received by the President, and the first meeting of the Committee held last Friday. The object of the Committee is to study the boy problem in Chicago and formulate some practical recommendations for more fully meeting the needs of Chicago boys. Clifton R. Bechtel is chairman of the Committee and the other members are: S. J. Duncan-Clark, R. H. Kuss, C. O. Loucks, C. P. Schwartz, Henry F. Tenney, S. R. Watkins.

A Call for Committee Service

The formation of new civic committees is proposed by the Directors for the purpose of giving more members of the Club an opportunity for service to the Club and the community. The Board has given the problem much study and in a letter which will be sent to the entire membership within a week will propose a plan by which all may advise and join in the Club's civic activities. Be sure to reply to the President's letter, stating which of the proposed additional committees, outlined on the next page, are desired and would receive your active support in the near future.

The City Club of Chicago

By F. B. JOHNSTONE, *President*

From "City Clubs in America"

TWENTY-FIVE years ago there was a group of men in Chicago, who were engaged in exploiting the franchise possibilities of the city for their own personal advantage and at the expense of the public. The city council was controlled by aldermen who could not be relied upon to protect the public interest, and the general condition of the body politic was bad. At this time a group of men organized for the protection of the city and formed what is known as the Municipal Voters' League, their purpose being to observe the council record of each alderman, to ascertain the qualifications of all candidates for the aldermanic office and to report facts and recommendations to the public.

About seven years after the Municipal Voters' League was organized, some of its members thought it worth while to organize a small club of those interested in municipal reform, and after several preliminary conferences, there was formed in December, 1903, with a membership of about 150 men, the present City Club of Chicago. Its first meeting place was in rooms over Vogelsang's Restaurant on Madison Street, west of LaSalle. In 1905 it moved to a location on Clark Street, opposite the Federal Building, where it occupied three floors. In the Clark Street quarters, which were not the most desirable in the world, its membership grew to approximately 900. It soon became apparent that more space was needed, and in 1910 plans were begun for the erection of the Club's own building. These were carried to completion in December, 1911, when the Club, numbering 2,400 members, took possession of its home quarters at 315 Plymouth Court.

The City Club is, and has been since its organization, a recognized factor in the civic life of Chicago. Although comfortable and convenient, it is no mere pleasure house. It has a distinct *raison d'être*. Its committees, made up

(Continued on page 95)

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President.....F. B. JOHNSTONE
Vice-President.....DWIGHT H. PERKINS
Treasurer.....FRED G. HEUCHLING
Secretary.....HENRY F. TENNEY

DIRECTORS

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Francis X. Busch	Max Loeb
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Morris L. Greeley	R. F. Schuchardt
Fred G. Heuchling	Henry F. Tenney

Vol. XV Monday, June 12, 1922 No. 24

Final Recital for the Season

An exceptionally attractive program was played by the Philharmonic Quartet on Wednesday, May 31, at the City Club. The recital was the last of the series arranged for the season 1921-2, and it was attended by an audience of fair size. What was lacking in quantity was more than compensated by quality, however. The audience was appreciative and cordial to the artists, and fervently expressed the hope that they would be heard again in seasons to come.

Plans to Extend Civil Service Work

The Civil Service Reform Association held its Annual Meeting in the City Club last Friday. Plans were laid for extending the work of the Association during the coming year and it is hoped that a large number of members of the City Club can be interested in this work.

President Russell Whitman reported that during the past year the Association had secured the impanelling of a special grand jury to investigate violations of the Civil Service Law in connection with the sale of tickets to Riverview Park and of subscriptions to the Republican. The Grand Jury investigated the matter thoroughly and returned a number of indictments, which are now being pressed to trial. These are the first indictments secured under the Civil Service Law in a great many years.

The Association expects during the coming year to make a very vigorous drive against the numerous flagrant violations of the various Civil Service Laws and to insist upon a rigid enforcement of the merit system.

Proposed Committees and Their Duties

Committee on Safety:

The methods and operation of the police department; the protection of the public from accidents; the causes of accidents; preventive methods; the enactment and enforcement of legal and administrative regulations to promote safety.

Committee on Municipal Art:

The improvement of the appearance of the city, the maintenance of proper standards in the character and distribution of public works of art, the betterment of public architecture and the removal of objects offensive to the eye.

Committee on Charities:

The problem of poverty in Chicago in its varied forms and its effective treatment through the establishment and operation of relief or remedial institutions and other agencies, public and private; the policy of the community in the prevention of distress; the efficiency of the state activities in this field.

Committee on Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage:

The financial and operating features of the city water service; extensions; protection of supply; prevention of waste; the drainage and sewerage system of the city and vicinity and needed improvements.

Committee on Public Expenditure and Taxation:

Amounts, form, character, and control of public expenditures in the state, the county and local municipalities; the financing of permanent improvements; the sources of public revenue, local and state; the methods of assessment and collection; needed constitutional and statutory amendments.

Committee on Fire Protection:

The protection of life and property against fire losses; preventive methods; fire department efficiency; building regulations affecting fire risks.

Committee on Harbors, Wharves and Waterways:

The development of Chicago's harbor facilities and their proper connection with the industrial, commercial and transportation factors of the city; waterway development in Illinois.

Committee on Health and Housing:

The conservation of the health of the community; adequacy and efficiency of public and private health agencies of the city and state; housing conditions in Chicago; need for improved dwellings; publicity as to possibilities in improved housing development; city and state regulations.

Committee on Labor Conditions:

The relations between employers and employees; the conditions of labor in Chicago and means for their improvement; industrial insurance and pensions.

Committee on Crime and Penal Institutions:

The agencies for the prevention and detection of violations of public order; practice in respect to the arrest, detention, prosecution and punishment of persons charged with or convicted of such violations; institutions for the custody of these persons; problems of commercialized vice.

Committee on Streets, Alleys and Bridges:

The construction, maintenance and care of streets, alleys, bridges and sidewalks in Chicago; garbage and refuse collection and disposal; highways of Cook County.

Committee on Parks and Playgrounds:

The establishment and management of public parks, parkways, playgrounds, baths, beaches and forest preserves in or about Chicago.

At present there are seven active committees: Citizenship and Immigration, City Planning and Zoning, Constitutional Convention, Education, Jail Problems, Local Government, Transportation.

(Continued from first page)

of club members, cover various fields of municipal activity, and their reports furnish the foundation for discussion before the club at large and for concrete action thereafter. Its original plan of Saturday afternoon discussions early gave way to the scheme of noon-day addresses on topics of general interest by those having special knowledge of the subject. These addresses are summarized and published in the Club Bulletin, the weekly periodical by which the entire membership is kept in touch with the work of the Club.

In addition to the talks and discussions, the Club has organized and presented several comprehensive exhibits dealing in graphic form with such subjects as public health, the transportation problem, housing conditions, the public buildings of the city, and others of a similar nature. It has published a number of reports and special volumes, including "The Municipal Revenues of Chicago," "Through Routes for Chicago's Steam Railroads," "The Railway Terminal Problem in Chicago," "City Residential Land Development," "The Short Ballot in Illinois," and "Ideals of America."

The Club has undertaken and accomplished concrete reforms. A City Club committee initiated the campaign for the adoption of the Fifty-Ward Law, which provided for the re-districting of the city and a decrease in the number of aldermen. The president of the Club served as chairman of the citizens' committee which was organized to get a referendum vote at the November election in 1920 and Club members helped materially in obtaining signatures to the petitions necessary for placing the question on the ballot.

The City Club may fairly claim credit for organizing the movement in Chicago in opposition to unfair limitation of representation in the Illinois legislature. As a result of the work commenced by the Club, the unfair limitation was defeated and the matter satisfactorily adjusted in the Constitutional Convention.

On four occasions the voters of Chicago have declined to approve a bond issue for a new jail. The City Club took the position that the County Commissioners should first determine and publish a comprehensive plan. The Club's suggestion that the Chicago Community Trust be asked to conduct and finance an expert survey, met with the approval both of the County Board and the Community Trust, with the result that the necessary survey is now under way.

Indirectly, also the Club has been instrumental in achieving results for the city. In 1910 it caused to be organized the Chicago Bureau of Public

Efficiency, a body which investigates and reports upon tax legislation, bond issues, and matters affecting the revenues and expenditures of the various departments of the city government.

Although the Club, as such, took no part in the settlement of the Lake Front controversy, every citizen who signed the petition which halted a proposed contract between the Illinois Central Railroad and the South Park Commissioners, and which resulted finally in arrangements much more advantageous to the city, was a member of the Club.

So in the case of the Citizens' Terminal Plan Committee, which is entitled to credit for many of the benefits accruing to the city in the settlement of the Pennsylvania Terminal matter, including the appointment of a permanent Railway Terminal Commission—this Committee was originated in the City Club, was actively promoted by an officer of the Club, and drew from the Club the larger number of its members.

It is as an instrument of education that the Club has its chief value—it puts before its members, and indirectly before the thinking people of the entire city, the community's side of the many problems arising in municipal life—it tends to broaden the vision of those who come within the reach of its influence.

The City Club knows neither creed nor party. It exists for the purpose of bringing together all men from whatever walk of life who are really interested in the improvement of conditions in this community. It is for the purpose of bringing the Club within the reach of the widest possible number of people that its finances have been planned and the Club itself administered in the most economical manner possible. Its dues are far below those of any other similar institution in the downtown district, and the principal will always be maintained by keeping the Club on a basis that will make it available in the very largest degree to the people of Chicago.

The Club knows no private interest—it holds the brief for the community. If it develops to the full its latent possibilities for good, if its members continue to make of it an instrument of education and, where practicable, a constructive force for reform, it will contribute in no small measure to the civic up-building of Chicago.

New Members

Thrasher Hall, Fire Loss Adjuster.

Mark W. Cresap, Sec'y-Treas., Hart Shaffner & Marx.

The City Club Forum Season 1921-22

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS:

Paul Miliukov—former Russian Foreign Minister
Daikichiro Tagawa—Japanese Liberal
Admiral Tsi Tin-Kan—China
Admiral Debon—France
Chief Justice Wang and Dr. Yen—China
George F. Pearce—Australian Delegate
Norman Angell—English Publicist
Charles Repington—English Journalist and Military Expert

OTHER SPEAKERS ON WORLD PROBLEMS:

Raymond Robins—"World Disarmament or World Bankruptcy—Which?"
Charles Edward Russell—"The Crises in the Pacific"
Charles R. Crane—former Minister to China
Jane Addams—"Public Opinion in Europe Concerning America"
Samuel Inman—"Outstanding Problems in Latin America"
Manley Hudson—"The Washington Conference and the League of Nations"
Dr. W. Lee Lewis—"Is the Elimination of Gas Warfare Feasible?"
William P. Sidley—"Germany Today"

SPEAKERS ON GENERAL SUBJECTS:

C. J. Atkinson, National President, Federated Boys' Clubs—"The Boy Problem and Its Solution"
L. Hollingsworth Wood, President, National Urban League—"Inter-racial Co-operation"
John Haynes Holmes—"Our Growing Distrust of Democracy: Is It Justified?"
Rabbi A. H. Silver—"Is There a Jewish Question in the United States?"
A. R. Hatton and Bradley Hull—"Is City Manager Government Applicable to Our Larger Cities?"
Whiting Williams—"European Industrial Conditions"
J. Horace McFarland and Enos Mills—"Our National Parks"
William J. Mack—"Safeguarding Employment"
Harry F. Atwood—"The Constitution Our Safeguard"
Jonathan C. Day—"The Southern Mountaineer"
Amos Alonzo Stagg—"Amateurism or Professionalism in College Sports"
Bascom Johnson—"Law Enforcement"
E. C. Lindeman—"Neighborhood Organization as a Means Toward Democratic Municipal Progress"
Edwin E. Slosson—"The Popularization of Science"
Burton Rascoe—"The Boom in American Letters"

Ernest Harold Baynes—"Some Aspects of Vivisection"

Samuel Gompers—"Labor's Right to Aspire"
Major R. W. Schroeder—"Altitude Flying"
Edward E. Gore—"The Public Interest in the Labor Question"
Herbert E. Miles—"The Facts About the Tariff"
William Lewis Butcher—"What Boys' Week Means to America"

DISCUSSIONS OF LOCAL QUESTIONS:

Chicago's Transportation Problem—Delos F. Wilcox, Alderman U. S. Schwartz, Bion J. Arnold, Chester E. Cleveland, R. F. Kelker, Jerome N. Frank, Senator Morton D. Hull and General Abel Davis
"Chicago's Progress in Music, Art and Civic Welfare"—Frederick Stock, Lorado Taft and Graham Taylor
"Shall Cook County's Representation Be Limited In Both Houses of the Legislature?"—E. J. Davis and Charles S. Cutting
"The School Text Book Question"—Superintendent Peter A. Mortenson
"Is Prohibition a Failure in Chicago?"—Ald. Anton J. Cermak and Ald. John H. Lyle
The Candidates for Nomination of President of the County Board, Treasurer, and Sheriff
"The Issues of the Republican Primary"—Robert E. Crowe and Charles S. Deneen
"Shall We Have a Single Court for Cook County?"—Nathan William MacChesney and Willard M. McEwen
"The County Road Program and the Proposed New Road Tax"—Commissioner Charles N. Goodnow and Harris S. Keeler
"The Chicago Building Situation"—Senator John Dailey
"The Landis Award"—Thomas E. Donnelley and William E. Rodriguez
"Chicago's Need of Zoning"—Charles H. Cheney
"The Problem of the County Jail"—George W. Kirchwey

SATURDAY TOWN MEETINGS, under joint auspices with the Woman's City Club, Chicago Woman's Club, Chicago Woman's Aid and the Illinois League of Women Voters, discussed the following subjects, led by local speakers actively engaged in the problems: "The Public School Administration of Playgrounds," "The Management of Public School Lunches," "Industrial Schools for Sub-normal Children," "Refuse Disposal Problems," "The Dance Hall Problem and the Proposed Dance Hall Ordinance," "The Issues of the Primaries," "The Adjustment of the Foreign Born to American Life."



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPT. 25, 1922

NUMBER 25

City Club Forum Opens with Big Attractions

Wednesday, September 27—1 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Debate :

“Should Illinois Adopt the Proposed New Constitution?”

Speaker in the Affirmative:

GENERAL ABEL DAVIS

Member of the Constitutional Convention

Speaker in the Negative:

WILLIAM H. HOLLY

of the Chicago Bar

As voters we must face this issue. Both sides will be ably and concisely presented in a way that is both popular and decisive. No better opportunity will be afforded to gain in one hour an understanding of the various issues involved. Everybody who attends this meeting will go away well-informed about this important document.

Friday, September 29—1 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject :

“National Issues”

Speaker :

WILLIAM E. BORAH

United States Senator from Idaho

Senator Borah is nationally recognized as one of the most able and independent members of the Senate. He is a powerful speaker with a message that will hold our closest interest. We are fortunate to be able to open our forum season with such a program.

COMING NEXT MONTH

FORMER GOVERNOR FRANK O. LOWDEN—Subject: “Observations of European Conditions.”

MRS. FLORENCE KELLY—Subject: “Recent Developments in Legislation for Wage Earning Women and Children.”

HEALTH COMMISSIONER HERMAN N. BUNDESEN—Subject: “The Program of the Health Department to prevent the Spread of Venereal Diseases.”

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A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court Telephone: Harrison 8278
EVERETT W. LOTHROP, Editor

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at the postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of
March 3, 1879.

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Fred G. Heuchling	Henry F. Tenney

Vol. XV Monday, Sept. 25, 1922 No. 25

Club Notes

The Bulletin resumes publication after three months' discontinuance and will be issued every Monday, as formerly.

The Grill is open again, much to the pleasure of members whose favorite haunt it is. The suggestion has been made to the House Committee that a cafeteria might be popular in the Grill. Members' reactions to this idea are solicited.

Mr. A. B. Pond has been representing the City Club in the citizens' efforts to obtain a complete investigation of the school board.

Mr. Max Loeb, a City Club director and chairman of the Education Committee, will preside at the citizens' public mass meeting to be held at the Chicago Woman's Club next Tuesday noon to protest against the recent management of school affairs.

The Music Committee will welcome suggestions from members in regard to programs for the coming Chamber Music season.

One of the busiest places in the Club during the summer at noon time has been the chess corner.

Some good programs are being lined up for the forum season. This feature of Club activities should easily "sell" itself to public spirited citizens who are eligible for City Club membership.

No member can do a better service for the City Club than to bring in a new member. Take an application card from the cashier's desk and sign him up now.

New Members

The Admissions Committee voted in nine new members at its last meeting. The following members joined the Club last week:

C. R. Hope, Asst. Gen. Mgr. Chicago Agency, Home Life Insurance Company of New York.
Francis P. Byerly, Public Accountant, Price Waterhouse & Co.

B. M. Squires, Chairman, Trade Board, Men's Clothing Industry.

Watch the New Bulletin Board

Up-to-date, classified information and announcements of civic, social, educational and recreational organizations in Chicago are now presented on the bulletin board in the clubhouse lobby. Members are getting into the habit of stopping to look at the space marked and reserved for the "latest dope" of the organizations in which they are interested.

Thirty organizations have been invited by the Directors to co-operate in bringing their announcements to the attention of City Club men, and indirectly to the public. More than one-half have accepted the opportunity and so many have already sent in their material that the present bulletin board is full. We intend to treble the size of the bulletin board and keep it full of good, live information.

One important feature of the new bulletin board will be the opportunity afforded the civic committees of the Club to keep the Club membership informed of their activities. Space will be reserved for each of our twelve committees, as well as for other announcements of Club activities.

This bulletin board is to be kept live and attractive. Dead material will be weeded out regularly. If an organization fails to keep its space occupied with up-to-date information, off comes its name, perhaps permanently. One person in each organization has assumed responsibility for efficient posting, so we may expect to establish here an unexcelled source of information concerning public affairs in Chicago.

The organizations which have already posted their announcements on the bulletin board are the following:

Art Institute, Association of Commerce, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Drama League, Field Museum, Illinois League of Women Voters, Jewish Peoples Institute, Prairie Club, Sinai Social Center, Western Society of Engineers, Woman's City Club.

A list of Club committee meetings will be kept posted one week in advance.

Four New Committees Organized

MORE than one-half of the members who indicated committee choices in their replies to the June questionnaire have been given committee appointments by the Directors. Our ideal is that every Club member who is interested in committee service shall have an opportunity to serve where his knowledge, experience and interest count for most.

In the letter to the members, June 16th, President Johnstone stated, in behalf of the Directors:

"The City Club offers a real opportunity for service along civic lines. The form in which this can express itself best is through its civic committees. It is felt by the Directors that there would be more widespread activity along these lines if more of the club members appreciated the opportunities and the interesting phases of such committee work. After giving this matter considerable study, the Board decided to ask all of the club members to express themselves with reference to such work. The studies and discussions taken up by these committees cover practically the entire range of the city's activities. Active committeemen of wide experience declare that such service is very well worth their while."

Four civic committees were organized this summer, so we now have twelve committees in which 190 members are enrolled. The new committees are:

Labor Conditions	Expenditures and Taxation
Municipal Art	Public Safety

Our other committees cover the following subjects:

Boys' Work	Education
Citizenship and Immigration	Jail Problems
City Planning and Zoning	Local Government
Constitutional Convention	Transportation

Only a few committees continued their activities through the summer. However, ten meetings were held by various committees in July and August. The committee season is "on" again now and each noon-hour finds at least one committee in session at the clubhouse.

WHAT THE NEW COMMITTEES ARE DOING

The summer record for enthusiasm goes perhaps to the newly organized Committee on Safety, whose chairman is C. M. Cartwright. Twenty out of twenty-six members turned out one hot noon in August to talk over the matter of a program. After reference to a sub-committee, a program was adopted in which the main items are: (1) investigation of reckless driving of postoffice and newspaper delivery trucks; (2) study of the feasibility of one-way traffic in downtown streets. R. F. Kelker, traffic en-

gineer of the City, has accepted an invitation to discuss the latter problem with the committee next Friday.

The Boys' Work Committee, under the chairmanship of C. R. Bechtel, is working over the details of a constructive plan for meeting more fully the needs of Chicago boys. Much progress has been made this summer. The story of the Committee's plan will form the feature article in a future number of the Bulletin.

The first meeting of the Committee on Public Expenditures and Taxation, according to the minutes of Chairman E. O. Griffenhagen, "was given over largely to a discussion of what the work and program of the Committee should be for the coming year. It was decided that in the first place it would be the duty of the Committee to inform itself as to the revenue and fiscal provisions of the new constitution, and in the meantime to institute an analysis of the expenditures of our various local governmental bodies with the idea of determining the distribution of funds to the various activities, services and departments."

The Labor Committee discussed its program at considerable length. Each member was asked to send in his suggestions in writing, for consideration at the next meeting, called by Chairman A. J. Todd, for September 22, as the Bulletin goes to press.

At the reunion meeting of the City Planning and Zoning Committee last week, Mr. C. D. Hill, who accompanied the aldermanic party in its European tour, told about some of his observations of city planning, zoning, and housing. Other members of the committee compared notes on their summer zoning experiences.

The last committee to have been appointed is one on Municipal Art. Everett L. Millard, who headed a former committee in its fight for the billboard ordinance and its enforcement, is the new chairman. A meeting for the purpose of organization is being held on the date of this issue.

The roster of committee appointments made since July 1, 1922, follows:

Labor Conditions:

A. J. Todd, Chairman	
Louis Boisot	S. J. Konenkamp
I. M. Bregowski	G. W. Lawrence
W. D. Brinton	Judson F. Lee
R. D. Cahn	H. A. Millis
L. L. Falk	Wm. Ayres McKinney
H. E. Fleming	Fred C. W. Parker
J. L. Jacobs	Toby Rubovits
Newton Jenkins	L. A. Stebbins

Municipal Art:

Everett L. Millard, Chairman	
A. M. Barrett	George R. Horton
G. C. Cone	G. L. Irwin
D. N. Davidson, Jr.	F. A. Cushing Smith
Charles D. Faulkner	E. P. Van Harlingen

Public Expenditures and Taxation:

E. O. Griffenhagen, Chairman	
Thor J. Benson	Charles E. Merriam
Howard B. Bryant	Bernard J. Mullaney
Theodore A. Buenger	Frank O'Boyle
Percival Brookes	E. E. Schultz
Coffin	F. E. Short
Charles S. Eaton	Shelby M. Singleton
J. J. Forstall	Douglas Sutherland
David Himmelblau	Walter F. Wallace

Safety:

C. M. Cartwright, Chairman	
Louis P. Cain	Frank C. O'Boyle
Lyman M. Drake, Jr.	I. H. Offner
W. T. Fisher	C. S. Pellet
George Gannon	James L. Price
Edward Gudeman	L. H. Puls
Thrasher Hall	C. H. Reeves, Jr.
Leon L. Hebbard	F. M. Rice
G. L. Irwin	Erwin W. Roemer
James W. Knox	Benjamin F. Webb, Jr.
W. M. Lawson	Lew H. Webb
E. W. Marcellus	S. J. Williams
Hayes McKinney	Gail S. Young
Roy A. Nutt	N. W. Bridges

Boys' Work (additional members):

L. E. Ashley	Eric L. Kohler
Charles E. Coleman	Joseph L. Moss
L. A. Crittenton	W. E. Richards
Robert B. Ennis	Charles H. Smith

City Planning and Zoning (additional members):

Edwin G. Booz	A. J. Lang
Sam B. Fleager	Henry C. A. Mead
Loren L. Hebbard	L. K. Sherman

Constitutional Convention (additional member):

R. R. Baldwin

Jail Problems (additional members):

Frank D. Loomis H. W. Tomlinson

Transportation (additional members):

H. E. Page W. E. Richey
A. P. Allen

Local Government (additional member):

Seward C. Simons

Any member who is interested in committee service is invited to come into the office and talk it over with the acting secretary.

An Important Issue

The proposed new constitution, which is to be submitted to the voters of Illinois on December 12, 1922, is an issue of great importance, in the opinion of the City Club Directors. In order that the members of the Club might inform themselves about the proposition at an early date, a copy of the document, together with a condensed statement indicating its principal features, was distributed to each member on August 8th.

The City Club's enumeration of the principal points, entitled "Features of the Proposed New Constitution," was the work of several committee members, but George C. Sikes, chairman of the Local Government Committee and member of the Committee on the Constitutional Convention, had the largest share in its preparation. Many letters and comments have indicated a general appreciation of this service. At least three organizations have re-printed the statement so that thousands of citizens outside of our membership have received it.

It is hoped that a more thorough, detailed analysis may be put forth later, making definite comparisons of the new with the old. Arrangements will be made for a series of discussions on the subject in the Club forum. The first of these programs is scheduled for next Wednesday noon, September 27, when General Davis and W. H. Holly will outline the main arguments, pro and con respectively. No member who wishes to be informed should miss this meeting.

On Record Against Herrin Outrage

Club members will be glad to know that the Board of Directors went on record early in the summer in favor of a thoroughgoing prosecution of the criminals in the Herrin outrage. The Board passed the following resolution on July 20th and ordered copies sent to the Governor, Attorney-General and State's Attorney:

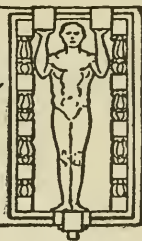
"RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the City Club of Chicago views with concern the long delay in vindicating justice in Williamson County, Illinois, following the apparently ruthless murders of June 22-23, 1922, and the apathetic attitude of a large part of the community in which these crimes were committed.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the City Club of Chicago urge a thoroughgoing discharge of their duties upon the law enforcing authorities, especially the State's Attorney of Williamson County and the Attorney-General of Illinois, to the end that the criminals may be apprehended and brought to justice."



The City Club Bulletin

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VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1922

NUMBER 26

Wednesday, October 4—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“The Program of the Health Department to Prevent the Spread of Venereal Diseases”

Speaker:

Dr. HERMAN N. BUNDESEN

Commissioner of Health, City of Chicago

The opportunity is now given the City Club to learn at first hand about the Commissioner's campaign against venereal diseases. Dr. Bundesen courageously faces his responsibilities as protector of the City's health. His methods should be widely understood.

Thursday, October 5—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“The Political Outlook in the Far East”

Speaker:

GRAHAM TAYLOR

Graham Taylor returned recently from an extensive trip in the Far East. He will tell of his observations in the Philippines, of the American administration there under Leonard Wood; also, of the conflicting elements in China and the changing alignments in Japan. We who know Dr. Taylor and have followed his travels, have long anticipated hearing his views on these important questions.

Shall Illinois Adopt the Proposed New Constitution?

The proposed new constitution was the subject of discussion in the opening program of the City Club forum season last Wednesday noon. Vice-President Perkins introduced General Abel Davis, who spoke in favor of adoption, and Mr. W. H. Holly, who opposed adoption.

The real issue, as stated by General Davis, is not whether the proposed new constitution is a perfect document, but whether it is a better document than the constitution of 1870, now in effect. To the latter question he answered emphatically “yes.” The document of 1922 does not materially change the form of government of the governmental agencies but it liberalizes the limitation of powers. Admittedly, the people

desire a change of the fundamental law in this direction. By adopting the proposal they will make further changes more easily possible.

Mr. Holly declared that he takes a position in opposition to the proposed constitution with reluctance, realizing that the old constitution is bad. But the new proposal, he asserted, is no better in any material way; most of the changes are not of great consequence and some are much worse than the provisions found in the old constitution. The conservative citizens will be for the new document; but those who believe in democratic government, with a few exceptions, will be against it.

(Continued on page 103)

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Vol. XV Monday, Oct. 2, 1922 No. 26

The Man Without Representation in Congress

The City Club's largest crowd in years attended Senator William E. Borah's address last Friday noon. Standing room was at a premium and those who stood were glad to get within hearing distance. Mr. Johnstone presided.

The man who has no representation in congress, said Senator Borah, is the American taxpayer. For this situation both political parties are equally responsible. The national treasury is unprotected against any demand that has an effective propaganda behind it. There is no remedying the situation except by thoroughly aroused and organized public opinion. Unless the taxpayer asserts himself he will not get relief.

We hear much about the spread of bolshevism. The propagandists of bolshevism are in Washington; most of them are officials. But take the burden off the farmer and there need be no uneasiness about bolshevism.

The Senator gave statistics showing that taxes on the railroads throughout the country have been trebled in the last four years. In 1921 it required over one-half of their net earnings to pay taxes. The prerequisite of reducing rates is for the railroads to be freed of the burden of taxation.

City and state taxes also show tremendous increases. In all instances they have doubled in the last few years and often trebled and quadrupled. Above this burden there are the taxes of the national government, with its twenty-two billion dollars of debt and its annual deficits. The sources of taxation have dried up during the last year to the extent of one

billion dollars, and while the sources decrease the burden increases.

To remedy the situation those who pay must demonstrate their power in the coming election. Regardless of party, no candidate for congress who does not stand four-square against this criminal practice should be supported. Each party claims the other is guilty, and both are right. Soon the United States may have to stand, as at the Marne, against the onslaught of economic disaster. An English economic commissioner states that England is sliding down the plane of prodigality to ruin. Proud France is forced to admit that she cannot pay interest on her national debts. Germany, once the master of the economic situation in Europe, is in a state of utter collapse; and Austria is in ruin.

The country must face heavier burdens if the present policies of the national government are allowed to proceed. Let us summon our courage and stay this contagious disease which undermines the character of our citizens. For man may bear this burden and toil along but he cannot qualify as a responsible citizen. Our system of government calls for men and women, not so many foot-pounds of energy; homes, not hovels. Confidence in the government, contentment and education are to us what armies are to despotic governments. At between pacifism and tax-ridden discontentment, the former is less dangerous. When men mingle thought with labor they have the right to demand of their government more than constant struggle and mere existence. Both political parties should bear in mind that all have the right to share in the fruits of their production. Parties must show platforms of achievement, not promises. Governments must appreciate the load that the people are carrying and not destroy the people's hope of rebuilding a better civilization. There is nothing finer in our history than the spirit with which the business man and farmer have borne the increasing burden for ten years.

The time has come for relief, and until then no restored normalcy is possible. A wave of lawlessness has swept over the country, not without cause. The prevailing apathy of communities is not natural to a people who have built their political structure on the foundation of obedience to law. Nothing so undermines the national morale as the recent fiscal policy of the government. The desperate times in which we live have meant usurious times; the profiteers have been a leading cause in discontent, discouragement and crime. The fight for fiscal relief is a fight for the American home and citizenship. Let us transmit our heritage unimpaired and unimpeached to the future generations.

More News About Committees

Several committees, which were briefly mentioned in last week's Bulletin, have recent activities of interest to report. Distinct progress marked the six meetings of last week.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

At the call of the chairman, Mr. Max Loeb, the Education Committee met last Wednesday to discuss the events in connection with the administration of the Chicago Board of Education, leading up to the findings of the July Grand Jury concerning alleged mismanagement and misuse of school funds. The committee is convinced it is vitally important that the August Jury, appointed by Judge Scanlan, and sitting during September before Judge McKinley, should be continued for further consideration of the cases coming before it; and further, that the citizenship of Chicago should assure Judge McKinley of its endorsement of the continuance of this jury. The chairman was authorized to appoint a sub-committee to take necessary steps in urging the continuance of the present jury. He announces the following appointments: Messrs. A. B. Pond, W. S. Reynolds, and Max Loeb.

COMMITTEE ON CRIME AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

The work of the Jail Committee has been enlarged in scope to include all problems of crime and penal institutions. The personnel of the former committee will continue to serve and in addition the following Club members have been appointed, and their acceptances received: Dr. Herman M. Adler, Prof. E. W. Burgess, Percival B. Coffin, Joel D. Hunter, Joseph L. Moss, John L. Whitman, and Victor Yarros.

At the meeting of the committee on Friday Mr. Frank D. Loomis presented a brief summary of the jail survey prepared by Dean Kirchwey, emphasizing the advanced positions advocated for a new jail for men accused of crime but not convicted as criminals. Discussion was had as to the necessity for a widespread education of the public on the purposes of the survey, in order to secure intelligent action in voting upon a bond issue in the future.

SAFETY COMMITTEE

R. F. Kelkar, city traffic engineer, discussed with the Safety Committee last Thursday noon the problems connected with one-way traffic in the loop and elimination of the left-hand turn. The committee gained much light on the subject through this conference.

The Committee authorized the appointment by the chairman of the following members of sub-committees:

Sub-committee to Study Automobile Traffic

Regulations and Allied Subjects: Frank M. Rice, chairman; Louis P. Cain, Edward Gude-
man, James W. Knox, Roy A. Nutt.

Sub-committee on Reckless Driving of Mail Trucks: Clarence S. Pellet, chairman; James I. Loeb, Thrasher Hall.

Sub-committee on Reckless Driving of Newspaper Delivery Trucks: George Gannon, chairman; E. W. Marcellus and L. L. Hebbard.

The American Sentinels will be officially launched at a banquet to be held at the Hamilton Club Wednesday evening, October 4th. The purpose of the new organization is to lead in the cause of greater citizenship and carry through a definite national program for its development. City Club members are invited to join in the movement. Reserve for the dinner through the Club office.

SHALL ILLINOIS ADOPT THE PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION?—(Cont'd from front page)

THE POINTS ON WHICH ISSUES WERE JOINED

1. *The Amending Process.* Under the proposed constitution amendments to two articles instead of one may be submitted at one time, and any number of sections within the article. General Davis declared that since there are only seven or eight important articles, the fundamental law could be changed to the extent of 25 or 30 per cent of the whole at one time. It is further liberalized, he said, by the provision that the same *section* may be submitted no oftener than once in four years, as contrasted to the same *article* under the present constitution. Furthermore, an amendment is to carry if approved by a majority of those voting for members of the House instead of a majority of all the voters at the election. To these arguments Mr. Holly replied that the amending process is not liberalized enough to amount to anything. It will be found just as easy to offer two inconsequential amendments to supersede those which "stand-patters" desire to prevent, as it was formerly to offer one amendment.

2. *Home Rule for Chicago.* According to General Davis the long sought constitutional guarantee, not only of self-government but of choice as to form of government is granted to the people of Chicago in the new document. Mr. Holly admitted that Chicago is given a measure of home rule but the qualification, "except as expressly prohibited by law" withholds complete power from the city and leaves the situation substantially as it is now, whereby the legislature may grant uniform powers to all cities.

3. *Debt Limit for Transportation Purposes.*

The Convention recognized that home rule for Chicago is not complete without making municipal ownership possible if the people desire it. The one limitation which seemed necessary is that if the people undertake to own and operate their transportation service they must do it on a self-sustaining basis. The power of taxation may not be utilized to meet operating expenses. This provision, General Davis believes, eliminates the possibility of transportation being used as a political football. The issue will never be settled until the people are given the power to settle it. Mr. Holly, who is a firm believer in public ownership, expressed the opinion that some method among the several suggested will be found to turn over the transportation system to the city. This step will be taken because the owners of the street railways are not finding it a profitable business and are ready to unload their property. The proposed constitution does no more, he said, than open the way for this action.

4. *Court Reorganization.* General Davis placed great importance upon the proposed changes in the judicial system. Rules of court procedure are placed in the hands of the Supreme Court. A single court is provided for Cook County with separate divisions for criminal and civil cases. The Supreme Court appoints the Chief Justice of each division, as well as the judges of the Appellate Court. These reforms will be highly beneficial to efficient court administration. Mr. Holly admitted some administration difficulties in the present judiciary system and favored changes, but not of the sort proposed. He objected to the idea of one Circuit Court with all jurisdiction. Instead, he would have a court of small claims, combining the advantages of convenient location and complete freedom to practice, and eliminating the faulty fee system of the old justice of peace courts. Under the proposed system the high salaried judges, he believed, will not want to handle small cases, and the provision for assistant justices is too indefinite. The result, he said, is a practical denial of justice to the people with small claims, thus constituting a greater evil than at present prevails. He also objected to the exclusive power of the Supreme Court to prescribe rules and to select the chief justice of the Circuit Court and the judges of the Appellate Court, who have the right to set aside jury verdicts. The latter, he asserted, should be elected by the people.

5. *Revenue.* This was the most debated question in the convention. The main accomplishment, according to General Davis, is that

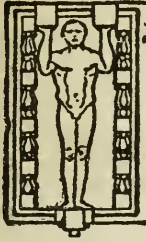
the legislature shall have larger power of discretion over methods of taxation. The present limitation to property valuation has proved not to be workable. It was not the function of the convention to provide a substitute for the present taxing power, but in loosening up the provision, it did enumerate power to tax incomes, a form of taxation recognized as scientific and based upon the ability to pay. Mr. Holly predicted that the new revenue provision, when tried out, would not work better than the old. No reputable lawyer, he said, would want to give an opinion on what it actually provides. The meanings of "implements of labor" and "stock of goods" are not defined. The provision that the highest tax rate shall be no more than three times the lowest is contrary to the principle of taxation on the ability to pay, and is very objectionable.

6. *Republican Form of Government.* The negative speaker objected to the provision, "The republican form of government of this state shall never be abandoned, modified or impaired." Its advocates, he declared, call it meaningless but, if so, why is it there? No provision as broad and susceptible to many interpretations should be acceptable, according to Mr. Holly; it would hamper progressive democratic laws. General Davis conceded no ground for fear on this point.

Another provision particularly commended by General Davis is the one providing reform of county government, under which it is claimed the legislature can pass laws for thoroughgoing reorganization of all counties. Such a law is not to be effective in any county until approved by the voters of the county on a referendum.

Mr. Holly raised further objections on the following grounds: He does not like to subscribe in principle to the limitation of representation. Provisions in respect to the disposition of the Illinois-Michigan canal and the re-leasing and re-valuation of water power do not protect the public interest or accord with the principle of public ownership. The provision as to bail has been so changed that an accused person is not entitled to bail as a matter of right, but under certain conditions where crime is charged merely, the discretion is left to the judge. The permission granted for the reading of the Bible in the schools is not only antagonistic to the principle of freedom of religion but it makes it inevitable that elections in school districts will turn on this issue.

In conclusion, Mr. George E. Cole was called upon for remarks, and gave as his opinion that in the proposed constitution "we have everything to gain and nothing to lose."



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1922

NUMBER 27

Wednesday, October 11—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“The New World of Islam”

Speaker: LOTHROP STODDARD

of New York

Mr. Stoddard is the author of several well-known books on world affairs, one of the latest of which predicts in a remarkable way the present upheaval in the Near East. His coming to us now is particularly timely in view of the recent Turkish disturbances which threaten to involve the Old World in a new war.

Wednesday should be another big day at the Club.

Thursday, October 12—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“The Judiciary Article of the Proposed Constitution”

Speaker: FREDERIC R. DeYOUNG

Chairman, Committee on Judicial Department, Illinois Constitutional Convention

One of the most important articles in the proposed constitution relates to the judicial system and provides several notable changes. No person is better qualified to speak on the subject than former Judge DeYoung. This program is the second in a series that the City Club is presenting to prepare members for intelligent voting on the proposition.

Advance Summary of the County Jail Report

By FRANK D. LOOMIS

THE survey of the County Jail, urged by the City Club, was completed by the Community Trust and its report submitted to the Board of County Commissioners last July. The report is now being printed and will be ready for the careful consideration of the Commissioners and the public generally in the near future. Members of the City Club will be interested in an advance summary of its conclusions, which is printed in the Bulletin at the request of the Committee on Crime and Penal Institutions.

Dr. George W. Kirchwey, formerly Dean of the Columbia University Law School, who di-

rected the survey, and his staff of assistants went into the subject very thoroughly. The keynote of the entire study, which will cover more than 250 printed pages, is struck by Dr. Kirchwey in the opening sentences of his report: “The Cook County Jail is not a place of punishment. It is a place of detention for persons, innocent and guilty, who are under suspicion of having committed criminal offenses and who are unable to secure bail. Whatever the practice may be, that, at least, is the theory.”

In actual practice, however, it was found that the jail is used to some extent as a place of

(Continued on page 107)

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A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

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EVERETT W. LOTHROP, Editor

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Vol. XV Monday, Oct. 9, 1922 No. 27

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN, published weekly at Chi-
cago, Illinois, for October 2, 1922.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and
county aforesaid, personally appeared Everett W. Lothrop,
who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes
and says that he is the editor of The City Club Bulletin,
and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge
and belief, a true statement of the ownership, manage-
ment (and if a daily paper, the circulation, etc.) of the
aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above
caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied
in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on
the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher,
editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, City Club of Chicago, 315 Plymouth Court,
Chicago.

Editor, Everett W. Lothrop, same address.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Managers, None.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses
of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name
and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or
holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

The City Club of Chicago a corporation organized
under the laws of Illinois. No stock. F. B. Johnstone,
President, 108 S. La Salle Street; Dwight F. Perkins,
Vice-President, 814 Tower Court; Fred G. Heuchling,
Treasurer, 1201 Milwaukee Ave.; Henry F. Tenney,
Secretary, 187 S. La Salle St.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and
other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or
more of total amount or bonds, mortgages, or other se-
curities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the
names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders,
if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and
security holders as they appear upon the books of the
company but also, in cases where the stockholder or
security holder appears upon the books of the company
as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of
the person or corporation for whom such trustee is act-
ing, is given; also that the said two paragraphs con-
tain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and
belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which
stockholders and security holders who do not appear
upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock
and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona
fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe
that any other person, association, or corporation has
any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds,
or other securities than as so stated by him.

EVERETT W. LOTHROP.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of
September, 1922.

(SEAL.)

FLORA GERHARD.

(My commission expires July 8, 1924.)

Dr. Bundesen Describes His Cam- paign Against Social Diseases

A GOOD-SIZED audience, last Wednesday,
heard Health Commissioner Herman N.
Bundesen explain the health department's pro-
gram to prevent the spread of venereal diseases.

Dr. Bundesen's program, in brief, is to pre-
vent the spreading of venereal diseases in Chi-
cago by the compulsory treatment and quaran-
tine of persons of both sexes who deliberately
spread these diseases, wherever and whenever
they are found; and by placarding the premises
they occupy. The Commissioner declared him-
self unalterably opposed to the plan accredited
to him, of distributing prophylaxis packages in
slot machines. He said that while he "believed
absolutely in a guard," that is not his present
problem. He is determined to meet the prac-
tical public health problem of the 750,000 ve-
nereal cases in Chicago by checking their spread.

Social diseases, shielded by prudery, are doing
an enormous damage to the human race, ac-
cording to Dr. Bundesen. They constitute one
of our country's greatest menaces; they are as-
sassins, and their presence cannot be ignored.
If we do not do something to wipe them out
they will wipe us out. Official statistics show
that five men out of eight are infected with
gonorrhea or syphilis before they reach the age
of 28 years. Forty per cent of the prostitutes
have one of these diseases in active stages. In
Chicago one clinic alone reports that it is treat-
ing 20,000 cases. The situation is the more
deplorable because the innocent suffer. The
eventual solution of the problem is a moral one.

As to the results of the department's efforts,
Dr. Bundesen said that thousands of infections
have already been prevented by the practice of
the quarantining persons who deliberately convey
these diseases to others. The vice interests are
panic stricken, for the placarding of premises
destroys their business. It is being demon-
strated that disease can be kept out of the
houses. Until recently forty or fifty infected
women were brought into the morals court each
week, many of whom merely forfeited their
bonds. In the last two weeks, although the
number of raids have doubled, only two diseased
women were taken. One hundred women are
now quarantined in Lawndale Hospital, and on
this basis it is conservatively estimated that 150,-
000 infections are prevented in one year.

Dr. Bundesen declared he had never been
overruled by the Mayor. He promised that the
drive will go on as long as he remains health
officer. His program is in print and available
for distribution at his office.

Political Outlook in the Far East

In a talk that several who were present last Thursday described as the most delightful and informing of its kind ever heard at the Club, Graham Taylor gave a series of impressions over the field of his recent travels in the Far East.

Dr. Taylor commended the service of the United States Shipping Board in the Pacific. With American officers, Filipino seamen and Chinese stewards this service is picking up its full share of passenger and freight business.

Through his opportunity to enjoy intimacy with General Wood and a careful view of the Philippine situation, Dr. Taylor formed a high opinion of the American administration. "General Wood," he said, "has the most civilian mind I ever saw in a soldier, and he is rendering a great service." His administration is without suspicion of graft. The Filipinos are satisfied for the present with American control; their only differences are in the natural desires of the "outs" to be "ins." The Wood-Forbes report is absolutely according to fact. American control is necessary until the Filipinos develop beyond the adolescent period of self-government. They will later come to independence.

Japan is in the midst of great political changes. The militaristic group is still in command but a democratic civilian party is holding them to account. The prevailing sentiment of the Japanese is that they, as a nation, have "bullied" too much. The action of the Chinese, particularly the students, in boycotting and sacking Japanese goods, has made a deep impression. The municipal government of Tokyo is under an intelligent, efficient administration. The efforts being made to make physical improvements would do credit to any city. One notably efficient service is the work of the police under highly trained commanding officers.

Likewise, in China, the police perform excellent service. They act as teachers and administrators of health regulations and poor relief. The Chinese people show unusual courtesy and respect for age. Homicides are infrequent. Vice has a strong hold but gradual progress is being made against it. Poverty is so extreme in China that the reduced standard of living is beyond imagination. There is an intellectual but no social aristocracy in China. Labor is beginning to assert its power. Dr. Taylor predicts a rapid development of the labor movement. He concluded with an interesting statement of recent political events, which indicated that the prospects for unification are brighter than they seem to be, chiefly because of China's wonderful power of assimilation.

ADVANCE SUMMARY OF COUNTY JAIL REPORT

(Continued from front page)

punishment for convicted offenders, the number so confined in the jail in 1921 being 290. Having become a place of punishment for a few, it becomes in public sentiment a place of punishment for all. The survey first recommends that all convicted persons be confined elsewhere.

Persons not yet convicted of crime cannot justly be called or treated as criminals, but the survey found that the inmates of the jail, regardless of their innocence or guilt, suffer worse punishment than is meted out to convicted criminals in prisons. There is a grave condition of over-crowding, two, three, four and sometimes five persons being confined for twenty hours of the day in poorly ventilated cells not big enough for one. Meals are served in the cells. Exercise is had four hours of the day in dark, low-ceilinged "bull-pens." No work or useful occupation of any kind is permitted. Various recommendations which would somewhat improve conditions in the present jail are made, but the survey further urges that steps be taken at once to remove certain groups of the present inmates to other institutions. It is pointed out that at relatively small expense provision could be made for two hundred or more of the boys under twenty-one years of age in the old John Worthy School Building; and it is recommended that women be removed permanently to the old Juvenile Detention Home on Gilpin Place. The very sick and the mentally defective could be cared for in the County Hospital and the Psychopathic Hospital.

Of the more than 10,000 accused persons confined in the County Jail in 1921, only 6,000 were eventually found guilty. Greater discrimination on the part of the police in making arrests, and more thorough investigation of cases by police magistrates and the grand jury might greatly reduce the number of needless arrests and commitments.

Persons are held in the jail awaiting trial for unconscionably long periods of time. It was found of cases held on December 1, 1920, that of 85 dismissed without being brought to trial, only 10 were confined less than a month; only 24 less than two months; forty, or 47 per cent, were in jail over 100 days, and 23, or 27 per cent, from 150 to 300 days.

Of 56 brought to trial and acquitted, only two were confined less than a month and only 14 less than two months. Twenty-two, or 40 per cent, were detained over 100 days, and six, or 10.7 per cent, from 150 days to more than a year.

(OVER)

Of 404 brought to trial and convicted, only 10 were held less than a month and only 80 less than two months. Two hundred and three, or 50 per cent, were confined over 100 days; 122, or 30 per cent, over 150 days, 79, or 19.5 per cent, over 200 days; 51, or 12.6 per cent, over 300 days; and 15 over 400 days.

Responsibility for these delays is placed by the survey largely upon the Criminal Court. It is shown that in Detroit, through re-organization and unification of the criminal courts, the length of time in jail was greatly reduced.

The survey calls attention to the obvious fact that better administration of justice would greatly reduce the size of jail needed.

The survey made an extensive study of the character of the jail population, including a special individual case study of a limited number of persons selected at random. It found that women and girls constitute a relatively small element in the annual population, ranging from 4.5 to 8.1 per cent of the total. The colored population is also a relatively small element, ranging from 12.5 to 17.5 per cent of the annual population. The age statistics reveal the real problem.

Of the 10,642 persons confined in the Cook County jail last year, 2,214, or 20.8 per cent, were boys under 21 years of age. Eighty-two of these were below the Juvenile Court age, one being only 13, two 14, eight 15, and the rest (71) 16 years old. The largest of the age groups is made up of young men ranging in age from 21 to 30 years. These numbered 4,337 in 1921, or 40.8 per cent of the total. The 31 to 40 group numbered 2,534, or 23 per cent.

Of those confined in the jail in 1921, 5,969, or 59 per cent, claimed never to have been arrested before. The second offenders in the same year numbered 2,660, or 25.3 per cent of the total population. Third and more frequent offenders aggregated 2,009, or 18.9 per cent. Among the boys under 21, 60 per cent claimed never to have been in trouble before.

In the individual case study, it was found that out of 381 unselected cases, 86 per cent had been residents of Chicago or Cook County for at least a year. Out of 101 cases more thoroughly studied, the school record was available in 70 per cent of the cases and more than half of these contributed information of value; in 92 per cent of the cases the work record was found to be available and nearly 80 per cent of these were of value; 70 per cent were known to one or more registering social agencies and 94 per cent were attached to a family or known to neighbors, etc. The proportion of workers

to "loafers" is not less than 81 to 19. A considerable number, perhaps 20 per cent, were well disposed but incompetent. Taking into account all the information concerning these individuals which the survey was able to gather, it was estimated that 36 per cent of those examined were "dependable," while 32 per cent were undependable and 32 per cent were doubtful. Since among those released on bail subsequent behavior indicates no higher percentage of "dependability," this study indicated that many of those now held in the jail awaiting trial because of the inability to pay the extortionate bail-bond rates might be released on an inexpensive bail-bond or even on their own recognizance.

In spite of the wide diversity of character of the jail population, and the fact that many are young and many are first offenders, the survey found that very little attempt is made to secure proper classification or segregation of inmates in the county jail. The result is a tendency to reduce the characters of all the inmates to the level of the worst. The present jail is a veritable school for crime. The inmates are made worse by their experience there.

The survey recommends a type of jail construction which shall make possible proper classification and segregation of all inmates. It advocates, indeed, a wholly different attitude on the part of the public toward accused persons confined in the jail, which new attitude may be signified by abolishing the name "jail" itself and using instead the name House of Detention. It recommends three distinct institutions for the detention of persons awaiting trial—a separate detention house for women, a separate and permanent detention house for boys under twenty-one years of age, and a central detention house for older men including young men over twenty-one. All children under Juvenile Court age should be cared for in the Juvenile Detention Home.

These detention homes should be of simple and inexpensive type of construction, without the use of steel cell blocks except for the most dangerous offenders. There should be adequate space to allow for out-door work and exercise, if possible. These detention houses might be located near to each other and near to the Criminal Courts building, if necessary, but they ought to be distinct institutions.

Printed copies of the full report will be available in the near future for members of the City Club. The Committee on Crime and Penal Institutions will make a careful study of it and will offer recommendations to the Club as to further steps to be taken.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1922

NUMBER 28

THE ISSUES OF THE NOVEMBER ELECTION

**Twelve-Minute Talks by the Candidates for Important County Offices
Tuesday, October 17—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room**

PATRICK J. CARR

Democratic candidate for County Treasurer

CHARLES RINGER

Republican candidate for County Treasurer

EDWARD L. LITSINGER

Republican candidate for Board of Review

ULYSSES S. SCHWARTZ

Democratic candidate for Board of Review

Friday, October 20—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

ANTON J. CERMAK

Democratic candidate for President of the County Board

CHARLES S. PETERSON

Republican candidate for President of the County Board

EDMOND K. JARECKI

Democratic candidate for County Judge

FRANK S. RIGHEIMER

Republican candidate for County Judge

Wednesday, October 18—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“Zoning in Relation to City Planning”

Speaker: RAYMOND UNWIN

Mr. Unwin is the leading English authority on city planning. He is treasurer of the International Garden City and Town Planning Association. Recently he has been serving as adviser to the New York Committee on Regional Planning. We welcome him as our guest.

City Club Selects Mayo Fesler for Executive Secretary

President F. B. Johnstone announced on Saturday the appointment of Mayo Fesler of Brooklyn, New York, as the new Executive Secretary of the City Club. Mr. Fesler, who is now Secretary of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, came to Chicago last week at the request of Fred G. Heuchling, Chairman of the Committee which has been canvassing the field for several months. He met the Board of Directors and the result was a unanimous vote in favor of his appointment. He succeeds C. A. Dykstra who resigned some months ago to accept the secretaryship of the Los Angeles City Club.

Mr. Fesler formerly lived in Chicago. He graduated from the University of Chicago in 1897; was instructor in history and English in the Oak Park High School for two years; then returned to the University as a graduate student

and fellow in history and political science.

In 1904 he went to St. Louis as Secretary of the Civic League, where he organized one of the early City Clubs. In 1910 he accepted the Secretaryship of the Civic League of Cleveland, Ohio, where he also organized a City Club and served as its Secretary until the Club was established. He was secretary of the Charter Commission which framed the Cleveland City Charter. He organized the Ohio Municipal League which carried through the Constitutional amendments for municipal home rule in Ohio; and the Ohio Civil Service Association which secured the establishment of the merit system in state, city, and county offices. In 1918 he went to Brooklyn as Secretary of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, formed by the consolidation of the Brooklyn City Club and the Manufacturers Association.

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William T. Cross	H. A. Millis
S. J. Duncan-Clark	Dwight H. Perkins
Morris L. Greeley	R. F. Schuchardt
Fred G. Heuchling	Henry F. Tenney

Vol. XV Monday, Oct. 16, 1922 No. 28

Forum Notes

Former Governor Frank O. Lowden will be our guest and speaker some noon about the middle of November. He had expected to come to us this month but the press of business caused him to postpone the appointment. The subject of his address will be his observations of conditions in Europe.

All members will agree that calling the forum meetings to order promptly at one o'clock is a good idea. Every meeting this season has opened on time. Luncheon orders must be placed by 12:50 o'clock so that service may cease when the speaking begins. Late comers are requested to sit near the rear of the dining room, when possible. Those who are not interested in the programs may find it more convenient to eat in the grill.

Special postcard notices of the forum meetings are being sent on request to members, the same as last year. If other members wish to have this free service they may do so by sending a request to the office. The purpose of the postcard is to bring a fresh notice to the member's desk shortly before the time set for the program.

The speakers for the next two weeks are:

Tuesday, October 24—Amos Butler, superintendent of the Indiana State Penitentiary.

Wednesday, October 25—Mrs. Florence Kelly, director of the Consumers' League.

Tuesday, October 31—Dr. Emanuel Sternheim, sociologist and lecturer.

Thursday, November 2—Victor Olander, secretary of Illinois Federation of Labor.

You Must Register in Order to Vote!

Next Tuesday, October 17, is the only remaining opportunity to register before the election on November 7. If you failed to register on October 7, do so at your polling place between 8 a. m. and 9 p. m., October 17.

Report On Fire Dept. Investigation

The special committee on the fire department investigation made the following report to President Johnstone:

"Your representatives met with those from the Union League Club, Association of Commerce, Rotary Club, Civic Federation, Real Estate Board, Chicago Board of Underwriters, Citizens' Association, Commercial Club, Building Managers' Association and Civil Service Reform Association, to consider what seemed a crisis in the affairs of the City Fire Department.

"After a full discussion of the matter, your representatives were glad to offer the moral and active support of the City Club to two resolutions. The first asked the Mayor of the City to appoint a successor to Fire Chief O'Connor following the principle of seniority—a precedent followed by all former mayors; the second requested that as Fire Chief O'Connor now relieved from duty, had prepared charges against five of his best marshals for insubordination, a reconsideration of the charges be made in view of the excellent record of these men.

"One of the unquestionably important results of this meeting was that Mr. Edgar A. Bancroft consented to appear before the Civil Service Commission 'in the public interest.' Another constructive measure was forming the nucleus of a permanent organization to counteract as far as possible any encroachment of politics on the Fire Department and other city organizations.

"On the 29th instant, at 10:30 A. M., your representatives went with those from the other clubs, about 35 in all, to the office of the Mayor and presented the resolutions in person.

"At 2:00 P. M., Friday, your representatives assembled with those of the other bodies at the rooms of the Civil Service Commission to follow the trial, which since has resulted in the discharge of two able men from the Department and the waiving of the charges against the other three.

"Although immediate results of the efforts of the combined clubs are not yet apparent, something has been accomplished, particularly the more compact organization of civic-constructive forces."

The Judiciary Article of the Proposed Constitution

THE second discussion of the proposed new constitution, with former Judge Frederic R. DeYoung, chairman of the Convention's judiciary committee, as the speaker and Walter F. Dodd as chairman, held the close attention of a City Club audience last Thursday noon. Mr. DeYoung commended the following judiciary provisions in the new document: the right of the Supreme Court to prescribe rules of pleading, practice, and procedure, subject to the veto power of the legislature; the re-apportionment of representation on the Supreme bench; the appointment of the Appellate Court judges by the Supreme Court; the consolidation of the courts of Cook County into one court with two divisions, civil and criminal; the assigning of judges and appointment of the chief justice in each division of the Circuit Court of Cook County by the Supreme Court; the authority, under rules of the Supreme Court, to make binding declarations of right whether or not any consequential relief may be claimed; and finally, a modification in the bill of rights whereby excessive bail shall not be required and discretionary power is vested in the court. Altogether, the judiciary branch of the government is given increased independence and authority, as necessity demands, but is not vested with authority over the substantive rights of the citizen.

The speaker showed that the Constitutions of 1818 and 1848 did much to emasculate the authority of the courts; Illinois had early experience with a subservient judiciary. It is not a new, untried principle that authority goes hand in hand with responsibility in the administration of justice. British administration has much to teach us in this field.

Rules of pleading, practice and procedure are essentially technical and in the past have been prescribed by the legislature which has been largely indifferent to it. The new document submits the making of rules to experts who possess the necessary qualifications for the duty. This is a step in the right direction, proposed only after consulting foreign and domestic experience. It means more economical and speedy justice.

Mr. DeYoung did not stand as a defender of unequal representation in any form but he affirmed that it is the part of wisdom, considering the fact that one-half the state's population now elects only one judge out of seven, to accept Cook County's increased apportionment in the Supreme Court from one-seventh to three-ninths.

The function of the Appellate Court is the disposal of cases of review which, except for

the excessive volume of business, would devolve upon the Supreme Court. It is fitting, therefore, that the Appellate Court judges should be appointed by the Supreme Court. We may reasonably expect the selection of the best members of the bar for such an important post.

Court consolidation is of primary importance. Of the 27 city courts in Illinois only four justify their existence. The Convention proposes to consolidate them with the Circuit Courts. The nine Probate Courts will be consolidated with the County Courts. The main opposition to the consolidation of the seven courts in Cook County comes from those who will lose their places thereby. The Convention gave scant consideration to personal motives. It provided for court unification in order to do away with the evils of lack of jurisdiction and to effect greater efficiency. Some courts are now overworked, others underworked. But one court and one system of practice will lessen the number of judges and dispose of business more promptly, justly, and economically. No judge is worthy of his office if he is unwilling to give equal consideration to large and small cases.

The chief justices of the civil and criminal divisions of the Circuit Court of Cook County cannot meet the responsibilities of their offices if they are elected by those whom they will have to direct in an administrative way. A proper administration of justice requires a certain degree of authority in this respect and this can best be assured by having the chief justices of the two divisions selected by the Supreme Court.

The abolition of the fee system of the justice of the peace courts will bring beneficial results. By reducing the number of justices, as well as their term of office to two years, the level of justice will be raised. Likewise, a higher tone of administration and a lower cost of litigation will result from the replacement of masters in chancery on a fee basis by salaried assistant judges, under rules made by the Supreme Court.

Mr. DeYoung defended the change in the bill of rights denying bail to an accused person as a matter of right. The present provision, he said, permits men of long criminal records to be out on bail and to prey upon the public repeatedly, as in the recent case of a man admitted to bail seven times. Public safety demands the incarceration of this type of offender, at the discretion of the court.

In conclusion, the speaker urged each citizen to exercise his deliberate judgment after giving the document careful consideration, remembering that one of its merits lies in the easier amending process.

The New World of Islam

The prediction of a big day at the City Club last Wednesday was fulfilled. Dr. Lothrop Stoddard, of Boston, attracted a large audience which showed much interest in his views of the situation in the Near East. Edwin H. Cassels introduced the speaker.

The problem to be faced in the present Turkish menace will be solved peacefully, Dr. Stoddard declared, but that is only a small part of the vaster problem, the profound ferment in the Mohammedan world. For a half century the 250,000,000 Mohammedans, largely under the political yoke of the western European powers, have been speedily awakening. Their transformation has been effected by religious, political and economic movements inspired by new ideas and conditions.

The situation in Turkey today was caused by the Allied governments, according to Dr. Stoddard. Their policy of double-dealing and their disregard of specific promises of just and generous treatment have enabled the Turks to make the most of the widespread rage of disillusionment and determination to resist. The Allies failed to realize the necessity of close co-operation.

At Angora the Turks built up a nationalist government and a strong army with which they have defied the western powers. The present offensive is the culmination of the extensive turmoil that has required the presence of hundreds of thousands of European soldiers in the Near East since 1918. Until recently the military situation stood at a stalemate. Asia Minor is a bad place for campaigning. The Turks are better soldiers, man for man, than the Greeks. Then, too, the Turks had the advantage of French staff officers, arms and ammunition, including equipment obtained from America. At the psychological moment the Turks "cleaned up" the Greeks, so that England alone stood against their return into Europe. Lloyd George and Winston Churchill proposed to fight it out but British public opinion did not approve of the venture. The result was a rapid strategic retreat by the British and the return of Constantinople and Thrace to the Turks.

Good may come out of this crisis, in Dr. Stoddard's opinion. It proves that such "rough-stuff" as the Allies' policy does not "get over." The western world will awaken to the fact that understanding of the Mohammedan peoples and a united policy must replace prejudice and the policy of drifting. Europeans and Americans, alike, must think through this immediate problem, for the time is short.

Dr. Stoddard does not believe that America should intervene in Near East affairs now, in either military or diplomatic ways. We had no part in the settlement and can justly leave the Allies to find their way out. Our part must be conditioned on our knowledge of the Near East affairs. But we must recognize that the Mohammedan world offers a vaster problem in which we must join with Europe for a constructive solution.

What Other Cities Are Doing

(From N. Y. Mun. Ref. Library Notes)

A Western city has introduced the idea of stenciling house numbers in black on the curb.

Grand Rapids has a commission manager plan of municipal government which it adopted in 1916. In April, 1922, a referendum was taken and the voters refused the proposal to return to the aldermanic form by a majority of 2,500.

Kansas City's Charter Commission has voted to abolish the two-house municipal legislature in favor of a single council.

Sheffield, England, has taken the inspection of vehicles for licensing out of the hands of the police officials and entrusted it to two members of the City Council—motor engineers—who volunteered their services. The standards have been raised and all cars have been put into better condition.

London's New County Hall, which was opened on July 17th, cost a total of £4,000,000, and provides adequate administrative quarters for their chief authority—the London County Council.

Philadelphia has passed an ordinance appropriating \$350,000 for municipal street cleaning, destructors, buildings, and machinery. A destructor plant is proposed.

Boston has a new law which establishes a contributory municipal pension system for city and county employees. It is applicable to all the employees, including firemen and policemen. It is estimated that the cost to the city the first year of operation will amount to about \$1,308,000. After February 1, 1923, all who enter the city service will come under the new system; the firemen, policemen and school teachers may still continue to hold their non-contributory pension system. The employee contributes 4 per cent of his salary and that amount bears interest at 4 per cent compounded annually. Retirement may be claimed at the age of 60, and is required at 70. Upon retirement he receives an annuity, based on contributions plus interest and plus a pension in equal amount from the city.



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A Journal of Active Citizenship

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OCT 24 1922



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1922

NUMBER 29

Tuesday, October 24—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“Have You Been in Jail?”

Speaker: AMOS W. BUTLER

Secretary, Indiana Board of State Charities.

Mr. Butler was influential in arousing Chicago citizens to the necessity of the recent county jail survey. He knows our county jail and the general situation. Nobody in America can speak of prison matters with a greater degree of authority. He served for a year as president of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, and later, of the American Prison Association. He was also chairman of the American Committee of the International Prison Congress.

Wednesday, October 25—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“Recent Developments in Legislation for Wage Earning Women and Children”

Speaker: Mrs. FLORENCE KELLY

General Secretary, National Consumers' League.

Mrs. Kelly has spoken in our forum before and has many friends and admirers among our members. She is nationally known for her efforts to awaken public responsibility for conditions under which goods are made and distributed. She has been engaged locally in newspaper work and has specialized in investigations of social and economic legislation. Mrs. Kelly was the first state factory inspector in Illinois. We know her as an able and forceful speaker.

Citizens Call Conference on Aldermanic Situation for October 30

AN entire new council of 50 aldermen is soon to be chosen from the 50 new wards. The ballot used at this election will be nonpartisan—the result of a long struggle to obtain the means of expressing the actual will of the voters. The benefits of this advance should not be lost by neglect. The nonpartisan ballot will make it easier for groups of independent citizens to elect their own aldermen if they will act promptly and effectively.

This is the time for citizens and taxpayers to make sure that the new council will be one to protect the rights of the people, and competent to deal with the many important affairs that will come before the city in the next two years. The traction question, the zoning of the city, the stopping of leaks in the public treasury—these are some matters that our new council must deal with.

If the new constitution is adopted, the council will have larger powers and responsibilities than ever before in its history. In any event, the council will have tasks that the strongest men in the city are none too strong to handle.

This is the greatest opportunity Chicago ever had to select, without regard to party lines, a body of honest, able determined representatives, who will go to the city hall bent on carrying out the public will and judgment. The chance will not come again for years. If the voters let it slip by, they must be ready to pay for their indifference in high taxes and poor service. A council with brains and backbone can protect the city.

The present council as a body is not strong enough to stand alone. Unless vigorous action is soon taken, it will cease to be a real part of the city government. (See next page.)

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A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

Telephone: Harrison 8278

EVERETT W. LOTHROP, Editor

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Vice-President.....DWIGHT H. PERKINS
Treasurer.....FRED G. HEUCHLING
Secretary.....HENRY F. TENNEY

DIRECTORS

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S. J. Duncan-Clark	Dwight H. Perkins
Morris L. Greeley	R. F. Schuchardt
Fred G. Heuchling	Henry F. Tenney

Vol. XV Monday, Oct. 23, 1922. No. 29

If a council cannot furnish any steam, it can at least serve as a brake. For \$250,000 a year we should and can obtain a body able to give us the benefits of really representative government and genuinely common counsel.

Without regard to party affiliations, we invite all men and women who are interested in the election of an honest and vigorous council, and are willing to lay aside minor differences of opinion to bring that about, to meet at the City Club to confer as to practical ways and means of accomplishing this result.

The main purpose of the meeting will be to encourage the formation, in the various wards, of groups of citizens who, without regard to party, will take an active interest in the aldermanic situation.

The meeting will be held Monday, October 30, at three o'clock p. m., at the City Club, 315 Plymouth Court.

(This call is signed by leaders in various constructive civic activities of Chicago.)

Committee to Help in Restoration of Old Fine Arts Building

The Club's newly organized Committee on Municipal Art has given consideration to the proposal to restore the old Fine Arts Building in Jackson Park, and has passed the following resolution which was approved last Thursday by the Board of Directors:

Resolved: That this Committee approves of the plan to restore and permanently maintain the Field Columbian Museum, in Jackson Park, and that it hereby expresses its willingness to

do all in its power to further the said plan and to co-operate with such other organization or organizations as may be working toward the same end; and, further, that the Secretary of this Committee communicate with the South Park Commissioners and others, for the purpose aforesaid; and that copies of this resolution be sent to the South Park Commissioners and the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects."

Club Notes

Mayo Fesler, our new Executive Secretary, will be at his desk November 1 and will be glad to have members drop in and make his acquaintance.

Next week's Bulletin will announce the series of Chamber music concerts for the coming season. Our Music Committee promises some new and delightful features.

Alden D. Albert, a non-resident member of the Club, is the Democratic nominee for Congressman-at-large in the November election.

P. Orman Ray is the co-author of a new text book in the Century political science series, entitled "Introduction to American Government."

Club members who have enjoyed our annual joint meetings with the Chicago Ornithological Society will be interested in the announcement of the open meetings of the American Ornithologists' Union which are to be held at the Field Museum on October 25, 26 and 27.

The National Municipal League will hold its annual meeting at the City Club of Philadelphia, November 23-25 inclusive.

The City Club Directors have recorded their deep sense of loss in the death of Towner K. Webster, who was second President of the Club. In behalf of the club members, President Johnstone has written a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Webster.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, death has taken Towner K. Webster, who was a charter member of this Club, was a member of its Board of Directors for many years, and for two years was its President;

WHEREAS, his services to this Club during its formative years were of inestimable value, and since that time his loyalty and interest have been most helpful, now, therefore be it

Resolved, by the Board of Directors of the City Club of Chicago, that in behalf of its members they record their deep sense of loss in the death of Mr. Webster, and that they express their heartfelt sympathy for the family.

Zoning and City Planning

RAYMOND UNWIN, England's foremost city planner, was the guest of the City Club last Wednesday and presented his conception of the fundamental problem of city building. Irving K. Pond, who introduced Mr. Unwin eleven years ago to a City Club assembly, presided again on this occasion. Many leaders in Chicago's city planning and zoning development, guests as well as club members, were included in the very appreciative audience.

English experience in the last decade, said Mr. Unwin, shows that the problem of the modern city is one of more organization of the community and better distribution of population. Cities have outgrown their organization. They must be built up from the individual citizen and his life. The city plan must find "a place for everything and put everything in its place."

A combination of city planning and zoning is required to accomplish this object. The former designs the form of the whole city and the distribution of its parts. The latter classifies and limits the uses of property so that all the parts may expand to meet the necessities of life in our elaborate, urbanized civilization. The danger is that zoning will stereotype the existing conditions. We must define which areas are for industry, for commerce, for residence—and preserve them. Proper grouping effects greater efficiency, particularly in the elimination of useless traffic and truckage. American cities must solve their problem from this approach rather than by attempting to remove growing congestion by increased facilities.

A city plan is concerned with the purposes for which each section is best adapted to the prosperity, health, and happiness of the expanding city. Frankfort offers an example of industrial development made possible only by zoning. Letchworth, the garden suburb, is an important factor in the relief of London's housing problem.

English zoning is carried out in stages, the main line of development and communication being dealt with in the first stage; the more detailed location at a subsequent stage, in other sections as the land becomes ripe for use. It has been found impossible to foretell in detail every need of the city's growth. In putting our ideals into practice, these elemental steps are being taken: first, disentanglement of the present confusion; then, the organization of community life in coherent centres so grouped that the city supplies a good life for all its citizens.

Incidentally, Mr. Unwin described London's recent progress in city planning. The tendency to adopt the tenement type of residence has

been thoroughly checked. Not only has London reduced its growth of population in the last decade but has accomplished an actual reduction of density of population. It has been demonstrated that lessening the density of occupation to 12 houses an acre is an actual economy. The government built 200,000 small houses in accord with this principle. A surplus of houses is still needed in order to wipe out the slums. The local authorities have concentrated their attention on the unbuilt-upon land surrounding the cities, for thus the greatest good can be accomplished at the least cost.

Talks by the Candidates for Important County Offices

In two lively meetings last week the City Club followed its custom of hearing the candidates for important county offices tell why they should be elected. The fact that the opposing candidates faced each other, as well as the interested audience of City Club members, gave added zest to the programs.

COUNTY TREASURER

Patrick J. Carr, present incumbent, rested his case for re-election on his record in office, and especially on the following improvements accomplished during his administration.

1. Installation of 100 sub-stations for the collection of taxes at the public's convenience.
2. Establishment of a real estate department in the treasurer's office.
3. Relief from the evil of "tax sharks" through the sending of registered letters of final notification to delinquent taxpayers.
4. Earning of the greatest interest total in the history of the office, amounting to approximately \$1,000,000 this year, or \$350,000 more than in any previous year.

Charles Ringer, Republican candidate for the office of treasurer based his candidacy on his six years' record as a member of the Board of Assessors. He promised a business-like administration if elected, with the same attention to efficiency and service that he has given his successful private business. He declared in favor of civil service in public office and emphasized the importance of giving courteous service and having all records "kept up-to-the-minute." As to the point of interest money on the public funds, he affirmed that the "active account" now draws only two per cent, and that \$600,000 is lost to the city because its money is held back. He quoted legal authorities to the effect that the county treasurer cannot succeed himself in office.

BOARD OF REVIEW

Edward R. Litzinger, the Republican nominee for re-election, declared that this office is a business office not involving real political issues. Often in the past there has been a scramble of political parties for the balance of power on the board, and reputable, ambitious individuals have been brought forward for this purpose. His opponent, he said, has made a good record in the city council and can render the greatest public service by remaining there.

The function of reviewing values does not permit of different methods than those used. The place to correct taxation evils is in the tax-making and tax-spending bodies. The present law is obsolete and cannot be enforced literally without either confiscating property or driving business out of the county. It therefore requires an equitable administration. Mr. Litzinger affirmed that his long business and political experience in Chicago warrants the submission of his candidacy.

Mr. Schwartz, the Democratic candidate, agreed that the qualifications of this office are personal and that the problems are administrative. He justified his campaign statement that he has saved the City of Chicago \$1,000,000 a year during his terms as alderman, referring to specific items in the budget. He claims no great credit for this, declaring that it was an easy thing to do in the last six years when the savings were not to be compared with what "they were getting away with." The office to which he aspires offers greater opportunities for constructive service, in his opinion. Where the law cannot be literally carried out, as at present, it leaves arbitrary power in the hands of the administrators. They can either take a constructive stand and build a dependable body of rules, or they may use their power as they see fit. A member of this board should be in the forefront for tax reform. He should not wait for complaints to come in to him; he should see that the values are actually reviewed and use the opportunity to formulate new standards.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNTY BOARD

The Republican nominee, Charles S. Peterson, and the Democratic nominee, Anton J. Cermak, expressed similar opinions as to the manner of administering the office to which they aspire. Mr. Peterson said that if elected, he would run the county's business as he ran his private business, and Mr. Cermak pointed to his record of twenty years in public office and his work in private charities as indication of his qualifications for this important office. Mr. Peterson spoke in favor of civil service for

county employees and economy in the expenditure of public funds. He mentioned particularly the need of good roads and the construction of a new jail according to modern ideas of penology. Mr. Cermak also declared in favor of a new jail. He referred to his activities in the promotion of large public improvements and in saving the taxpayers' money. The main opposition to his candidacy, he said, is on the ground that he is a "wet." Admitting his disbelief in prohibition, he declared that his qualifications for this office were neither better nor worse for that fact. He urged a modification of the prohibition law so that all the people, rich and poor alike, may have the same privileges.

COUNTY JUDGE

The discussion about the office of County Judge centered upon the administration of the election machinery, both candidates agreeing that while the office involves efficient and sympathetic administration of varied duties, yet above all in importance is the honest, impartial conduct of elections.

Judge Frank S. Righeimer stated that he is proud that his record in office has gained for him the unanimous support of the Republican party. He referred to the special grand jury's report that last year's judicial election had been honestly and efficiently conducted. When a protest was filed after the last primary, he ordered a recount of the ballots. This disclosed an appalling condition of affairs in some precincts, despite the careful orders and instructions he had issued to insure a square deal to all. After impartial prosecutions the Judge sentenced some election officials to the county jail. He promises to carry on the fight to keep the "election crooks" in jail and "get the higher-ups." No party, faction or individual, he said, can cause him to swerve from his sworn duty.

Judge Edmund K. Jarecki declared there have been irregularities in the election machinery, and pledged himself, if elected, to cope with this situation, free from all alliances and mindful only of his public duty. He stands on his record as alderman and municipal judge. The only fault that he found with his opponent is his political associations. He charged Judge Righeimer with being a representative of the City Hall machine, which is doing its best to return him to office. It is significant, he said, that the concerns which received the contracts and handled the insurance in connection with the scandals of the Board of Education are the concerns that have been given the contracts and insurance of the Board of Election Commissioners.



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VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1922

NUMBER 30

Monday, October 30—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“The Turk in the Near East”

Speakers: Dr. MARK H. WARD

of Harpoot

Rev. S. RALPH HARLOW

of Smyrna

This program offers an exceptional opportunity for us to get to the heart of the Near East problem. Both of our guests lived several years in the Near East and they are excellent speakers with a real message. Dr. Ward has been addressing large audiences in our Eastern cities since his recent arrival from Turkey. Members who have read Dr. Harlow's forceful article in the current number of “The Outlook” will not miss a chance to hear him.

Monday, October 30—3:00 P. M.—in the Lounge

Citizens' Conference

To encourage the formation, in the various wards, of groups of citizens who, without regard to party, will take an active interest in the aldermanic situation.

Thursday, November 2—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“Labor's Attitude Toward the Proposed Constitution”

Speaker: VICTOR A. OLANDER

Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor

The third discussion in the series on the proposed new state constitution promises to be very interesting. Mr. Olander is one of the ablest and most respected of the labor leaders in Illinois. He is well qualified to speak for Labor on this subject to which he has given considerable thought. The importance of hearing the document discussed from various points of view is urged upon City Club members, before the taking of the club referendum.

Music Committee Announces New Concert Series

IN announcing the seven programs of chamber music which have been arranged for the present season, beginning on Wednesday, November 15th, the Music Committee takes the opportunity of saying a word about the principles it has followed in organizing what is in effect a new method of planning and carrying out the City Club's musical activities.

Experience of past seasons shows that there is an audience, limited but steady and actively interested, both inside and outside the Club, for Chamber Music; i. e., for music written for, and performed by, string quartets, piano trios,

string and piano quintets, etc. Nevertheless it was from the start plain that if the Club is to do its part worthily in giving the community a musical service in a field which has been unjustly neglected by local musical institutions, variety and interest must be secured and a high standard of performance encouraged. It was also accepted as a principle that, if possible, an audience of music-lovers from outside the Club should be sought and attracted.

After considerable discussion, including consultation with first-rate musical opinion, and

(Continued on next page)

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About That Proposed Constitution

The Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency has just issued a publication on the Proposed New Constitution for Illinois, to be voted upon December 12, 1922. In addition to some general explanatory matter, it gives the text of the proposed constitution with section by section explanatory comments. It also contains the text of the constitution of 1870, with cross references.

This publication is not intended for widespread popular distribution. The Bureau announces that it is designed especially for writers, speakers, and others who may wish to familiarize themselves with the nature and effect of the changes made by the proposed new constitution, and who may find it convenient to have the proposed and the present constitutions printed, with cross references, in one volume. The Bureau also announces that until the limited edition of this publication is exhausted, any citizen of Illinois may secure a copy free of cost at the office of the Bureau, 315 Plymouth Court.

An eighty-page pamphlet, entitled "The Proposed New Constitution of Illinois," with explanatory notes, index, and address to the people, is published by the Convention. Copies are available in the clubhouse lobby and in larger quantities, at Room 740-29 South La Salle Street.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters' Committee on Fire Prevention and Engineering Standards, has issued an exhaustive report (No. 208) based on a recent survey of conditions in respect to the Chicago Fire Department. Copies are available for distribution in the Club lobby.

(Continued from front page)

with the approval of the Board of Directors, the Music Committee determined to put on a series of seven concerts, at monthly intervals beginning with Wednesday, November 15th, at an inclusive price of two dollars, enlisting the service of two string Quartets and one piano Trio. There will be three Trio programs and four Quartet programs.

In securing the services of the Beethoven Trio for three programs, the Club is to be congratulated. Miss Loudon's organization is justly regarded as first in this interesting field, which comprises many beautiful works written by the greatest composers, from Mozart down to the latest of the moderns. The Beethoven Trio is famous for its lovely ensemble, the sympathetic accord which exists between its members and the authority of its interpretations. The first program of the season will give Club members an opportunity to hear to the best advantage Chicago's premier piano Trio.

Mr. Henri Shostac has recovered from his serious illness and will again take his place with us, in the third and sixth programs of the Course. His Quartet has been strengthened and will begin work well in advance on the programs chosen, so as to assure the utmost in finish and authority in performance.

The Philharmonic Quartet, which last year so bravely undertook the entire season's music when Mr. Shostac was incapacitated, has also submitted its programs, which have been approved by the Committee and will comprise the second and fifth concerts. Mr. Dasch has this year undertaken the strenuous task of conducting the Little Symphony of Chicago, while he remains one of the conductors of the Civic Music Student's Orchestra. Nevertheless the Committee has it from himself that Chamber Music is his first love, and that the Philharmonic Quartet, with ample time for preparation, will this season surpass itself.

The Committee was able this year to obtain from all three organizations complete advance programs, which it could thus criticize and in some cases amend, with the object of building up a fully rounded, complete and satisfactory course of concerts, which should meet the wishes of all and at the same time be neither dry nor trivial.

Arrangements are being made whereby the tickets will be put on sale at the Box Offices of Messrs. Lyon & Healy and Clayton F. Summy. Efforts are also being made to interest the supervisors of music in the High Schools, and in general to appeal to that wide public

which loves chamber music of the sweetest and purest kind, but which is debarred from its enjoyment as much by the absence of opportunities to hear as by the high prices which are almost invariably its accompaniment.

The Committee asks the members of the City Club to support this season's concerts even more generously than usual. To avoid a deficit and especially to encourage the Committee in making even more elaborate and attractive arrangements for next year, the support of every member who cares for music in its finest forms is earnestly bespoken. A course ticket at the price of two dollars is not merely a passport to seven evenings of enjoyment for oneself, but constitutes a present for a music loving boy or girl, or adult friend, which could not at five times the price be duplicated elsewhere.

For the Music Committee,
VICTOR S. YARROS, *Chairman*.
WILLIAM BRAID WHITE, *Secretary*.

The seven programs, with their dates, are:

NOVEMBER 15, 1922, AT 8:15 P. M.

Program I, by The Beethoven Trio

M. Jennette Loudon, Piano.

Ralph Michaelis, Violin.

Theodore DuMoulin, Violoncello.

1. Trio, op. 11, B flat major.....*Beethoven*
Allegro con brio.
Adagio.
Tema con Variazioni.

2. Pavane*Faure*
The Water Wheel.....*Goossens*
Autumn*Glazounow*
3. Trio, D minor.....*Arensky*
Allegro Moderato.
Scherzo—allegro molto.
Elegia—adagio.
Finale—allegro non troppo.

DECEMBER 13, 1922, AT 8:15 P. M.

Program II, by the Philharmonic Quartette

George Dasch, First Violin.

Fritz Itte, Second Violin.

Otto Roehrborn, Viola.

Carl Brueckner, Cello.

1. Quartet in D minor.....*Mozart*
(Köchel, No. 421)
Allegro Moderato.
Andante.
Menuetto.
Allegretto, ma non troppo.
2. (a) Notturmo (from Quartet No. 21)..
.....*Borodin*
(b) Molly on the Shore.....*Grainger*
(c) Lento (from op. 96).....*Dvorak*
3. Allegro Molto (Fugue).....*Beethoven*
From op. 59, No. 3

JANUARY 17, 1923, AT 8:15 P. M.

Program III, by the Shostac String Quartette

Henri Shostac, First Violin.

Joseph Silberstein, Second Violin.

Francis Child Lathrop, Viola.

Jaroslav Gons, Cello.

1. Quartet, D minor.....*Schubert*
Allegro.
Tema con Variazioni.
2. Terzetto for 2 Violins and Viola....*Dvorak*
Larghetto.
Scherzo.
3. Novellettes*Glazounow*
(a) Interludium in modo Antico.
(b) Orientale.
(c) a L'Hongroise.

FEBRUARY 14, 1923, AT 8:15 P. M.

Program IV, by The Beethoven Trio

1. Trio, op. 1, No. 1.....*Beethoven*
Allegro.
Scherzo.
Finale—Presto.
2. A Doubt*Glinka*
Scherzo*Godard*
L'enfant Prodigue*Debussy*
3. Theme and Variations.....*Tschaikowsky*

MARCH 14, 1923, AT 8:15 P. M.

Program V, by The Philharmonic Quartette

1. Quartet, in C minor.....*Beethoven*
(op. 18, No. 4)
Allegro ma non tanto.
Andante scherzoso quasi allegretto.
Menuetto.
Allegro.
2. By the Tarn (op. 15, No. 1).....*Goossens*
Polka*Kopylow*
Andantino doucement expressif....*Debussy*
(From op. 10)

- Serenade*Artziboucheff*
3. Saltarello (From op. 27).....*Grieg*

APRIL 18, 1923, AT 8:15 P. M.

Program VI, by the Shostac String Quartette

1. Quartet, G minor.....*Debussy*
2. (a) Intermezzo*Ippolitoff-Iwanow*
(b) Canzonetta*Mendelssohn*
3. Quartet, "Aus meinem Leben".....*Smetana*
Allegro vivo appassionato.
Allegro moderato à la Polka.

MAY 16, 1923, AT 8:15 P. M.

Program VII, by The Beethoven Trio

1. Trio in E flat (First movement)....*Brahms*
2. Colonial Song*Grainger*
Irish Tune from County Derry....*Grainger*
Molly on the Shore.....*Grainger*
3. Quasi Variazioni, from Trio Elegiaque..
.....*Rachmaninoff*
Dumka*Dvorak*

Have You Been in Jail?

IT is amazing, declared Secretary Amos W. Butler, of the Indiana State Board of Charities, that people should tolerate such an institution as the Cook County jail. Their indifference can be explained only by their failure to know the existing conditions. "Have You Been in Jail?" was the title given by the speaker to his vivid presentation of our "absolutely impossible" jail situation.

The county jail is the worst institution that exists in America; it is a school in which the uninitiated are trained in vice, immorality and crime. Here we find the physical evidence of our failures in treating human beings. We put the prisoner in jail to be punished, little realizing that he will come out again and rejoin society. Is he coming out better or worse, and if worse, whose fault is it?

The 452,000 persons committed to county and city prisons, according to the United States census, are only one-third of the total number imprisoned. In the Cook County jail only one-fourth have been convicted and sentenced. The rest have merely been "caught" and put there for safe-keeping. There is no criminal class in America. In the Indiana reformatories 25 to 30 per cent of the men between the ages of 16 and 30 are mentally lacking—some insane or epileptic, and many feeble-minded. The average age is under 21 years. Thirteen per cent are absolutely illiterate. Fifty per cent never reached the fourth grade in school and less than five per cent have been in high school. Also, 57 per cent come from broken homes; 65 per cent have learned no trade; 50 per cent never attended church or Sunday school, and an equal proportion were unemployed when they committed offences.

These statistics show, first, the necessity of recognizing the convicts' mental condition. Lack of home, school, and industrial training are important factors. Another great contributing factor is the misuse of leisure time. Criminals are recruited from the youths, but we are doing much to meet the situation: by the American reformatory system, by the Juvenile court, and by the indefinite sentence and parole. Physical and mental examination and treatment are given by experts. In Indiana the results show that three-quarters of those on parole are readjusted into the community. Adult probation is the next step; the records of felons serving sentences outside of prisons in Indiana show almost equally successful results. A workhouse for women and a state farm are other means of cutting the jail population, as public opinion becomes enlightened.

Judge Pam was chairman of the meeting and other friends of Mr. Butler sat at the head table.

Minimum Wage and the Eight-Hour Day

A ten-state conference on the minimum wage and eight-hour day for women and children, to be held in Chicago next January, was proposed by Mrs. Florence Kelly, general secretary of the National Consumers' League, in her address at the City Club last Wednesday noon. She declared that as regards industrial conditions, Illinois has been a sinister influence in the Mississippi valley and the main purpose of such a conference will be to arouse this state from its thirty years' slumber. Public opinion must gain enlightenment and legislators take notice of the tidings from neighboring states, showing that industry thrives where legislation is most advanced.

Recent changes in industry make quick legislative action urgent. There are more women in industry today than ever before, especially in the metal, wood, and dye trades. Medical statistics show that industrial poisons are more diverse, more widespread and less guarded against than before the war. In industrial states more mothers are dying at childbirth than during the last two census periods. The largest increases in the proportion of working women are found among married women and in the age group of 16-24 years, where the death rate from tuberculosis is highest. These facts should be given serious consideration.

For twelve years Illinois has not taken a forward step in legislation for minimum wage and eight-hour day for women, said Mrs. Kelly. It was in 1908 that the ten-hour law was passed, under the spur of the Oregon decision, and two years later that it was extended to other groups of industry than manufacturing. As far back as 1893, when Illinois led the whole republic, an eight-hour law for women was placed on the statute books only to be nullified two years later by a decision of the Supreme Court. At that time the most advanced legislation in other states provided no better than a ten-hour day. Thus, for thirty years the fairy tale of the hare and the tortoise has been enacted, with Illinois as the hare and the rest of the states as the tortoise. Many states, particularly the northern and those on the Pacific coast, have progressed ahead of us and some of our neighbors have been held back by us. It is now time to atone for the injury done our neighbors, our republic, and our working women. The eight-hour day is not a radical experiment. Eight states have adopted it and next spring a real effort will be made to place Illinois ninth on the list.

The Committee on Labor Conditions sat at the speakers' table with Mrs. Kelly and Chairman A. J. Todd presided.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOV. 6, 1922

NUMBER 31

Thursday, November 9—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“Taxation: The Secret of Prosperity”

Speaker: JOHN Z. WHITE

Mr. White's vigorous influence for good has been felt by commercial, civic, educational, and church bodies of the best character all over the country. His intellectual strength, fine democratic zeal, and simple Americanism, as well as his truly exceptional ability as a public speaker, make his presence with us an event.

Friday, November 10—1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Subject:

“The Chicago and Cook County Article of the Proposed State Constitution”

Speaker: MORTON D. HULL

In the Constitutional Convention Mr. Hull was the chairman of the committee on Chicago and Cook County. Probably no member of the Convention had a greater influence than Mr. Hull or worked more effectively in the interests of our city and county. It is a great privilege to have him speak to us about this especially important part of the new document.

The New Secretary on the Job

Promptly at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, November 1, the new Executive Secretary, Mayo Fesler, took up his duties. By noon he had visited every room in the building from the laundry on the roof to the store-room in the basement, learned the duties of the 35 employees, examined the library, investigated the books, the finances, and the membership records; and by five o'clock had sufficiently diagnosed the club's condition to justify the declaration, “that the club is first in need of a tonic in the form of 500 to 1,000 new members. An increase in membership must be the first serious task. When the membership list is full to the limit of 2,400

and a waiting list, then the club can undertake a vigorous program of constructive civic activities.”

The Board of Directors concur in the diagnosis and plans are already under way for the new membership work. The members will be asked to join whole-heartedly in the new membership effort.

The change in color of the Bulletin, with a touch of red is in recognition of the new secretary. It does not mean that he is one of the “reds,” but that he is expected to add a touch of color to the situation. He wants your help. Come in and tell him what you think of the club and its future.

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

Telephone: Harrison 8278

EVERETT W. LOTHROP, Editor

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Treasurer.....FRED G. HEUCHLING
Secretary.....HENRY F. TENNEY

DIRECTORS

Laird Bell
Francis X. Busch
William T. Cross
S. J. Duncan-Clark
Morris L. Greeley
Fred G. Heuchling
Mayo Fesler, *Executive Secretary*

F. B. Johnstone
Max Loeb
H. A. Millis
Dwight H. Perkins
R. F. Schuchardt
Henry F. Tenney

Vol. XV Monday, Nov. 6, 1922 No. 31

Vote on Tuesday, and Vote Early

The citizen's first duty is to vote—and to vote intelligently. The polls will be open from 6 A. M. to 4 P. M. A sample ballot is posted on the bulletin board in the lobby, for the purpose of showing you what your task will be. Copies of the Legislative Voters' League's report on nominees for the general assembly are also on the table for distribution.

Chess Team's Schedule

The chess season is under way at the City Club. Chairman William N. Buck has received the schedule of matches in the Inter-Club Chess League, and is figuring out the personnel for a team that will win another championship for the City Club. This task will be more difficult during this season, for several of the opposing teams have added to their strength. We have lost two strong players in Mr. Starr and Mr. May, but we will be strongly represented by Messrs. Sparrow, Denis, Buck, Gibling, Hicks, Boisot and Butterfield of last year's team, and others.

The schedule of the City Club's matches in the Inter-Club League is as follows:

Nov. 14—Chisel & Palette Club at City Club.
Nov. 28—Hamilton Club at City Club.
Dec. 12—City Club at Lawyers' Club.
Jan. 9—City Club at Illinois Athletic Club.
Jan. 23—Press Club at City Club.
Feb. 6—City Club at Chisel and Palette Club.
Feb. 20—City Club at Hamilton Club.
Mar. 6—Lawyers' Club at City Club.
Mar. 20—Illinois Athletic Club at City Club.

New Members

The following new members joined the Club during the last two weeks of October:
Walter D. Freyburger, Attorney.
Paul Crissman, Associate Head Resident, Northwestern University Settlement.
William E. Rodriguez, Lawyer.
Harry C. Southard, Auditor, Bassick Mfg. Co.
Arthur E. West, Physician and Surgeon.
D. T. Masterson, Asst. Chief Clerk to Gen. Mgr. The Penn. R. R. Co.
T. Scheurmann, Real Estate Operator.

The New Executive Secretary

A few quotes from letters of congratulation:
"I do not know which most to congratulate, you or the City Club of Chicago. I know you can do good work for the Club, and I know you can do good work with the Club, so that the combination is a happy one."

J. HORACE MCFARLAND,

President, American Civic Association.

"A hearty welcome back into the City Club field where I really think you belong."

ROBERT E. TRACY,

Civic-Secretary, Philadelphia City Club.

"I am glad you are going to Chicago. I believe you can do a good piece of work in the City Club."

C. A. DYKSTRA,

Secretary, Los Angeles City Club.

"The Chicago City Club is to be congratulated. Good luck!"

RALPH HAYS,

Secretary, Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America.

"I am very sorry that Brooklyn loses you, but I wish you the success which your qualities and faithfulness so richly deserve."

THOS. J. RILEY,

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

"Your appointment is fine news and I am very glad because I am sure you will be able to give the Club the kind of leadership it needs."

HAROLD S. BUTENHEIM,

Editor, American City.

"I want to tell you how very sorry I am that you are not here in Brooklyn on the old job. I miss you. When you are making new friends in Chicago, don't forget that you have a host of old ones here."

DR. FRANK I. BLODGETT,

President, Adelphi College.

"I wish to congratulate you and the City Club upon the unusual opportunity for social service."

JOHN B. ANDREWS, *Secretary,*

Amer. Ass'n for Labor Legislation.

Citizens Act for Better City Council

THE City Club lounge was the scene of a remarkable demonstration of the determination of Chicago citizens to obtain an improved City Council. Many of the 200 people in attendance took part in the discussion and everybody showed great interest in the purpose of the meeting. Citizen after citizen voiced the opinion that the February election offers the greatest opportunity Chicago ever had to select, without regard to party lines, a body of honest, able determined representatives, who will go to the city hall bent on carrying out the public will and judgment. The main task, all agreed, is to organize into ward groups all who without regard to party will take an active interest in the aldermanic situation.

After the reading of the "call" by C. R. Bechtel, Miss Grace Temple acted as chairman of the meeting. Among the City Club members who participated in the meeting were George E. Cole, Charles E. Merriam, Augustus S. Peabody, David Rosenheim, George C. Sikes, James B. Waller and Clifton R. Bechtel. A resolution, which was passed with only one dissenting vote, reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, It is universally recognized that the foundation of free government is an honest and capable body of elected representatives of the people, and

"WHEREAS, The law of Illinois confers upon the city council of Chicago unusual powers and responsibilities in the conduct of our local government, and

"WHEREAS, The recent report of the Municipal Voters' League indicates the existence of a deplorable lack of courage and capacity in the present aldermanic body, resulting in failure to check extravagance in public expenditure, in spineless inability to stand against the raids of spoilsmen upon our schools, our city plan, our merit system in public employment; and in the muddling of our most important interests, and

"WHEREAS, Our City is losing the inestimable advantage of the common counsel and deliberation without which we may have a dictatorship, but not a genuine democracy, and

"WHEREAS, The steadily mounting city tax, and the befuddling of all forward looking plans for municipal expansion and improvement might be remedied by the establishment of a staunch and reliable council in the city hall, and

"WHEREAS, The first election of aldermen under the 50 ward system in February next will give our citizens an unusual opportunity to obtain determined and effective aldermanic representation, and

"WHEREAS, The duty of electing capable aldermen is in grave danger of being neglected because of the coming city-wide struggle for the nomination and election of a mayor;

"Therefore, be it resolved, That we call upon the men and women of the several wards without regard to party or factional affiliation to come together and take such appropriate practical action at the earliest possible moment as may ensure the election of aldermen to protect, conserve, and promote the municipal interests of the taxpayers and citizens of Chicago; and

"That the chairman of this conference be authorized and requested to appoint an executive committee of nine to be known as the Better City Council committee, such committee to have full power to act in furtherance of the sentiment and purpose of this meeting; such committee to be further authorized to secure representatives in each of the 50 wards to promote ward organization."

An American's Observations in Turkey

Is there not in America the moral power and the will to restrain the Turks from perpetrating such outrages against humanity, asked Dr. Mark H. Ward, after telling a large City Club audience the story of his recent observations in Asia Minor where he was for three years in charge of an American hospital in Harpoot.

Dr. Ward witnessed parties of Greeks and Armenians being driven south through Harpoot, by the hundreds, under the convoy of brutal Turkish soldiers. These refugees were Christians who had returned to their old homes in the north on the promise they would enjoy protection under the Allies. But no sooner had the Turks taken these towns than they drove off the able-bodied men among the Christians, ravaged their homes and crops, and finally set out to exterminate the civilians by driving them, hopeless and destitute, into exile.

The Turkish government had ordered that none of the refugees be given shelter and protection, and this order the American Relief workers felt compelled to obey for fear of further endangering those already behind the walls of their compounds. When the Americans asked the privilege of relieving some of the suffering they were told by the government that this was a political matter, not the business of Americans.

Dr. Ward declared that it is not necessary for America to take sides in the controversies between the Allies, in order to exert moral pressure upon Turkey. Without becoming involved in war America can declare its belief in justice and its refusal to recognize any government that instigates such atrocities.

Labor's Attitude Toward the Proposed Constitution

ONE of Labor's leading spokesman in Illinois, Victor A. Olander, addressing the City Club at last Thursday's luncheon meeting, condemned the proposed state constitution in unsparing terms. Max Loeb introduced the speaker, who said in part as follows:

Each citizen of the state of Illinois must now act in a representative capacity in that every voter, on December 12, must decide not only for himself but for his children and his children's children. An unwise and extreme grant of power is exceedingly difficult to revoke.

The members of the judiciary department will be made the sovereign rulers of the people of Illinois if the proposed new constitution is ratified. The grant of power proposed for the judges of the state is far greater than that ever suggested in any other American state and even greater than any judicial power exercised in any country in the world since the middle ages. The nine men who are to serve as members of the Supreme court may assume jurisdiction in any sort of controversy which may arise between citizens. (Secs. 92, 93, 122). In Cook County the Circuit court, which is to be the only judicial tribunal in that territory, except justices of the peace outside of Chicago, is given original jurisdiction in all cases, matters and proceedings requiring judicial action (Sec. 105), and may appoint assistants (Sec. 110) who will have such judicial and other powers as the Supreme court may prescribe. What is the limit of this peculiar extension of judicial jurisdiction? That is a question that those who are to exercise the power—the judges—will decide for themselves and against their decision the people will have no appeal.

The revenue article of the proposed new constitution was evidently framed for the specific purpose of safeguarding large incomes from taxation in the future and to legalize the very tax-dodging that has so long incensed the people of the state. The wage earner, the farmer and the average business man will secure no relief from their tax problems if the new draft is adopted.

The charge that the revenue article was drafted for the purpose of protecting large incomes from taxation is proven by the language of the sections authorizing the taxation of net incomes (Sec. 143) and limiting exemptions (Sec. 145) in the case of wage earners and salaried workers.

In another section of the proposed new constitution (Sec. 122) it confers upon the judiciary department a new and strange jurisdiction which has never been conferred by any consti-

tution. It is a section which gives to the courts the unrestricted authority to go as far as the Supreme court may please in the making of so-called declaratory judgments in which no consequential relief is sought and upon this basis to make binding declarations of right. Thus the Supreme court can at any moment authorize the judges of the state to take jurisdiction in great numbers of disputes and controversies between citizens which are not now regarded as the proper subject of judicial action.

A section of the proposed new constitution which prohibits the state from assuming any liability for any banking business (Sec. 49) is designed to prevent the state legislature from enacting laws to protect bank depositors. Its purpose is clearly to prevent the passage of legislation in Illinois already enacted in several states which provides for guaranty funds to be deposited with the state authorities for the protection of bank depositors.

The words, "the Republican form of government of this state" have never been made the subject of judicial interpretation. They relate not to the form of Republican government provided by the federal constitution nor to the form provided by the present constitution of this state but to the precise and exact form provided in the proposed new constitution which, as already stated, provides unlimited authority for one department, the judiciary.

Three times the citizens of Illinois have, by an overwhelming majority, declared in favor of the initiative and referendum. The legislature declined to act under the present constitution and the legislature may continue to decline to act under the proposed new constitution. Thus the relationship of the people to constitutional amendments remains unchanged by any provision of the proposed new constitution.

The Bill of Rights, the most precious heritage of the common people, has been seriously mutilated by the constitutional convention. As previously stated, one section has been used to convey limitless power to the judges. Another section (Sec. 8) has been changed so as to empower the attorney-general to seize and hold citizens at will be merely filing information without even being required to show probable cause in a court of record. The section which now provides the right of bail has been changed (Sec. 7) so as to leave that right entirely to the discretion of the judge. It will be possible for the courts to use Section 19 to nullify much of the protective legislation now on the statute books because such legislation in its protective features never applies to all citizens.

NOV 14



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOV. 13, 1922

NUMBER 32

SHORT BALLOT NEEDED

Last Election Shows Defects of Long Ballot

TUESDAY'S election again brought to the attention of every voter the pressing need of a shorter ballot in Illinois. The main ballot was 27 inches long, 13 inches wide, and with the separate judicial ballot, contained 202 names for 49 different legislative, administrative and judicial offices.

How many voters know the duties of these various offices to be filled? How many were interested in the question of who should be elected clerk of the courts, county assessor, or county superintendent of schools? How many had even a smattering knowledge of the qualifications of the more than 200 candidates from which to select the 49 or 50 for which he, the voter, wished to cast his vote?

The long ballot of Tuesday put a burden on the voters which they would not assume, and as a result thousands voted blindly in the party circle, or voted for men because their names sounded "good." A portion followed the advice of the newspapers or the Legislative Voters League. Many went into the booth without knowledge or guidance.

The ballot should be so short that the average voter will be able to vote knowingly and with discrimination for the candidates of his choice. Strictly administrative offices should be filled by appointment rather than by election.

The City Club has for years urged the adoption of the short ballot in city and state elections.

BEETHOVEN TRIO COMING

A Treat for City Club Music Lovers

DO you know that Chamber Music is the finest kind of music? And do you know that the Beethoven Trio is unquestionably Chicago's premier piano trio? Wednesday evening's

concert will be a notable event. For the purpose of adding a festive touch, the Club management announces a special dinner, to be served from six to eight o'clock, for members and guests.

The City Club is not only offering its members seven evenings of the purest and loveliest form of enjoyment, but is also giving a unique community service in opening these concerts to the public at popular prices. The general response to the Music Committee's letter to the membership, enclosing course tickets for the Chamber Music concerts, indicates wide interest in the Committee's efforts to add variety and to encourage a high standard of performance this season.

The Beethoven Trio is famous for its lovely ensemble, the sympathetic accord which exists between its members and the authority of its interpretations. Our favorite quartets of past seasons, the Philharmonic and the Shostac, will each give two concerts this season.

A course ticket at the price of two dollars is not merely a passport to seven evenings of enjoyment for oneself, but constitutes a most acceptable present to any music-loving friend. The Committee asks your generous support.

Forum Luncheons

Speaking Begins Promptly at
1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16

FRANK O. LOWDEN

Former Governor of Illinois

**"The Situation in Europe
As I Saw It"**

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17

HARRIS S. KEELER

Director, Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency

**"An Explanatory Review of
the Proposed New
Constitution"**

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15—8:15 P. M.

Chamber Music Concert

See Program on Next Page

Course Ticket, \$2.00

In the Lounge. Come to Special Dinner.

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DIRECTORS

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Francis X. Busch	Max Loeb
William T. Cross	H. A. Millis
S. J. Duncan-Clark	Dwight H. Perkins
Morris L. Greeley	R. F. Schuchardt
Fred G. Heuchling	Henry F. Tenney
Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary	

Vol. XV Monday, Nov. 13, 1922 No. 32

New Members

Horace Jarvis, Treas., Edwards & Bradford
Lumber Co.

Guy M. Blake, Lawyer.

Michael S. Loeb, Lawyer.

Program of Chamber Music Concert

NOVEMBER 15, 1922, AT 8:15 P. M.

By The Beethoven Trio

M. Jennette Loudon, Piano.

Ralph Michaelis, Violin.

Theodore DuMoulin, Violoncello.

1. Trio, op. 11, B flat major.....*Beethoven*
Allegro con brio.
Adagio.
Tema con Variazioni.
2. Pavane*Faure*
The Water Wheel.....*Goossens*
Autumn*Glazounow*
3. Trio, D minor.....*Arensky*
Allegro Moderato.
Scherzo—allegro molto.
Elegia—adagio.
Finale—allegro non troppo.

Lothrop Tenders Resignation

Everett W. Lothrop, who has been a member of the civic staff of the City Club for several years, and served as acting executive secretary for ten months prior to November 1, has asked the Directors to accept his resignation, to take effect December 31st. Mr. Lothrop has no definite plans for the future but expects to remain in Chicago and become a member of the Club.

Report on the County Jail

The reports comprising the survey of the Cook County jail, made by the Chicago Community Trust under the direction of Dr. George W. Kirchwey, have been presented to the County Commissioners and published. Copies may be obtained upon request at the City Club office and at the Community Trust.

The publication contains 230 pages of interesting material, including a dozen illustrations and a few diagrams, as well as reports on the various phases of the problem by the several experts who were engaged in making the survey. It gives evidence that the work has been carefully and intelligently done.

Specific recommendations of the report may be summarized briefly as dealing with (1) temporary expedients for relieving the present overcrowding and disgraceful conditions in the county jail; (2) a separate detention home for women; (3) a separate detention home for boys, and (4) a central house of detention for men, as distinguished from the ordinary jail. The consideration of suggested measures for restricting the jail population and reducing the period of detention is directed to the public at large.

Program of the N. M. L. Meeting

Some of the subjects for discussion on the program of the annual meeting of the National Municipal League in Philadelphia, November 22-24, are: "Pennsylvania Under the Microscope"; "New Standards of Public Employment"; "The Problem of Criminal Justice"; "Our National Budget"; "Reporting Government," and "What's the Matter with Congress?"

See the copy of the program posted on the Bulletin Board in the lobby.

Best Wishes, Denver City Club

Denver is the latest city to have formed a City Club. Secretary Russell Burton writes to our Executive Secretary:

"In the conduct of our affairs we have obtained many new ideas, inspiration and help from reading the bulletins which you so kindly and so regularly have sent us. We want to take this opportunity of thanking you for your generous co-operation and assistance.

"The City Club of Denver is rapidly getting under way. We now have a membership of about one hundred and are becoming more active all the time in civic affairs. We feel that our development from now on will be considerably more rapid."

The Chicago and Cook County Article of the Proposed New Constitution

WILL the people of Chicago, under the proposed constitution, gain anything as a community, aside from the gains which they share with the people of the entire state? Morton D. Hull, chairman of the Constitutional Convention Committee on Chicago and Cook County, told a City Club audience last Friday his reasons for believing that they will.

The speaker's first point was that the people of Chicago will acquire the right to make their own charter through an elective convention without state interference, and without the necessity of trading votes with down state members of the legislature, as was done in the passage of the so-called Chicago charter bill in the legislative session of 1907. They will gain the right through such a convention to consolidate all local taxing and governing bodies into the government of the City of Chicago, including the Sanitary District of Chicago and the Forest Preserve District. This method of consolidation is not exclusive, however. If the simpler way seems to be through legislative enactment, this way is left open, since it is declared that the legislature may provide other methods of consolidation, subject to the consent of the city.

The people of Chicago will acquire for their city, whether a consolidated municipality or not, a direct grant of power from the people of the entire state, to do all things necessary and desirable in its municipal life, without having to go to the legislature, as new needs and unforeseen contingencies arise. Nearly every session of the legislature finds a lobby in Springfield asking for new corporate power for the city. For such purposes the city should not be compelled to go to a legislative body, more than half the members of which come from down state and know little of the city's needs.

This broad grant of power, however, is not without limits, for it is specifically provided that the borrowing power and the taxing power can only be exercised, as authorized by the legislature or by the constitution itself. The city is not set up as a separate sovereignty with power to do injury to the rest of the state. The burden will rest upon the state to prohibit the exercise of power believed to be inimical to the state, and it is not believed that in the nature of things this power to prohibit will be often used. The power reserved to the state does not include the power to prohibit the ownership and operation of any public utility by the city.

For many years no subject has disturbed our city life more than the problem of local transportation. The 1907 settlement granted to pro-

vide capital for twenty years franchises to operate a system of surface transportation in our streets. In less than five years there must either be a grant of further franchises to private capital, on terms that private capital will accept, or there must be some form of municipal ownership. Either course involves large new capital expenditures, perhaps hundreds of millions of dollars. It is to be believed that private capital will not be offered in sufficient amount and on reasonable terms, at least not without a change in the public attitude not now discernible. The only alternative is for some form of public ownership involving the use of public credit.

The proposed constitution provides that the City of Chicago may issue bonds, in excess of its ordinary and limited borrowing power, for the purpose of "acquiring, leasing, constructing or operating income producing property, for supplying transportation," etc. It is proposed that such bonds shall be serial bonds, payable in equal installments of principal and interest combined over a period of not to exceed forty years, after a construction period of five years. It is proposed that such security shall be full faith and credit bonds, supported by tax levy when necessary. It provides, however, that the city, having borrowed the money and undertaken the enterprise, shall charge a fare adequate to provide a revenue sufficient to take care of operating and maintenance charges, and pay the annual installments of principal and interest as they fall due. Otherwise any tax payer may go into the Circuit Court of Cook County and upon a showing of the facts, get a court order raising the fare.

The chief objection to government ownership and operation arises out of the fact that motives of private profit being absent, the chief incentive to efficiency is gone, and with the loss of this incentive come waste, extravagance, and too often graft. It is believed that the provisions of this proposal, making it possible for the tax payer to exercise a direct power upon the city administration, furnishes a motive to the city administration to exercise efficiency and economy. As against the temptation to use the enterprise for political purpose, to load the payrolls and to be extravagant in expenditures, there arises the fear of the wrath of the million users of the transportation system who will resent an increase of fares. This proposal, the speaker declared, should have the approval of sincere advocates of municipal ownership, since it assures the raising of capital sufficient for the purpose at the lowest cost, and helps to assure its suc-

cess; it should have the approval of the opponents of municipal ownership whose opposition is built upon the fear of its abuse, since safeguards against such abuse are offered. Any plan to be undertaken must have the approval of the people in a referendum vote.

The fixed purpose on the part of the down state delegates to limit Cook County's representation in the legislature, taken in connection with the refusal of the legislature to make any reapportionment since twenty years ago, compelled the belief that in no future convention could the limitation issue be escaped with probable like result. The compelling logic of the situation required the Chicago delegates to seek from the convention as generous a grant of local powers as was possible to get. Mr. Hull said that Chicago has obtained such a generous grant. It should be judged not in the light of any particular time, or of any particular set of circumstances, but broadly as a grant of home rule powers to a constituency worthy of the grant.

Taxation: The Secret of Prosperity

MR. JOHN Z. WHITE spoke last Thursday before an interested audience at the City Club on "Taxation: the Secret of Prosperity." He was introduced in complimentary terms by F. Guy Davis. His address was in part as follows:

Taxation is purely a matter of business. It is payment for public service. The theory that taxes should be levied according to the ability of the taxpayer to pay is silly, but it is accepted by most teachers and statesmen, and financial chaos slowly follows. The public should tax the citizen for the service that it renders to him, but not for the service that he renders to himself or to his neighbors.

The first service by the public is to keep the peace. That is, mutual protection of, and by, the people; or, the beginning of the police power—a term that has never been defined by the legal fraternity. When that group shall give a definition of the "police power" that shall prove acceptable, all public questions will become much more simple of solution.

The second public service is security of possession of the products of industry. Thus we have the skeleton of civilized society:—Police power; property in products, property in land. One sort of property originated in human industry, the other in legal institution. The one is a natural right, the other a social convenience. To execute these three functions men must pay the cost, which can be done only by providing a revenue.

Civilization is staggering under the burden of public budgets. How can taxes continue to be paid if the people and capital continue unemployed? Capital is driven out of business with heavy taxes—so heavy that consumers cannot pay the increased price of goods—but capital cannot be made to pay taxes, in fact, it "passes on" the tax, with as much more added. The only possible way of avoiding this result is to place the tax burden upon the value of the legal institution, property in land.

The secret of the situation is to remove the artificial overhead costs from productive effort by quitting taxation of products and by increasing taxes upon the value of the legal privilege of holding land until it will not pay to hold valuable land idle. When this is done, both land and products will appear on the market at their true values, and will have in fact a normal market. Products will no longer be increased in price by the addition of taxes, and land will not be increased in price by holding so much valuable land unused.

Pittsburgh exempts forty per cent of the assessed value of buildings from the tax levy and has no local personalty tax. New Jersey recently enacted a law exempting from taxes for five years buildings erected within two years. New York exempts residences from taxes for ten years, if built within two years.

The present general plan of taxation chokes the city, and the city is the farmer's market. Another reason why it should be changed is that it is the only way to avoid socialism. Our present difficulty is not to be found in any superficial matter. It is located in a fundamental function of social life. The greatest power possessed by peaceful society, either for good or for ill, is taxation.

Better City Council Committee Formed

The Better City Council Committee, appointed as a result of a conference of some 200 citizens recently at the City Club, consists of Clifton R. Bechtel, Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, E. O. Griffenhagen, Mrs. W. S. Hefferan, Wiley W. Mills, Mrs. John F. Bass, Augustus S. Peabody, Mrs. Elbert E. Smith, J. G. Schaefer, and Dr. M. E. Loren.

"The purpose of this committee," Mr. Bechtel said, "is to encourage the formation in the various wards of groups of citizens who, without regard to party or factional affiliation, will come together to take practical action in regard to the aldermanic situation. The job of selecting aldermen is up to the people in the wards. The work of our committee is to get the people in various wards on the job."



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1922

NUMBER 33

THE PROPOSED STATE CONSTITUTION

Referendum on New Document

Secret Ballot to Determine Club's Position

A REPLY postcard is being directed to each member of the City Club for the purpose of learning the collective opinion of the Club on the adoption of the proposed new constitution. The Directors urge every member to mark a cross on his ballot, and without signature, place it in the mail within the ten day limit for voting. Thus the ballot is secret and requires very little effort on the part of members in voting.

The question, as it appears on the postcard, reads exactly as it will read on the official ballot to be voted on December 12th: "Shall the Proposed New Constitution be Adopted?" In proposing the Club referendum vote on the question, the Directors ask the members, before marking their ballots, to read carefully the arguments, for and against, written by Amos C. Miller and William H. Holly, respectively, on the last two pages of this number of the Bulletin.

The results of this referendum vote will be published as an indication of the Club's position on this important issue. It will be to the Club's credit to make this referendum as complete and representative as possible.

Be sure to vote and make your opinion count. Votes must be in by November 30th.

Both Sides Heard in the Forum

Series of Discussions Enlighten Members

ONE of the City Club's main functions is to provide a forum for the discussion of public questions. The proposed new constitution has been the subject of five forum programs during

the past two months and the addresses of the main speakers have been carefully reported in the Bulletin. Both general and specific provisions have been presented by proponents and opponents of the new document. The program committee of the Board of Directors selected as speakers men who are considered usually well-qualified to give authoritative and interesting statements on their respective subjects.

The Directors recommend not only that the members read herein the arguments of Amos C. Miller and William H. Holly, but also the reports of this series of addresses in the Bulletin, as follows:

Forum Luncheons

Speaking Begins Promptly at
1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21

GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY

*Director of the County Jail Survey
recently completed by the Chicago Com-
munity Trust*

"Jails and Jail Birds"

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22

MURRAY S. KENWORTHY

*Quaker Relief Worker Just Re-
turned from a Year's Work in Russia*

**"Internal Conditions in
Russia"**

Debate on the general question by General Abel Davis and William H. Holly, reported in the Bulletin, Vol. XV, No. 26, P. 101. *Judiciary Article* by Frederic R. DeYoung, reported in No. 28, P. 111; *Labor's Attitude* by Victor A. Olander, in No. 31, P. 124; *The Chicago and Cook County Article* by Morton D. Hull, in No. 32, P. 127; and *An Explanatory Review* by Harris S. Keeler, in No. 33, P. 130.

CITY CLUB LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS ARE THE BEST MEDIUM PRICE MEALS IN TOWN

The City Club Bulletin

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EVERETT W. LOTHROP, Editor

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President.....F. B. JOHNSTONE
Vice-President.....DWIGHT H. PERKINS
Treasurer.....FRED G. HEUCHLING
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Fred G. Heuchling	Henry F. Tenney
Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary	

Vol. XV Monday, Nov. 20, 1922 No. 33

Mr. Keeler's Explanatory Review

THE final discussion in the City Club series on the proposed new constitution occurred last Friday. Chairman F. B. Johnstone expressed his individual opinion in favor of the new document and H. S. Keeler gave an explanatory review which has been summarized as follows:

The choice of the voter lies only between the proposed and the present constitution. If the proposed is rejected there will be small chance of obtaining badly needed constitutional changes. Amendments are next to impossible under the present amending clause and the likelihood of another constitutional convention for many years is remote. The proposed constitution contains many features that will make for the progress of the State and of Chicago. The amending clause is greatly improved. It will be good policy to adopt the new proposal and, thereby, to get not only the immediate benefits that it offers, but also the greater opportunity for other changes afforded by the more liberal amending clause of the new document.

The provisions for a substitute income tax on intangible personal property are a distinct gain. Such a tax affords the only practical way to reach this class of property and make it pay its share of the public expense. The effect would probably be to reduce real estate taxes. Many of the objections to the provisions authorizing a general income tax ignore the fact that whether or not there shall be such a tax is left entirely to the legislature which will also determine the rates, exemptions and other details within the limits fixed by the constitution. Chicago will have nearly a majority in the house of represen-

tatives and there is therefore no danger of its being discriminated against in the distribution of the proceeds of the general income tax if one is levied. So far as such money is used for state purposes the direct tax on real estate will be reduced.

Changes in court procedure and organization will give an almost unlimited opportunity to improve the conditions under which the business of the courts is conducted, with the consequent more effective, expeditious and economical administration of justice. The legislature is given power to set aside any rule made by the Supreme Court.

The provision in regard to bail is like that in the constitution of the United States. Judge Carter and other leading lawyers agree that the legislature, like Congress, will determine what classes of cases shall be bailable. The courts will not control in this matter. The legislature may be depended upon to give adequate protection to accused persons.

Cook County is now limited in its representation in the legislature. Down-state legislators are in control and can continue the present state of affairs indefinitely. Practically, Cook County would fare better under the new than under the present constitution. The compromise offered should be accepted.

Chicago will gain important home rule powers and a status equaled by few large cities in the country. Those who object to the provisions on this subject disregard important considerations which if taken into account should destroy their objections in the minds of fair-minded persons.

The provision relating to the republican form of government is a tactless but meaningless one of no effect. It was intended to bar the initiative and referendum as applied to the state government. It has no application to local affairs. The I. & R. in state matters are barred by other provisions of both the old and the new constitutions. The new clause, therefore, adds nothing. Like any other provision of the constitution it can be amended and would be superseded by a specific amendment authorizing the I. & R.

The new constitution does not exempt forest areas from taxation. It permits the legislature to do so in the interest of reforestation. The legislature may be expected to prevent abuses by real estate speculators or others.

There is nothing in the proposed document that in any way jeopardizes mothers' pensions or appropriations for state charitable institutions.

The security of teachers' and other employees' pension funds is strengthened. The assertion that they would be lost under the proposed document is entirely without foundation.

Shall the Proposed New Constitution Be Adopted?

ARGUMENTS FOR ADOPTION

BY AMOS C. MILLER

The Constitutional Convention did not write a new constitution. It condensed the old and made a few important changes to bring it up to date. These will be briefly noted as follows:

1. *Revenue.* The old constitution has one of the narrowest revenue articles in this country. The result is that land and tangible personal property bear nearly all the taxes. The new constitution, without increasing the powers of the legislature as to the *amount* of taxes that can be raised, provides new sources of revenue that ought to be taxed, and that now escape taxation, namely: intangible personal property and other great sources of income, so as to relieve the present enormous tax on real estate. It will give the legislature an opportunity to create a scientific up-to-date revenue system, producing sufficient revenue without unduly burdening any one.

2. *Amending Article.* This has been greatly liberalized. Amendments to two articles instead of one may be submitted at the same time. The average number of sections in an article is about twenty. This means that amendments to forty sections may be submitted at once. The amending article has been liberalized in two other particulars, both important. Under the present constitution, and with our present system of balloting, amendments are extremely difficult—not exactly impossible, for one was accomplished eighteen years ago. But this change alone warrants the adoption of the new constitution.

3. *Representation.* The new constitution does away with cumulative voting for members of the general assembly, which has been repeatedly criticized. It limits the representation of Cook County in the Senate to one-third of the whole, but requires representation in the lower house according to the number of voters. This will reduce Cook County's proportional representation in the Senate, but will greatly increase it in the House, for the new constitution provides a method of enforcing a reapportionment after each census, whereas the present constitution does not, and there has been no apportionment in this state for more than twenty years; nor will there be if the present constitution remains in force.

4. *The Bill of Rights.* The new constitution permits a defendant charged with felony to waive a jury. It also permits the prosecution of all felonies except capital cases upon either indictment or information filed by the Attorney-Gen-

(Cont. on next page, first column)

ARGUMENTS AGAINST ADOPTION

BY WILLIAM H. HOLLY

1. *Revenue.* The methods for raising revenue in the new constitution, are much worse than those in the old. The general property tax is retained. A tax on the incomes from intangibles may be substituted for the tax on such intangibles, but the rate must be uniform and there are no exemptions. A widow with a few thousand dollars will pay the same rate as a millionaire and will be allowed no exemption or deduction. An additional general income tax is authorized. On this an exemption of \$500.00 only is allowed single persons, \$1000.00 only to the head of a family, and \$200.00 additional for each child. The man of property may deduct from this income tax, the tax upon property from which the income is derived. The burden of this additional tax therefore will fall upon the business man, doctors, lawyers, ministers, mechanics and laborers—those who earn their incomes. Those whose income is derived from investments will pay none of it.

2. *Amending Article.* The present constitution provides that amendments to one article only can be submitted at any election. This has made it easy and common for those who oppose any proposed amendment to defeat it by offering amendments to another article. The new constitution permits amendments to two articles. It will be just as easy for opponents of an amendment to defeat it under the new constitution by offering amendments to three or four articles and thus prevent any two getting the necessary votes in the legislature.

3. *Cook County Representation.* Cook County's representation in the Senate is limited to one-third, no matter how great its population may become, and in any future constitutional convention, it will have but 45 out of 121 delegates.

As one result of this limitation of representation, the general income tax, most of which will come from Chicago, will go into the State Treasury and none of it will come back to this county.

4. *Right of Bail.* The bill of rights is so modified that persons accused of crime may be denied bail. This applies to first offenders.

5. *Republican Form of Government.* It is provided that the present republican form of government of this state may not be modified. This was designed to effectually block any movements for the initiative and referendum, and

(Cont. on next page, second column)

ARGUMENTS FOR ADOPTION (Cont.)

eral, or by the State's Attorney by leave of court upon a showing of probable cause. It permits the legislature to provide for juries of less than twelve in civil cases; and also for women jurors. As to bail, it provides merely, like the Federal Constitution, that "excessive bail shall not be required"; thus omitting the provision of the old Constitution which requires the courts to release on bail an habitual criminal, who will ply his usual trade while awaiting trial.

5. *The Courts.* The new constitution increases the membership in the Supreme Court from seven to nine, and the Seventh District including Cook County is given the two additional judges.

It recognizes the fact that the Appellate Courts are assistants to the Supreme Court by whom their work must be supervised. It, therefore, gives the Supreme Court power to appoint from the bench and bar generally (and to remove) Appellate judges, and to increase their number as their work may require.

It also gives the Supreme Court power to prescribe rules of pleading, practice and procedure, and supervisory power over the trial courts, especially of Cook County; also power to appoint the two chief justices thereof, and to provide for the appointment of such assistants as the trial courts of Cook County may require. These provisions are all designed to center responsibility for the prompt and satisfactory disposal of judicial business in the Supreme Court. In no other way can the work of the various courts, especially the criminal branches, be systematized, co-ordinated, made efficient and brought up to date.

6. *Chicago Home Rule.* The new constitution gives Chicago a large measure of home rule, and removes the necessity of going to the legislature at every session for authority to act in purely local matters, in which the majority of the legislature has no interest.

7. *Excess Condemnation and Zones.* The new constitution contains provisions under which the legislature may permit "excess condemnation" in the making of public improvements, and a provision in aid of "zoning" which is designed to remove any question as to the constitutionality of "zoning" by municipalities.

The next issue of the Bulletin will contain a report of Ex-Governor Lowden's splendid address at the Club, also a story of the successful opening concert by the Beethoven Trio. These were two such events as to make every member proud of his Club.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST ADOPTION (Cont.)

may be used to invalidate other progressive legislation as well.

6. *Supreme Court.* The Supreme Court is made a political machine. It will have the appointment of eighteen Appellate Court judges, the Chief Justices of the civil and criminal divisions of the Cook County Circuit Court, and through them, several hundred other positions, including the political machinery of Cook County. The politicians will not let this patronage get away from them and no man will be able to secure a nomination for the office of Supreme Court judge who is not a tool of the machine.

7. *Home Rule.* The home rule power conferred upon Chicago is subject to repeal by the legislature and may be taken away at any time, the two most important powers, the right to control public utilities and to determine the method of raising revenue are not secured to the city.

8. *Railroads' Stocks.* The provisions of the old constitution which prohibited the watering of stock by railroads, have been omitted from the new.

9. *Forest Land.* Forest lands may be exempt from taxation. This affords a splendid opportunity to real estate speculators and others holding land out of use, to escape taxes.

10. *Bible in the Schools.* The permission given to read the Bible in the schools will bring the religious issue into politics in greater degree than heretofore.

A communication from a member, Charles P. Schwartz, states in part as follows:

"I desire to point out that this advantage (easier amending clause) in the proposed Constitution is more apparent than real, and that in fact it will be more difficult to amend the new Constitution than it is to amend the present Constitution.

"The law as it stands today provides that a majority of the electors voting at the election is sufficient to adopt any amendment.

"The document that the people of this state will be called to approve or disapprove at the December election held for that purpose, however, provides that it shall require a majority of the votes cast for the Members of the House of Representatives to adopt any amendment.

"Common knowledge and common experience tell us that voters as a rule do not vote in as large numbers on referendum ballots as for candidates of their choice. It is, therefore, not hard to see that it will be more difficult to secure the necessary votes required to carry an amendment to the new Constitution."



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOV. 27, 1922

NUMBER 34

SURVEYING OURSELVES

Committee Appointed to Survey The City Club

A SURVEY COMMITTEE of seven members of the Club has been appointed by President Johnstone at the request of the Board of Directors to examine into the organization of the Club, the operation of the house and the work of the civic committees, and submit recommendations looking to the improvement of its club facilities and to greater effectiveness of the civic work.

The Club is nearly twenty years old, has passed through a very trying war period, and, in the opinion of the Board, the time is ripe for an evaluation of its assets and liabilities as a basis for a new and forward looking program of usefulness. The Committee was given full authority to proceed in its own way in its study.

The Committee held its first meeting on Wednesday last with six members present, outlined a method of procedure, and discussed the situation generally. Frequent meetings of the Committee will be held and the survey will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

The Committee will welcome expressions of opinion, criticisms, and constructive suggestions from the members of the Club. They can be made in writing, over the 'phone, or personally to the office, or to any member of the Committee. It is the intention of the Survey Committee to make a searching survey and to make a frank and full statement of its findings to the Board

THE RELAY CLUB

A New Plan for Increasing Membership

HOW to build up the Club membership to 2,500, and keep it at that figure is the problem which the Membership Committee has been wrestling with at several meetings. One of the definite plans agreed upon has been the organization of a "Relay Club" of twenty active members,

each of whom will agree to secure five new members; and when he has done so, name his successor in the "Relay Club," who will also agree to secure his quota of five new members,—name his successor, etc.

A special table will be reserved in the dining room for the members of the "Relay Club." They are President F. B. Johnstone, Charles B. Ball, William T. Cross, Prof. H. A. Millis, Elmo C. Lowe, and Henry F. Tenney.

A plan similar to this has succeeded well in other cities and organizations and the Membership Committee is hopeful that the Club members will volunteer for service under this

new plan to increase the length of the membership roll.

The list is now open. Who will volunteer? Call the Executive Secretary and give him your name.

of Directors and to the members of the Club.

The members of the Survey Committee are: E. O. Griffenhagen, C. R. Bechtel, Edward L. Burchard, Henry P. Chandler, Robert M. Cunningham, E. L. Millard and F. I. Moulton.

Forum Luncheon

Speaking Begins Promptly at
1:15 P. M.—in the Dining Room

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29

Hon. ROBERT E. GENTZEL

*Municipal Court Judge, formerly of
the Speeders' Court.*

"Automobile Law Enforcement"

Special Thanksgiving Dinner \$1

Served in the Main Dining Room 12 M.-
1 P. M., and in the Grill 12 M.-2 P. M.

MENU

CHICKEN GUMBO		
SWEET MIXED PICKLES		
ROAST YOUNG TURKEY		
	CRANBERRIES	
CANDIED SWEET POTATOES		
MEXICAN SLAW		
HOT MINCE PIE		
COFFEE	TEA	MILK

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Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary	

Vol. XV Monday, Nov. 27, 1922 No. 34

Chess Team Opens with Victory

The City Club chess team won four out of six games with the Palette and Chisel Club Tuesday evening, November 14th, in the first match of the season scheduled by the Inter-Club Chess League. Our team was composed of Messrs. Denis, Buck, Boisot, Butterfield, Murray and Fearing.

The Hamilton Club team will be our guests and opponents next Tuesday evening, November 28th. This is one of the teams in the League to be most feared, both on account of the known ability of the players and their record in two previous matches. Some closely contested and excellently played games may be expected. Chess enthusiasts among our members should turn out in full force to encourage our players.

Dining Room Suggestions Invited

The House Committee calls attention to changes being made in the luncheon menu and invites suggestions for improvement. The committee is under the necessity of making the income balance the expenditures and would welcome constructive criticisms.

See Our New Folder

A new folder describing the City Club will be off the press in a few days. It is the kind of a prospectus that members will be glad to give to their friends, along with an invitation to join the Club. Besides presenting some new and interesting information about the Club, it shows several new photographs of the clubhouse which were furnished by Mr. R. W. R. Capes.

A New Smoke Abatement Commission

The prevalence of the smoke nuisance in Chicago causes a health menace as well as a serious economic loss. It is the purpose of Health Commissioner Herman R. Bundeson to carry forward a program for smoke abatement. He has asked various civic organizations, including the City Club, to co-operate in the movement through representatives who shall serve on a Citizens' Smoke Abatement Commission.

The City Club Directors at their last meeting, approved of the Commissioner's plan and appointed Robert B. Ennis to represent the Club. Mr. Ennis is a realtor who has long been a student of the subject and was identified with the City Club's earlier activities in smoke abatement that resulted in a valuable report.

To Reduce Unnecessary Noises

Another nuisance that the Health Commissioner hopes to reduce, with the assistance of the city's civic agencies, is that of unnecessary noises. At his request that the City Club be represented on the Citizens' Noise Abatement Commission, the Directors have appointed Samuel Dauchy, a Club member who has been especially interested in this problem. The commission will try to determine what is best to be done, and how it may best be accomplished. The problem is one which has already called for a City Club committee's constructive efforts and Mr. Dauchy has been in close touch with its studies.

Hears Art Restoration Plans

The Committee on Municipal Art, which has interested itself in the restoration and maintenance of the Fine Arts Building in Jackson Park, had Messrs. George H. Maher of the Illinois Chapter, American Institute of Architects, and George F. Bowman of the Association of Commerce, as guests at its last meeting.

Mr. Maher explained the work that is being done in restoring a corner of the northeast pavilion, as well as the plans and estimates for the complete restoration. The purpose of restoring the pavilion is to show the beauty of this structure when restored, with a view of gaining public support for the full restoration.

Spare Time Work for Members

If any of the younger members of the Club have some spare time which they would like to give to some club work of importance for which they will receive remuneration, the Executive Secretary would be pleased to discuss the matter with them.

Jails and Jail Birds

THE Cook County jail population is largely in excess of what it need be. The period of detention is far too long for most of those confined in the jail. The "clogged outlet" was given special emphasis by Dr. George W. Kirchwey, director of the Community Trust's jail survey, in his address at the City Club last Tuesday noon. He placed the chief responsibility for the unjust and oppressive conditions of delay in bringing jail cases to a speedy determination, upon the Criminal Court and the State's Attorney.

More important than to clean up the jail, is to clean up procedure, declared Dean Kirchwey. Fewer persons should be arrested and fewer committed. Of over ten thousand persons housed in the Cook County jail last year, more than one-third proved to be innocent of the offenses charged. Moreover, those awaiting trial should be held, not for months, but for days or at most, weeks. The survey disclosed that 50 percent of the jail population is held for 100 days or more, and 40 percent for 150 days or more.

The conditions prevailing in the Cook County jail mark it as the gateway to a criminal life. There, all classes and conditions of people are found. Boys between the ages of 16 and 20 years constitute about one-fifth of the jail population. About 75 percent of these boys are under custody for the first time, yet they are left to mingle with hardened offenders. Most of the prisoners are young, sixty percent being under thirty years of age. Only a very small proportion are the kind known as "old rounders." Nearly all had been regular or casual workers and 84 percent had settled habitats in Cook County. Practically none of them are of the desperado type. The committee of experts which studied the cases judged 42 percent as being safe to trust and fit to be released on their own recognizance.

Innocent and unfortunate men are left to rot, morally and physically, from the unwholesome and degrading contacts and the unspeakable living conditions of the jail. As many as 1,030 men have been confined in 260 cells, each unfit for the habitation of one man. Physical examinations were conducted at the rate of 14 seconds per man. One man was found to be dying of tuberculosis and another hopelessly insane.

Dean Kirchwey's program contemplates, in addition to temporary expedients for relief, separate detention homes for boys and women, and a substitution of a group of detention houses for the different classes of offenders in place of the ordinary jail. In brief, the county jail must go.

This is the remedy adopted in England fifty years ago and it is the first point in the program of progressive penedogists everywhere that the state should take over the whole administration of criminal justice.

The speaker solicited the co-operation of his audience in putting his program into effect. Active leadership is essential. Success can come only through local community effort in terms of action.

First Concert An Unusual Success

THE first in the Club's series of Chamber Music Concerts took place as announced on Wednesday, November 15th, before an audience which might properly be termed record breaking. Every seat on the main floor of the lounge was occupied, together with a good part of the available space in the chess room and in the gallery.

Miss Loudon and her two associates, Messrs. Michaelis and Du Moulin, have long enjoyed a choice reputation among musical connoisseurs, but they have in the past appealed usually to a more specialized audience in Chicago. The experiment of co-operating with the City Club to bring their art to a thoroughly miscellaneous audience was, however, completely justified in the event, for those who listened did, without a doubt, appreciate to the utmost the refinement, authority, and beauty of the interpretations which were presented to them.

The early trio by Beethoven which the artists presented as their first number was clear in outline, simple and beautiful in manner. The audience seemed to be particularly pleased, in the second group of pieces, with Goossens' "The Water Wheel," but there was little to choose between the three pieces in point of charm and beauty of presentation. The final number was the famous Trio of Arensky, which has long been a favorite of those who love this kind of music. The power and vigor of the first movement, with its well knit structure, the elfin grace of the Scherzo, the quiet beauty of the slow movement and the splendid sweep of the Finale were presented with equal beauty and equal authority. It was, all in all, an extraordinarily fine performance, and one which the audience most thoroughly enjoyed. The artists graciously responded with Beethoven's Minuet in G Major.

The next concert on December 13th, will present our old and tried friends, the Philharmonic String Quartette, who will play for us one of the most beautiful of the Mozart quartettes, and some interesting and charming works by modern composers.

W. BR. W.

Europe as Governor Lowden Saw It

ONCE again the dining room was filled to capacity—this time to hear former Governor Frank O. Lowden tell his fellow members of the City Club about his observations in Europe. The overwhelming impression that he gained, he said, is the magnitude of the problem with which all European countries have to deal.

Not one European country is living within its national income, so Mr. Lowden learned. England comes closest to balancing her budget. France is spending an amount double her internal revenue and is making up the balance by issuing bonds and paper currency based upon German reparation. There appears to be no escape from a general repudiation of debts.

Reparation is the key to the entire situation. The whole world, before and during the war, had an exaggerated opinion of national wealths. Germany's ability to pay reparation has been overestimated. No European economist with whom Mr. Lowden spoke believed it physically possible for Germany to pay 132 billion marks, the amount fixed at the London Conference, in addition to 26 percent of all exports. The world has been drifting for twenty months without the courage to face these facts. France would have received more than she has already received if the amount had been reduced. The situation will not improve until a settlement is made. In Germany there is no policy, except that of the "party of catastrophe," and Russia has no ability to contribute to European recovery.

The one hopeful thing observed by Mr. Lowden is that the European peoples generally are going back to work with wholehearted effort. In France the people are thrifty and busy; French labor more nearly approaches its pre-war efficiency than any other. German labor is only fifty percent as efficient as before the war, due largely to the comparatively low value of wages. In spite of seeming prosperity caused by inflated currency, Germany is headed toward the greatest economic collapse in modern history.

We Americans criticize France unjustly, said Mr. Lowden. If we were in her place we would do as she has done. The tri-partite treaty was offered in lieu of the Rhine boundary, and when that failed of ratification, France was thrown back upon herself for protection. Unless some means are found to insure France's safety, her armies cannot be reduced or her budget balanced.

America never exercised larger influence in Europe than she does to-day. The European peoples think of America as the only disinterested nation. That fact gives America prestige. But how long can a nation with great moral in-

fluence continue not to use it in some way? How long can its moral influence be preserved?

The American emblem is the most steady influence on the Rhine. Europeans show alarm for what might happen if the American forces were wholly withdrawn. Former friends and foes are in absolute unanimity against such action. To Germany it would signify that at last America has given her up as being beyond hope.

In Mr. Lowden's opinion, we Americans must interest ourselves in Europe, whether we want to or not. No nation in the world today can enjoy "splendid isolation," beautiful as it is in the abstract. Isolation is gone forever; despite our efforts to preserve it, we lost it over-night. The question of our relations with Europe is, then: Shall we interest ourselves in advance, or shall we become involved in war again?

In facing this problem our government must give more attention to our diplomatic service. Diplomatic positions must carry a longer tenure and larger salaries. Residences in the foreign capitals must be provided. The salaries of minor officials are too meager for obtaining the services of capable young men. It is also important that America adopt a permanent foreign policy.

Russian Famine Conditions

AN impressive story of Russian famine conditions was told in the Club forum last Wednesday by Murray S. Kenworthy who was the head of the Quakers' relief work in Russia.

There were three main causes of the famine, he said: (1) the military situation, under which the Volga region had been drained of its surplus stocks; (2) the landlord system under the Czar, whereby one-half of the cultivated lands, which the peasant had been forced to improve for the profit of the government, were no longer cultivated after the revolution; (3) lack of rain.

The speaker described how the peasants lived and met the famine situation. One-half either died or left the district. The survivors were driven to extreme measures to obtain food, and there were some instances of cannibalism. It was estimated that one out of four persons died between November and May. The Quakers were forced by the scarcity of supplies and the difficulties of local transportation to limit famine relief to the children. Mr. Kenworthy credited the Russian government of exceptional co-operation. Instances of pilfering were rare and 99 percent of the stuffs that started reached the district.

The need for relief is still great, declared Mr. Kenworthy. The present famine area is not as large as last year's but millions of people will face death if outside relief is not forthcoming.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DEC. 4, 1922

NUMBER 35

Forum Luncheon

Speaking Begins Promptly at 1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Tuesday, December 5

EDGAR A. GUEST

Eddie Guest is the poet of everyday life. No writer of newspaper verse touches more surely the chords which awaken response in the heart of the average man. He laughs gently at our foibles and follies, and expresses our emotions with the genius of a friendly critic and a true interpreter. Everywhere he goes he draws big crowds. You can enjoy an hour of refreshing humor and homely sentiment when he talks at the Club, by courtesy of the *Chicago Evening Post*.

A typical poem of Mr. Guest reads as follows:

A PLEA

God grant me these: the strength to do

Some needed service here;

The wisdom to be brave and true;

The gift of vision clear,

That in each task that comes to me

Some purpose I may plainly see.

God teach me to believe that I

Am stationed at a post,

Although the humblest 'neath the sky,

Where I am needed most,

And that, at last, if I do well,

My humble services will tell.

God grant me faith to stand on guard,

Uncheered, unspoke, alone,

And see behind such duty hard

My service to the throne.

Whate'er my task, be this my creed:

I am on earth to fill a need.

Here is one with a humorous touch:

My father knows the proper way

The nation should be run;

He tells us children every day

Just what should now be done.

He knows the way to fix the trusts,

He has a simple plan;

But if the furnace needs repairs

We have to hire a man.

City Club Votes 5-2 for New Constitution

The City Club's referendum on the adoption of the proposed new state constitution polled a 5-2 vote in favor of adoption. The total vote cast by the members up to November 30, the final day for voting, was 549 for and 214 against the new document.

The post card vote was taken, under the direction of the Board of Directors, after a series of discussions on both sides of the question in the Club forum. Speakers well qualified to give authoritative and interesting statements on general and special phases of the subject led the discussions, and their addresses were carefully reported in the City Club Bulletin. The Directors asked the members, before marking their ballots, to read the arguments, for and against, which were written by Amos C. Miller and William H. Holly, respectively, and were presented to the members with the ballots.

The Directors authorize the publication of the results of this referendum as an indication of the Club's position on this important issue.

Every member is urged to vote at the special election, December 12, on the question: "Shall the Proposed New Constitution Be Adopted?"

Volunteer for the "Relay Club"

Already six active club members have volunteered for service on the "Relay Club." The Club will be made up of twenty volunteers, each of whom will secure five new members and name his successor.

The members of the "Relay Club" have a special table in the dining room where they can meet, discuss plans, greet new members, and greet prospective members. A roll of honor will be posted on the first floor, showing the record of "Relay Club" members in securing new members.

If you are interested, talk over this matter with the Executive Secretary and join the "Relay Club" now, so as to get an even start with the first volunteers.

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A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court Telephone: Harrison 8278

EVERETT W. LOTHPROP, Editor

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Vice-President.....DWIGHT H. PERKINS
Treasurer.....FRED G. HEUCHLING
Secretary.....HENRY F. TENNEY

DIRECTORS

LaIRD Bell	F. B. Johnstone
Francis X. Busch	Max Loeb
William T. Cross	H. A. Millis
S. J. Duncan-Clark	Dwight H. Perkins
Morris L. Greeley	R. F. Schuchardt
Fred G. Heuchling	Henry F. Tenney
Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary	

Vol. XV Monday, Dec. 4, 1922 No. 35

The City Club as Members View It

"In my opinion the City Club of Chicago is the most important organization of the City in the promotion of civic pride and efficient, honest municipal administration. Every citizen of Chicago who takes pride in a better Chicago should become a member of the Club."

FRANK BILLINGS, M. D.

"I regard the City Club of Chicago as a vital factor in our community life. It should become increasingly vital. I would advocate membership of every man who desires to keep in personal touch with, or have a part in, the most important local, state and national issues of the day, as well as unofficial movements which affect closely the lives of all the people."

JULIUS ROSENWALD.

Dodd on State Government

Walter F. Dodd, the chairman of our Committee on the Constitutional Convention, is the author of a new book entitled "State Government," and published by the Century Company. This book outlines the organization and problems of state governments in the United States. The various forms of local government are discussed as parts of the state governmental organization, rather than as independent institutions.

The author has succeeded in his attempt to preserve a balance between critical discussion and detailed illustration. He has written with his usual thoroughness and comprehensive grasp of facts. The book is a valued addition to our library.

Second Chamber Music Concert

DECEMBER 13, 1922, AT 8:15 P. M.

By the Philharmonic String Quartette

George Dasch, First Violin.

Fritz Itte, Second Violin.

Otto Roehrborn, Viola.

Carl Brueckner, Cello.

PROGRAM

1. Quartet in D minor.....Mozart
(Köchel, No. 421)
Allegro Moderato.
Andante.
Menuetto.
Allegretto, ma non troppo.
2. (a) Notturmo (from Quartet No. 21)...
.....Borodin
(b) Molly on the Shore.....Grainger
(c) Lento (from op. 96).....Dvorak
3. Allegro Molto (Fugue).....Beethoven
From op. 59, No. 3

Chess Match Lost by Close Margin

The City Club chess team fell just short of an even break last Tuesday evening in its match with the Hamilton Club. The score was 3½-2½, our team winning one game, losing two, and tying three. Credit must be given the Hamiltonians for defeating the best team that we could muster—Messrs. Denis, Sparrow, Watkins, Buck, Hicks, and Butterfield. But the chief honors of the evening are due Mr. Denis for his victory over Colonel Rogers who is one of the best players in the League.

The opportunity will be given later in the season for our team to more than make up for this defeat. We shall look next for a characteristic "come-back" that will place the City Club at the top of the League standing.

National Civil Service Convention

The forty-second annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League will occur in Washington, D. C., December 7 and 8, 1922. All sessions will be held in Hotel Washington and will be open to the public. The program will include addresses by President Richard H. Dana, U. S. Civil Service Commissioner George R. Wales, Chief Examiner H. A. Filer, and former Commissioner William Dudley Foulke; Congressman Frederick R. Lehlback, President Luther C. Steward of the Federation of Federal Employes, L. L. Thurstone of Carnegie Institute of Technology, and Charles P. Messick of New Jersey. Discussions will be had on the subjects of civil service tests, reclassification and removals in the federal service.

Automobile Law Enforcement

JUDGE Robert E. Gentzel, Judge of the Speeder's Court, spoke before the members of the City Club Wednesday, November 29, at the noon forum meeting, on "Automobile Law Enforcement." C. M. Cartwright was chairman of the meeting and eleven other members of the Public Safety Committee sat at the speaker's table.

The Judge stated that according to the records in the Police and Coroner's offices, there were in 1921, 664 people killed and more than 7,000 injured by automobile accidents in Cook County, and that in the ten months of this year (1922), 661 persons were killed in automobile accidents. This means an average of 2 deaths and 20 injuries per day. He said that he is trying from 300 to 600 cases daily in his Court and that the maximum penalty which can be fixed by law is a \$200.00 fine. For the second offence the offender can be sent to Bridewell, but this provision is not enforced because there is no record kept which will enable the Judge to determine second offenders. He advocated a stricter enforcement of the law, and amendments to the law by the General Assembly, fixing the penalty for speeding at imprisonment or fine, or both, within the discretion of the trial judge.

"FIXERS" FOR SPEEDERS

The Judge said that when he went on the speeder's bench five months ago, his path was lined with "fixers" who were there to exercise political or other pulls to have the speeders released from the penalties of the law. These "fixers" charged the speeders \$5.00 each for handling their cases, stating to the offenders that half of the charge had to be paid to the judge. He cited the case of the Yellow Cab Company, whose attorney reported that their men had frequently been approached by these "fixers." The Judge said that it had taken him just one week to clean these men out of his court, but that they were still operating outside of the court.

PARADE OF COFFINS AND CRIPPLES

The Judge read one of the many letters which he receives daily from friends and relatives of automobile accident victims. One woman suggests a parade of automobile speeders and their cripples and the Judge pictured a parade with 664 coffins and 7,000 cripples on crutches and in wheel chairs, and declared that such parade would be helpful in arousing public opinion to the slaughter of innocent victims that is going on daily in Chicago.

The Board of Directors of the City Club as

a result of Judge Gentzel's conferences with the Public Safety Committee of the Club and his discussion at the luncheon, adopted the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, the records show that in 1921, 664 persons were killed and more than 7,000 injured; and that, in ten months of 1922, 661 persons were killed in Cook County in automobile accidents, and

"WHEREAS, many of these accidents were caused by the negligence, carelessness, or high speeding of automobile drivers, and

"WHEREAS, in the opinion of the members of the City Club, a strict enforcement of existing automobile statutes and ordinances would greatly decrease the number of deaths and injuries,

"Therefore Be It Resolved by the City Club, that we favor a strict enforcement of the present motor vehicle laws and ordinances; and also amendments to these laws at the next session of the General Assembly making the penalty for speeding, imprisonment or fine, or both, within the discretion of the trial judge."

A Communication*

November 29, 1922.

Editor, The City Club Bulletin:

In your number of November 20th appears a communication from Charles P. Schwartz, a member of the Club, in which he states that it will be more difficult to amend the new Constitution than it is to amend the present Constitution, because the present Constitution provides that a *majority of the electors* voting at the election is sufficient to adopt an amendment, whereas, under the new Constitution, electors equal in number to a majority of the votes cast for members of the House of Representatives must vote for the proposed amendments if they are to become a part of the Constitution. In this argument Mr. Schwartz seems to have overlooked what Urban A. Lavery, in a recently published statement calls attention to, viz., that at every election the total vote cast for state representatives is considerably less (in 1920 nine per cent less) than the total vote cast at the election, so that instead of an amendment failing (as in 1916, where the vote was close because the affirmative vote was less than a majority of the total vote cast, although more than a majority of the total vote cast for state representatives), the new constitutional provision will make possible the carrying of an amendment which under the present Constitution might be lost.

HOWARD P. CASTLE.

*Short communications to the Bulletin by members of the Club are always welcome and will be published if space permits.—Editor.

Plan for Regulating Building Height

A PLAN for regulating the height of buildings in the "loop" district was recently proposed for adoption by the Citizen's Height of Buildings Committee, a sub-committee of the Chicago Real Estate Board's committee on zoning, as a recommendation of the Board to the Zoning Commission of Chicago. The report which was submitted by George C. Nimmons states in part as follows:

"We are convinced from the viewpoint of the property owner, the maximum height limitation should not exceed an average of 200 feet.

"The Zoning Commission of Chicago has tentatively suggested the height limitation of 264 feet in and near the loop district. This is four feet greater than the present limit of 260 feet. In New York the average allowable height in the most intensive district of Manhattan does not exceed 200 feet; Boston has 125 feet; St. Louis, 150 feet.

"The height limit of 264 feet if adopted would be higher than any limit heretofore fixed in the world. Practically every Zoning Plan heretofore adopted in the United States has lowered the skyscraper limitation that existed previously. We consider that the adoption of any such unusual and abnormal height limit to be contrary to the interests not only of the property owners of the entire city who do business in the Loop district, but also contrary to the interests of the property owners as a whole within the Loop. It would tend to further congest sidewalks and roadways. Light could not penetrate to the streets nor to the bottom of the light courts, and the lower stories of the buildings would suffer materially. It would intensify traffic and street utility conditions which are already almost unbearable.

"If this great height were allowed on the street fronts the cornices of such buildings would only tend to intensify the canyon effect. It would seem that the upper stories on the street lines might easily be required to set back on a reasonable angle from the lower stories so as to allow greater light, air and ventilation. Furthermore this suggested maximum of 264 feet recognizes no difference in streets of varying width. It is evident that the capacity of a street as well as the opportunity for a greater supply of light and air varies with the street width. As any Zoning ordinance must come within the police power and as the police power can only be enforced for health, safety and the general welfare of the community, it would seem that among the many other variances of the Zoning Plan some advantage in height

should be given to the broad street over the narrower streets.

What Other Cities Are Doing

(From N. Y. Mun. Ref. Library Notes)

Police Department of Detroit has erected an Information Booth at the center of the City. Directories, maps and other reference books are kept available for answering questions. It has been found a great convenience to the public and simplifies the work of the police.

Columbus, Ohio, has a new ordinance, effective July 16th, whereby a tax is provided of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per mile for the entire distance covered by each motor-bus during the year.

Rahway, New Jersey, brought the price of Grade A milk from 18 to 12c, by means of municipal milk stations, so states the "National Municipal Review."

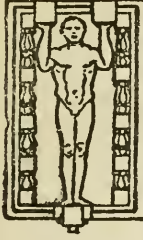
Columbus, Ohio, has, by a recent ordinance, re-established its municipal coal-yard. It is under the supervision of the Street Cleaning Department. Coal will be sold and delivered to the consumer at a price not exceeding the cost of purchase and handling by the City.

The Indiana Highway Commission has ruled that sign boards along the road obstruct the view of automobiles, as well as other travelers, and therefore increase the hazard at crossings. An order was issued in July, 1921, directing owners to remove signs within the year. The Commission is now proceeding to clear away those signs which owners have neglected to remove.—"National Municipal Review."

The municipal coal yard at Lincoln, Neb., will continue to operate this winter, despite the injunction issued against the council restraining them perpetually from operating a coal yard. A way around this obstacle has been found. A referendum vote was taken to determine whether the people of Lincoln wanted a municipal coal yard, and this election September 12 resulted in a vote for the yard of 4721 with 424 opposed. As the referendum came up in the form of the question of amending the city charter, the charter is now revised, making it legal for the council to operate the coal yard.

Detroit has recently opened to the public one of the finest community houses in the country, the cost of which was \$160,000.

Seattle has passed an ordinance authorizing an expenditure of \$130,000 for the purchase of 130 acres of land, near Lincoln Beach, to be used as a public park.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DEC. 11, 1922

NUMBER 36

Learned Societies to Meet Dec. 27

Several Joint Sessions with City Club Planned

BY action of the Directors, the City Club will extend hospitality to the members of the learned societies which will hold their annual meetings in Chicago, December 27-29. These organizations are: the American Association for Labor Legislation, the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Sociological Society, the American Statistical Association, the National Community Center Association.

Several of the sessions will be held in our clubhouse. The noon meetings on Wednesday and Thursday will be of special interest to City Club members because they will be held in conjunction with the Club forum. The main speaker on the Wednesday program is M. Albert Thomas, Director of International Labor Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Thursday's program consists of a forum conference on community problems, with Arthur Evans Woods, of the University of Michigan, as the speaker on the subject, "The Philosophy of Community Organizations." The schedule of meetings to be held in the City Club building will be printed in our next issue.

Practically all sessions of the various groups are open to the public. The complete programs of the meetings are posted on the bulletin board in the City Club lobby. Our members are fortunate in having the opportunity to share the inspiration of the meetings.

Program for Boys' Work

Committee Plan Outlined by S. J. Duncan-Clark

A LETTER received from Mr. C. R. Bechtel, of the City Club, in which he outlined a plan for recreational, character-building work among the boys of Chicago, led to the appointment by the directors of a standing committee on Boys' Work, of which Mr. Bechtel was made chairman. The committee was organized and held its first meetings in June.

It was decided as a first step to see what could be done to interest the Y. M. C. A., as one of the best equipped agencies engaged in boys' work, in a constructive program which contemplated the erection of from 25 to 50 "huts," similar to those used in war-time, as club houses for boys. These huts were to be placed in neighborhoods where facilities are now lacking for the wholesome leisure-time occupation of boys, in order that they might have place in which to gather from the streets and alleys, for the enjoyment of

play, gymnastics, entertainment and vocational work under sympathetic and wise supervision. Ground plans and elevations for the huts were drafted, and tentative estimates of cost prepared, which are on file in the City Club.

Several meetings were held with Mr. Messer, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and other Y. officials, at which the proposal was discussed in all its phases, and Mr. Messer agreed to arrange for a meeting at which the City Club's

(Continued on last page)

Forum Luncheons

Speaking Begins Promptly at
1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12

BEN W. HOOPER

Chairman, U. S. Railroad Labor Board

"Crawfish Progressivism"

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15

JENS JENSEN

Landscape Architect

**"Proposed Park Areas for
Illinois"**

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13—8:15 P. M.

Chamber Music Concert

Philharmonic String Quartette

See Program on Next Page

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Vol. XV Monday, Dec. 11, 1922 No. 36

The City Club as Members See It

"I regard the City Club of Chicago as one of the most useful organizations in the city. It is vigilant, it is intelligent, and it is fearless. There never was a time in the history of Chicago when the City Club was more needed than now. It should have the hearty support of all citizens who realize that 'eternal vigilance' still is and always will be the price of good government in great cities. In my opinion the growing strength of the City Club will be pretty nearly the measure of the growing and improved civic spirit of the city."

FRANK O. LOWDEN.

"The City Club offers the best single forum in Chicago through whose useful discussion the thoughtful man can keep abreast of current topics. The Club takes cognizance of conditions in this City and State in such a fashion as to guide public opinion. Guidance through the effort of thoughtful groups is one of the most important functions in a democratic community. Such a field belongs to the City Club, which it can fill even better than it does now, with the aid of a large membership."

ALLEN B. POND.

Holiday Cigars

Attention of members is called to the exceptionally fine line of holiday cigars for sale at the City Club. Here may be found at the best prices whatever style and quality is desired.

Let the Club supply your holiday wants.

Second Chamber Music Concert

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(c) Lento (from op. 96).....Dvorak
3. Allegro Molto (Fugue).....Beethoven
From op. 59, No. 3

Plan to dine at the Club Wednesday evening.

New Members

C. E. Howes, Sales Promotion, American Seating Co.
George Kuh, Kuh, Nathan & Fischer.
Andrew D. Collins, Lawyer, Collins & Flynn.
Enoch J. Dewire, Leather dealer.
Robert Catherwood, Lawyer.
C. M. Berger, Assistant General Manager, London Guarantee and Accident Company.
Frank B. Thayer, Assistant Professor of Journalism, N. W. University.

"Eddie" Guest at the Club

"Eddie" Guest captured his City Club audience by storm last Tuesday noon. It was an hour of rare enjoyment for every one of the Club members and guests who filled the dining room to its full capacity in order to see and hear the "poet of everyday life." Some one said, as the audience left the building: "It must have been a good meeting. Everybody has a smile on." Insiders know that everybody kept a smile on throughout the program.

Mr. Guest's recitations of his poems revealed a homely philosophy and a healthy attitude toward life that awaken response in the average man. He has a standing invitation to come to the City Club any time. For his first visit we have to thank the Chicago *Evening Post* and especially S. J. Duncan-Clark, whose introductory remarks were most fitting.

Commend Limited High Building Area

The City Planning and Zoning Committee, in its weekly meetings, has been giving special attention to Chicago's zoning problem. At its last meeting it authorized the chairman to send the following letter to the Zoning Commission: December 5, 1922.

Mr. Charles Bostrom,
Chairman Chicago Zoning Commission,
City of Chicago.

Dear Sir:

The Committee on City Planning and Zoning of the City Club of Chicago has for some time been engaged in observing the work of the Zoning Commission. We desire to express our admiration for the thoroughness with which your Commission has worked on the zoning problem.

While the Committee is not fully conversant with all of the details of the tentative ordinance prepared by the Commission, we heartily approve of the general principles upon which it is framed. We realize the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of restricting the height of buildings in the downtown district of Chicago, below the present limitations; and we believe that the limitation which has been adopted by the Zoning Commission is the best compromise that would be acceptable to the various interests concerned.

We believe, however, that the boundaries of the 5th Volume and 4th Volume districts should be curtailed as much as possible.

We would, therefore, recommend that the portion of the 4th Volume district lying west of Canal Street and north of Kinzie Street be placed under the 3rd Volume restriction, and that the boundary between the 4th Volume district and the 5th Volume district should be the alley north of Washington Street, the alley west of La Salle Street, and the alley south of Harrison Street.

Yours very truly,
EUGENE A. RUMMLER,
Chairman Committee on
City Planning and Zoning.

Chess Victory Over Press Club

News from the Chess Corner is to the effect that the City Club chess team has struck its stride. The postponed match with the Press Club was played last Tuesday evening and resulted in a 5-1 victory for our team. Messrs. Denis, Buck, Butterfield, Hicks, Murray and Kuss played for the City Club. None of our players were defeated, the loss of one point being due to two draw games. The victory places the City Club team among the leaders of the Inter-Club Chess League but still leaves the Hamilton Club team three points in advance.

A Communication

Editor, City Club Bulletin:

Referring to communications of November 20 and 29 in re constitution, I wish to suggest further considerations:

The change so as to make the majority needed depend upon the number voting for representatives, is a small change. On the other hand, the substantial difficulty always had been the difficulty of getting the legislature to vote by two-thirds majority for any particular measure. In this respect, there is no substantial change and therefore there is no real improvement. It has heretofore been perfectly easy to present opposing propositions so as to prevent the two-thirds vote. It would be just as easy to present ten propositions as two. Any lawyer with some knowledge of political affairs in Illinois could prepare ten inside of three days and the two could be blocked just as well as one. The situation is worse, however, because the legislature is to be a permanently gerrymandered legislature, and because it must pass the scrutiny of courts burdened not only with their own judicial functions but a vast amount of new jurisdiction and of a great mass of political job distribution.

If the new constitution is adopted, there will be a universal feeling that nothing should be done until it has been tried out and all attempts at amendment will for a long period be futile. If it be defeated, however, people will realize that change is needed and it will be much easier to secure popular favor for amendment than heretofore. This is exactly what happened when the proposed constitution was defeated in 1862. A new constitution was put in force in 1870.

Dec. 6, 1922. EDWARD M. WINSTON

(Editorial, Chicago *Evening Post*)

Following a series of meetings extending over several weeks in which advocates and opponents of the proposed new constitution were heard by its members, the City Club reports that a referendum, conducted with scrupulous impartiality, resulted in a vote of 543 to 211 in favor of adopting the revised instrument.

This vote may be said to reflect fairly the sentiment of the average citizen intelligently interested in the affairs of his state and city. No one has ever accused the City Club of being a reactionary institution. It has not infrequently been charged with radical tendencies. As a matter of fact, it comes nearer being a cross section of public-spirited Chicago, within the male sphere, than any other organization of its sort.

Its vote, coming after thorough discussion in its own forum and in the public press, is more significant than any other that has yet been taken.

PROGRAM FOR BOYS' WORK

(Continued from first page.)

committee might present its program to the Board of Directors of his organization. This meeting has yet to be held.

In the meantime the Boys' Work committee takes this opportunity of laying before the members of the City Club the above summary of its work, and urging upon them the importance of some immediate effort of a comprehensive nature which will meet the steadily increasing need for fundamental, constructive effort in combatting the demoralizing tendencies of city life upon our boyhood, and in doing a thorough job of citizen-training and Americanization with the plastic raw material which abounds in our congested districts.

It is estimated that there are 325,000 boys in Chicago between the ages of 7 and 18. Of these not more than one-sixth are reached by existing agencies of a helpful sort. Two-thirds of this total come from homes which, in the nature of things, cannot adequately provide the right leisure time opportunities. There are at least 180,000 boys whose idle hours are too apt to be spent in occupations and contacts which make against the type of manhood essential to their own happiness and social welfare and security.

The present plan of dealing with this situation through the slow method of erecting costly and elaborately equipped buildings, which, in whole or in part, serve the interests of the boys, while effective within its necessary limitations, cannot possibly keep pace with the need of the increasing boy population. In other words the boy problem outruns all existing efforts to solve it. The result is a growing ratio of maturing citizenship which is either lacking in positive qualifications for its responsibilities, or so warped in viewpoint and character that it constitutes a social and industrial liability and a menace to the safety and peace of the community.

In no field is the reward greater for intelligent preventive work. The supervised boys' club invariably lessens the number of candidates for the Juvenile Court, St. Charles and Pontiac, and multiplies the number of lads who contribute to the useful activities of the community. Time and again it has been shown that the so-called "bad" boy is not really "bad," but merely the product of an environment which a neglectful community has failed to improve, and for which it offers no alternative. The committee does not underestimate the vital importance of parental responsibility, but it desires to emphasize the fact that in scores of Chicago neighborhoods the

parents are unable to do their full duty without community co-operation.

The committee believes its program to be feasible. It is convinced the results would many times justify the outlay. It regards the attendant expense as an investment which Chicago might well make for its own good, in the absolute confidence that it would pay big dividends. It seeks the co-operation of the membership in such further steps as may be taken to obtain effective support for the program, and it will welcome at any time criticism or suggestions which members may be kind enough to offer. Plans and correspondence bearing on the program can be seen in the Secretary's office.

S. J. DUNCAN-CLARK, Secretary,
Committee on Boys' Work.

The Industrial Situation in Illinois

The number of workers in profitable employment in the industries of Illinois again increased during November. An analysis of the signed reports to the General Advisory Board of the Department of Labor by 1492 concerns shows that there was an increase in the number of workers in the state amounting to 2.0 per cent during November over the number at work during the preceding month. This gain contrasts with a decline of 0.9 per cent in November, 1921. In every month during the present year, except July, Illinois employers have reported a larger number of workers than in the month preceding.

Reports from the Illinois Free Employment Offices show the winter reaction that always increases the unemployment throughout the cold months. There were during November 112.2 persons registered for each 100 jobs, compared with 96.4 persons registered for each 100 jobs during October. The condition of the labor market however continues to be much more favorable from labor's viewpoint than it was last year when there were 207.5 persons for each 100 jobs.

State Park Areas Recommended by Friends of Our Native Landscape

"Proposed Park Areas in the State of Illinois" is the title of an attractive book recently published by the Friends of Our Native Landscape. The contents is a series of surveys of the lands recommended for park areas, abundantly illustrated and written by various "Friends." Each survey represents on the part of its author the feeling of insight and interest for the area described. The report is described in the foreword as "a work of love."



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1922

NUMBER 37

The Mayoralty Situation

Time Ripe for Careful Thought and Action

THE mayoralty is the next subject of political interest in Chicago. Already candidates are beginning to come forward and various groups are sounding out the way. There is a need, before candidacies are announced, for citizens who are primarily interested in the public welfare to get together and consider what kind of man we need for mayor.

Our Local Government Committee believes that the time is ripe for discussions of this important question in the City Club forum, and with the approval of the Directors' committee on the forum, has arranged two programs for this week in which several representative citizens will lead in discussing the issues of the mayoralty campaign.

The City Club, of course, will not suggest or participate in the naming of any candidates but will attempt to direct attention to the issues that should be fought out in the campaign.

In our forum no restrictions are placed upon what the speakers say. They have been invited to state their views on the issues of the campaign, and in doing so they may discuss personalities if they see fit. But it will be understood that nobody speaks for the City Club or commits the Club to any platform.

A forum for the free expression of opinion on public questions is recognized as one of the Club's chief functions.

Constitutional Changes Needed

Meeting Called for Free Exchange of Opinions

THE overwhelming defeat of the proposed state constitution leaves still undisputed the long recognized need for changes in the present constitution. The question naturally arises in the minds of forward looking citizens: What should be the next step toward remedying the defects in our constitution?

The City Club proposes to discuss this question in its open forum while the matter is fresh in the minds of the members. For leaders of the discussion, Howard P. Castle, Harold Ickes, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, and Charles E. Merriam have been chosen to make ten-minute talks. There will then be an opportunity for anybody in the audience to state his views briefly.

Opponents and proponents, alike, to the recent proposal will be interested in discussing the next step, for both groups agree that the problem of getting an up-to-date basic law remains unsolved.

The convening of the legislature may offer a new possibility of effective, concerted action looking toward improvement. We can find out something about it by getting together and talking it over.

This question was thoroughly discussed in the last meeting of the Directors. It is expected that their ideas will be put into concrete form at their meeting next Tuesday so that definite suggestions may be made on Friday.

Forum Luncheons

**Speaking Begins Promptly at
1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room**

Speakers from the floor limited to 3 minutes each

***"What Kind of a Man Do We
Need for Mayor?"***

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18

15-minute talks by

**Mrs. KELLOGG FAIRBANK
AUGUSTUS S. PEABODY
GRAHAM TAYLOR**

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19

15-minute talks by

**Mrs. HENRY W. CHENEY
Senator JAMES E. MACMURRAY
CLARENCE DARROW**

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22

***"What Next in Constitution
Making?"***

10-minute talks by

**Rep. HOWARD P. CASTLE
HAROLD ICKES
CATHERINE WAUGH McCULLOCH
CHARLES E. MERRIAM**

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

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EVERETT W. LOTHROP, Editor

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Vice-President.....DWIGHT H. PERKINS
Treasurer.....FRED G. HEUCHLING
Secretary.....HENRY F. TENNEY

DIRECTORS

Laird Bell	F. B. Johnstone
Francis X. Busch	Max Loeb
William T. Cross	H. A. Millis
S. J. Duncan-Clark	Dwight H. Perkins
Morris L. Greeley	R. F. Schuchardt
Fred G. Heuchling	Henry F. Tenney
Mayo Pesler, Executive Secretary	

Vol. XV Monday, Dec. 18, 1922 No. 37

The City Club as Members View It

"To go once or twice a week to the City Club for lunch, and in addition to hear an informing and interesting address on a live subject within the ordinary lunch time, constitutes one of the most interesting features of my winter life in Chicago. It is on the whole the best speaking that I hear in Chicago and can be enjoyed without any change in one's ordinary business day habits. This is the exceptional value of membership in the City Club."

ARTHUR T. ALDIS.

"The City Club of Chicago embraces and was organized to represent all shades and contrasts of opinion on civic matters. To conservatives it often seems to have too much 'red'; to the radicals it often seems 'deadly drab' or reactionary. All the time, however, it is working on important civic problems and furnishing an open forum for the discussion of vital public questions. It deserves continuing and increased support."

EDGAR A. BANCROFT.

Don't Overlook the Xmas Fund Letter

The House Committee has invited contributions to the employes' Christmas fund. The past year has been one of fine spirited service from the employes, and Christmas time offers an opportunity for the members to show their appreciation.

Next Thursday is the last day on which to make your reply. Send in your check if you have not already done so. Make it a fine Christmas for our folks.

Holiday Cigars

Be sure to take advantage of the Special Box Prices of Holiday Cigars on sale at the City Club.

Golf School at City Club

At the request of several golf fans among our members, the City Club Golf School has been re-established in the basement of the Club house. One practice net has been installed and other facilities will be added as the demand increases. Some new individual lockers provide places for the safe-keeping of golf clubs and equipment.

Members have written the House Committee that the essential thing is to have a place to practice and keep in touch with the game during the winter months. They are not so much concerned with an opportunity to take lessons of a professional. So for the present at least, no instructor will be engaged. There are expenses of upkeep for which a nominal fee will be charged.

Before determining the extent to which indoor golfing facilities will be developed the House Committee would like to get a wider expression of opinion from members who are interested. Let the committee know what you want and if the idea seems feasible, they will gladly put it into effect. If every member who enjoys indoor golf and wants to take his winter exercise in this way, will join in our program, the golf school will become an important adjunct to the social activities of the Club.

Items of Interest

C. A. Dykstra, former executive secretary of the Club and now secretary of the Los Angeles City Club, was elected President of the National Association of Civic Secretaries at its recent annual meeting in Philadelphia.

Copies of the annual report of the Citizens' Association may be found on the table in the clubhouse lobby. A synopsis of the last year's activities is interestingly presented.

Credit should be given the individual members of the Boys' Work Committee for working out the plan that was so interestingly described by Mr. Duncan-Clark in the last number of the Bulletin. Mr. Bechtel's idea was set up as target for Messrs. Watkins, Kuss, Loucks, Schwartz, Tenney and Duncan-Clark to shoot at. Mr. Ashley worked out the proposed building plans, sketches of which we expect soon to print in the Bulletin.

Second Chamber Music Concert Repeats Success of First

THE audience which assembled on Wednesday, December 13, to greet the Philharmonic Quartet upon the first of their two appearances in the City Club's Chamber Music series, was almost as large as that which came together to hear the Beethoven Trio last month. The very slight diminution was due, without a doubt, to the cold unpleasant weather and the proximity of Christmas.

Mr. Dasch and his associates began by giving us what is thought with justice to be the most engaging of all Mozart's efforts in string quartet form. Mozart has well been called "eternal sunshine in music," and in the field of the string quartet he excels. The D minor quartet is not alone put together in such a manner that its structure stands out clear for all to hear; but the melodies, their treatment, and the spirit in which the whole architecture is conceived, leave nothing to be desired.

The Borodin "Nocturne" is Russian music at its most charming. There is no heart-searching in this smooth and clear floating upon the waters of a calm emotion. It is lovely music. The audience liked it, and even better, it should seem, they liked the arrangement by that queer genius Percy Grainger of the Irish tune from County Derry, "Molly on the Shore."

Mr. Dasch and his associates, however, did their very best work, if the present writer is to be trusted, in the slow movement from Dvorak's "American" quartet, written in 1892 when the Bohemian master was living in the little Bohemian village of Spillville, Iowa, during a summer vacation from his work as head of the National Conservatory of Music in New York. It is built on Dvorak's impressions of negro themes.

The remarkable, skilfully made, and very well played Fugue from the third of the Rassoumowsky quartets written by Beethoven for his patron, the prince of that name, brought to its end one of the best chamber music programs the Club's members have ever had the chance to listen to within their own walls.

It might be well to remind members that there are still tickets for sale and that these, with five concerts yet to be heard, continue to be astonishingly cheap at two dollars for the set. The single admission is fifty cents. The next concert takes place on the third Wednesday of January with the Henri Shostac Quartet playing Schubert, Dvorak, etc. About four hundred course tickets have been sold so far this season, which constitutes a record and encourages the Music Committee to plan even better things for next season.

W. BR. W.

"Crawfish" Progressivism

THE radical who would change the American form of government was described as a "crawfish progressive" by Ben W. Hooper, Chairman of the Railroad Labor Board, at the City Club last Tuesday noon. The term "crawfish" carries the speaker's idea of the self-styled "progressives" who are "traveling rapidly but backward, tail first and head behind, and kicking sand into their own eyes." The things they advocate, he said, are not progressive but retrogressive. Particularly is this true of their onslaught on the judiciary of this Republic.

True "progressives" desire to conserve the institutions of their country and at the same time go forward in government, politics and industry. Such was the type of men who founded this country and developed its resources. The description, "conservative progressives," fits also the vast majority of the American people, taking in large portions of both political parties.

There is a strongly organized movement on foot in this country, Mr. Hooper said, to inculcate in the minds of the masses the idea that the courts are dominated by the rich and powerful, and take advantage of the poor and weak. Now, for the first time in the nation's history, hundreds of publications are supporting these efforts, and men in high places, as well as radical labor leaders, are preaching this insidious doctrine, which is without foundation in fact.

Two classes of men hold up the courts as unjust, those apprehensive that the courts will prevent them from wrong-doing and those demagogues dependent upon this first class for political preferment. They seek to withdraw the courts' injunctive powers in connection with strikes. Yet, according to the speaker, no partiality is shown against striking workers.

Mr. Hooper declared that to give Congress power to pass on judicial decisions might mean the overthrow of the Constitution. It would necessarily mean the subservience of the judiciary to the legislative branch of the government. This would change our form of government as completely as a revolution would. If effective it would carry men back to slavery, just as Bolshevism has done in Russia.

There are millions of Americans, however, who have confidence in the Constitution and believe there is no possible problem that cannot be settled within its four corners. It is the duty of those who believe in our institutions to devote more attention to reasonable solutions of governmental and industrial problems and to combat the doctrines of class hatred. Thousands of radicals would not accept such doctrines if they were shown what they really mean.

Learned Societies at City Club

Programs, Dec. 27, 28 and 29

Wednesday, 12:30 P. M.—in the Dining Room
Forum Luncheon

Presiding Officer: Thomas L. Chadbourne,
President American Association for Labor
Legislation.

International Greetings: Dr. Royal Meeker.
Address by M. Albert Thomas, Director In-
ternational Labor Office, Geneva.

Wednesday, 2:30 P. M.—in the Lounge

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR LABOR LEGISLATION
Subject: Industrial Waste and the General
Welfare.

Presiding Officer: Thomas L. Chadbourne.

"The Twelve-Hour Shift," Charles R.
Walker, *The Atlantic Monthly*.

"Accidents in Mines," William W. Adams,
United States Bureau of Mines.

"Industrial Disturbances and the Public In-
terest" (Joint Organization on the Water-
front at Seattle), K. J. Middleton, Water-
front Employers' Union of Seattle.

Informal Discussion, led by John A. Fitch,
New York City; Benjamin Selekmán,
Russell Sage Foundation; Benjamin Squires,
Chicago.

Wednesday, 6:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

NATIONAL COMMUNITY CENTER ASSOCIATION
Presidential Address: "The Influence of Com-
munity Organization on Individual Lives,"
Robert E. Park, University of Chicago.

"Community Function vs. Community Or-
ganization," V. K. Brown, Superintendent
of Playgrounds and Sports, South Park
Commission, Chicago.

Thursday, 12:00 M.—Luncheon in Room 4A

AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
Presiding Officer: N. Dwight Harris, North-
western University.

"The League of Nations as an Agency of In-
ternational Legislation," Manley O. Hud-
son, Harvard University.

Thursday, 12:30 P. M.—in the Dining Room

Forum Luncheon in conjunction with the
AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND THE
NATIONAL COMMUNITY CENTER ASSOCIATION
"The Philosophy of Community Organiza-
tion," Arthur Evans Woods, University of
Michigan.

Thursday, 8:00 P. M.—in the Lounge

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR LABOR LEGISLATION

Presiding Officer: John B. Andrews, Secretary.
"Practical Problems in Workmen's Compens-
ation," R. M. Little, Formerly Chairman
United States Employees Compensation
Commission.

"Progress Toward Old Age Pensions," Frank
E. Hering, Chairman Old Age Pension
Commission, Fraternal Order of Eagles.

"Ethics of Unemployment Compensation,"
Father H. C. Hengell, President Wisconsin
Unemployment Association, Inc.

Discussion: Opened by John A. Lapp, Di-
rector Department of Social Action, Na-
tional Catholic Welfare Council; Daniel L.
Cease, Editor *Railway Trainman*, Clevel-
land, Ohio.

Thursday, 8:00 P. M.

AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Presiding Officer: Harry Pratt Judson, Pres-
ident of the University of Chicago.

(Subject to be announced)

M. Albert Thomas, Director of the Interna-
tional Labor Office, Geneva, Switzerland.

Friday, 12:00 M.—Luncheon in Room 4A

AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Chairman: Jesse S. Reeves, University of
Michigan.

"Political Science as Psychology," Horace M.
Kallen, New School of Social Research.

"Applications of Psychology in Government,"
Harold F. Gosnell, University of Chicago.

For a Better City Council

The Better City Council Committee has is-
sued a pamphlet telling how to organize your
ward for the selection of a non-partisan alder-
man of courage, honesty and ability. The steps
suggested are:

1. Get five or six neighbors together to talk things over.
2. Get into touch with the central organiza-
tion in the Tacoma Building.
3. Call a meeting for the purpose of putting
the proposition before representative citizens.
4. Get the whole ward organized.
5. Get everybody at work to help the group
grow.
6. Elect representative officers and commit-
tees.
7. Select a strong, representative committee
to investigate and report on candidates.
8. Hold a big mass meeting to act on the re-
port of the committee.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XV

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DEC. 25, 1922

NUMBER 38

Open Sessions at Club this Week

Members of National Organizations Our Guests

WELCOME to our guests, the members of American Association for Labor Legislation, the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Sociological Society, the American Statistical Association and the National Community Center Association.

These organizations will be in session in Chicago for their annual meetings, December 27, 28 and 29. A composite program of the various group meetings which are to be held in the City Club building, was printed in the last number of the Bulletin. Practically all of the meetings, here and in the Congress and Auditorium hotels, will be open to the public. City Club members are given a special invitation to attend. A glance at the programs shown on our bulletin board, as well as the composite program, is convincing that this is an opportunity not to be missed.

The City Club wants every visitor to enjoy such comforts as our facilities can provide. Secretaries of the various organizations have cards to supply to their members at the time of registration, granting the privileges of the City Club for the period of the meetings. We invite all to make themselves at home in our midst. Our members will co-operate in extending the Club's hospitality to our guests. We are fortunate in being able to share the inspiration of their sessions.

New Committee on Legislation

Examine All Bills Introduced in General Assembly

UPON the recommendation of the Executive Secretary, the Board of Directors has authorized the appointment of a new committee to be known as the Committee on Legislation. The committee will consist of from 15 to 21 members, all interested directly or indirectly in mat-

ters of legislation. Its functions will be to examine all bills which are introduced into the General Assembly, to determine which ones affect Chicago and Cook County directly, and either refer them to the appropriate committee of the Club for consideration and recommendations or assign them to members of the Committee for examination. The bills will then be sent to the Directors with recommendations for approval or disapproval.

When the Board of Directors has acted upon the recommendations the opinion of the Club can be conveyed, in writing or by personal representatives at public hearings, to the

appropriate committee at Springfield. In considering some bills it will be desirable to call public meetings for discussion in the lounge. On a few of the most important ones it may seem wise to take a referendum of the members.

It is the belief of the Directors that the City Club of Chicago can become as important an influence in state legislation affecting Chicago and Cook County as is the City Club of New York in legislation affecting Greater New York.

Forum Luncheons

Speaking Begins Promptly at
1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27

M. ALBERT THOMAS

*Director International Labor Office,
Geneva*

During the War M. Thomas served as French Minister of Munitions.

The International Labour Office is the Secretariat of the International Labour Organization, an autonomous association of 55 nations, non-political in character and dealing only with economic, industrial and social problems which have international aspects.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28

ARTHUR EVANS WOODS

University of Michigan

"The Philosophy of Community Organization"

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S. J. Duncan-Clark	Dwight H. Perkins
Morris L. Greeley	R. F. Schuchardt
Fred G. Heuchling	Henry F. Tenney
Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary	

Vol. XV Monday, Dec. 25, 1922 No. 38

The City Club as Members View It

"The aim of the City Club of Chicago is to realize the duties of citizenship and to improve the municipal conditions under which we live. No other civic organization to my knowledge has more to show in the way of high purpose and definite accomplishment."

F. B. JOHNSTONE.

"The City Club is rendering extremely valuable service to this community. It is a rallying place of civic interest, intelligence and enthusiasm. It provides a forum for full discussion of disputed questions. It furnishes leadership in constructive civic work. Every citizen who is sincerely interested in Chicago's welfare, should be a member of the City Club."

CHARLES E. MERRIAM.

Charles H. Markham, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, will be the guest of the City Club Tuesday noon, January 2, and will speak in the luncheon forum.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Senator-elect of New York, will be our guest and speaker January 9, having as his subject, "Health and Humanity."

F. M. Hoffman, superintendent of the Liability Department, London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd., is the latest member to have joined the Club.

Frank J. Marshall and Edward Lasker, who are recognized as the two leading American chess players, visited the Chess Corner during the last week.

When You Travel

Are you taking advantage of the opportunity to enjoy the hospitality and facilities of the clubs in other cities with which the City Club has reciprocal arrangements? By presenting your membership card you may have all the privileges in any of the following clubs:

Atlanta City Club
City Club of Baltimore
Boston City Club
Calgary Board of Trade
City Club of Cincinnati
City Club of Cleveland
Duluth Commercial Club
City Club of Kansas City
City Club of Los Angeles
City Club of Milwaukee
Civic Club of New York
Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce
City Club of Philadelphia
City Club of Portland, Ore.
City Club of St. Louis
City Club of Washington, D. C.

The Club staff will be glad to give you information about the character and facilities offered by these clubs, and in many cases, personal letters of introduction.

Park Area for Illinois

The State of Illinois has made little progress toward preserving its scenic and historic lands in the form of state parks. Jens Jensen, president of the Friends of Our Native Landscape, presented the results of a state-wide survey by this society, and made a strong plea for popular support of their recommendations, at a Club forum meeting on December 15. He told of the park promotional work being done by Wisconsin and New York, and compared their appropriations of millions of dollars to the meager sums being requested of the Illinois legislature.

Mr. Jensen described the attractions of the areas proposed for state park purposes, as outlined and illustrated in the recently published booklet of the Friends of Our Native Landscape—the Apple River Canyon of Jo Daviess County; the Savanna Headlands; the Rock River Area; the White Pine Forest Tract of Ogle County; Starved Rock Park; the Effingham Prairie Park; Cahokia Mound Park; the State Park Possibilities of Southern Illinois, along the Mississippi and other river courses.

Practically all the lands are of little or no agricultural value. They offer refuge from the grind and cares of daily life and are equally important in developing the cultural life of Illinois.

What Are the Issues and What Kind of a Man Do We Need for Mayor?

MUCH interest was shown in last week's discussions at the City Club on the mayoralty situation with Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, Mrs. Henry W. Cheney, Augustus S. Peabody, George C. Sikes, Clarence Darrow and Senator James E. MacMurray as speakers.

The defeat of the present city administration seemed to be the issue most emphasized in the discussion. Senator MacMurray went as far as to say that it is the whole issue. Mrs. Fairbank directed her remarks to a "consideration of the best way to defeat the Thompson-Lundin political machine." As Mr. Peabody saw the issue it is "cleaning house and clean government."

Mrs. Cheney, Mr. Sikes and Mr. Darrow said that one of the main issues is representative democracy. The people will follow a leader whom they trust but they cannot be fooled into voting for a candidate who they believe represents any special interests. They prefer, Mr. Sikes said, "to put dubs rather than Tories into office." "Justice to all the people" is the issue that Mrs. Cheney placed first.

Municipal ownership of the traction system is an issue of great importance, according to Mr. Darrow, Mr. Sikes and Mrs. Cheney. The people of Chicago, Mr. Darrow declared, believe in it and insist upon having it; any popular candidate for mayor "must have a reasonable sense of how to bring about municipal ownership." While Mrs. Cheney's list of issues included "a traction solution that will satisfy the car-users," she said the women of Chicago are more concerned in obtaining the "highest possible standards in school affairs."

Every speaker raised the issue of honesty and efficiency in administration. Fundamental honesty and a moderate degree of ability, Mr. Sikes said, is the essential alternative to spoils politics. Mrs. Cheney and Mr. Peabody emphasized the

issue of getting a dollar's worth of service for each dollar spent. Senator MacMurray and Mr. Darrow declared this standard beyond reach but insisted upon the people's getting more for their money than they have under present and past administrations. Another issue presented by Mrs. Cheney is law enforcement.

The kind of man we need for mayor is a question that was answered with a considerable unanimity. He must be honest, fearless, aggressive, intelligent, with conviction of his own, and with executive ability. Mrs. Fairbank insisted that he must be a fighter, not a professional politician, but one who knows enough about politics to have nothing "slipped over" on him. Mr. Sikes and Mr. Darrow said he must be a progressively minded, popular leader—no reactionary will do. Senator MacMurray emphasized the importance of selecting a man who can pick good men to head the departments.

"The next mayor," Mr. Peabody concluded, "must be the man the voters want enough to go out and work for." Mrs. Cheney and Mr. Sikes said the hope for a good mayor lies in the possibility of an immediate, far-reaching "political revival" under the leadership of unselfish, public-spirited citizens. These two speakers, as well as Mrs. Fairbank and Senator MacMurray, insisted that the "Republican primaries must not go by default." The factional leaders must be forced to back a popular candidate. Mrs. Fairbank expressed confidence that the Democrats would nominate a candidate who could be accepted as a coalition candidate. Another view was taken by Mr. Darrow, namely, that the political parties cannot be expected to give the people the kind of candidate they need and want, and that the only hope is to break away from party connections and nominate the right candidate by petition.

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The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1923

NUMBER 1

Amend the Amendment Article

Opinions Agree on this Constitutional Change

AN easier amending provision in the State Constitution is the next step in constitution making, according to the unanimous judgment of the speakers in the City Club forum where the subject was discussed Friday noon, December 22. In this opinion the City Club Directors concur. They have approved the Local Government Committee's proposal to support an amendment that (1) shall fix no limit on the number of amendments which can be submitted; (2) shall require only a majority of each house to authorize submission of amendments, and (3) shall provide for the adoption of amendments by a majority of those voting on the proposition, provided the affirmative vote is 30 per cent of the total vote cast at the election.

Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Harold Ickes, Representative Howard P. Castle and Charles E. Merriam were the main speakers on the forum program. R. R. Baldwin was chairman of the meeting and Representative Thone made concluding remarks, in the course of which he promised to introduce an amendment in the next legislative session.

Mrs. McCulloch argued for the liberalization of the amendment article. It is not enough to permit the submission of two articles instead of one while retaining almost all the restrictions found in the constitutions of the other 47 states. The

(Continued on Page 3)

Convention Week at the City Club

Featured by Interesting Programs and Many Visitors

THE address by M. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labor Office, was an attraction that taxed to the limit the facilities of the City Club last Wednesday noon at the opening program of the annual conventions of the learned societies. Guests and members cheer-

fully put up with a little crowding in order to hear the celebrated French statesman and internationalist. Monsieur Thomas spoke under the auspices of the American Association for Labor Legislation. He was enthusiastically received, as was also Mr. Phelan of the International Labor Office. President Johnstone of the City Club extended a welcome to the visitors and introduced John R. Andrews, Secretary of the Association, as chairman of the meeting.

There is no frontier in labor legislation, M. Thomas said with emphasis. Labor conditions that exist in a part of the world affect labor conditions everywhere. High standards cannot

be maintained in one country in competition with the low standards of others, except at the sacrifice of world trade. Isolation is an impossible policy for a great country like the United States, especially as applied to international labor relations. America must participate, even if for the present only indirectly and through an unofficial observer.

The United States had a large part in form-
(Continued on Page 3)

Forum Luncheons

Speaking Begins Promptly at
1:00 P. M.—in the Dining Room

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2

C. H. MARKHAM

President Illinois Central Railroad
Company

*"A Discussion of the
Railroad Situation as
It Appears To-day"*

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9

Dr. ROYAL S. COPELAND

Senator-elect of New York

"Health and Humanity"

On account of New Year's Holiday, the
clubhouse will be closed Monday, Jan. 1

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

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Vol. XVI Monday, Jan. 1, 1923 No. 1

Mr. Hauer Resigns

Lee J. Hauer, who has been steward of the City Club since February 1921, submitted his resignation to the Board of Directors at its last meeting, to take effect as soon as his successor is found. The Board accepted the resignation with regret and with expression of appreciation of the services which Mr. Hauer has rendered the Club in his nearly two years of service. A committee of five with President Johnstone as chairman was appointed to canvass the field and employ a steward. Mr. Hauer will remain long enough to acquaint the new steward with the details of the work.

Everett W. Lothrop, assistant civic secretary, who submitted his resignation some weeks ago to take effect on December 31, has consented, on the request of the President and Executive Secretary, to remain in his position for a short period pending the appointment of his successor.

The Bulletin, in behalf of the Club employees and staff, wishes to express appreciation of the generous way in which the members shared with them the Christmas spirit.

Proposed Program for the Committee on Crime and Penal Institutions

The Committee has been very active since its reorganization. Its personnel is as follows:

Philip L. Seman, Chairman; Herman M. Adler, E. W. Burgess, Percival B. Coffin, William T. Cross, Thomas D. Eliot, Ernest Freund, Joel D. Hunter, Frank D. Loomis, F. Emory Lyon,

Robert T. Mack, Joseph L. Moss, Hugo Pam, Henry W. Tomlinson, John L. Whitman, Victor Yarros.

The Committee at its last meeting decided on the following program of activity for the year:

1. A study is to be made of the present status and the efficiency of the various state constabularies, including the Canadian Mounted Police. The purpose of this study is to ultimately draft a bill to be recommended to the State Legislature for the establishment of a like service for the State of Illinois. Such bills have been introduced from time to time and have failed to pass because of objections raised by the American Federation of Labor and other similar groups.

This study is to be made under the direction of Professor Ernest Freund as Chairman of this Sub-committee, Prof. Thomas D. Eliot, and Robert T. Mack.

2. During the past fifteen years there have been several surveys made of the causes of Crime and Vice. Each of these, however, has been made from various points of view and by different groups. It has been considered valuable and important by the Committee to gather all of these surveys and studies, and to have a sub-committee prepare a comprehensive report on their value and what results if any have accrued because of the recommendations contained in them.

This study is to be made under the leadership of Prof. E. W. Burgess, Chairman; Prof. Thomas D. Eliot, Joel D. Hunter, Jos. L. Moss and Judge Hugo Pam.

3. The Committee as a whole is directing its attention to the movements of the County Commissioners in the matter of the Kirchwey report on the County Jail, and have extended their services to the Chicago Community Trust as speakers to make popular the findings and the recommendations of the report to clubs, societies, and other groups throughout the county.

The follow-up of this report, however, is of such paramount interest that the Committee found it advisable to appoint a third sub-committee, whose special business it will be to keep in closest touch with the County Board in the matter of the Kirchwey plan.

The Committee contemplates presenting to the members of the City Club through the coming season's forum the results of its studies. A number of joint conferences of groups in the community interested in like work will be called for the purpose of exchanging views. The Committee is also planning to make excursions to study the penal institutions of the state.

PHILIP L. SEMAN, Chairman,
Committee on Crime and Penal Institutions.

AMEND THE AMENDMENT ARTICLE

(Continued from first page)

Illinois Constitution is so rigid that only 11 amendments have been submitted to the people in 50 years. In 27 states there are no restrictions as to the number and frequency of submitting amendments or as to the adoption by a majority voting on the proposition. Limitation of the amending process strikes at the roots of democratic self-government. Carried to the extreme it prevents majority rule and encourages radicalism.

Mr. Ickes objected to any limitation on the number and frequency of amendments to be submitted on the ground that no body of citizens possess the wisdom to decide for a period of fifty years in advance the limits of self-government. He proposed the popular initiative of amendments, as obtains in Massachusetts. The amendment article must be "opened up" so as to make it possible to pass other important amendments. Advocates of other amendments will find in this method of procedure that the long way is the shortest way.

Mr. Castle regarded as somewhat hopeless the prospect of effecting the needed changes in the Constitution. He predicted that "down-state" will not be so liberal again and will now "stand siege" against Cook County. However, an amendment to the amendment article should be the next step in constitution making. He recommended that in view of the tremendous difficulty of obtaining the necessary majority vote on an amendment proposed at a Presidential election, the adoption of an amendment should not be attempted until 1926. He advised further, that an effort be made to settle, in the next session of the legislature, the question of the re-apportionment of both branches of the legislature, so that it will be demonstrated to the satisfaction of all whether fair representation for Cook County is possible.

Mr. Merriam's main point was that the actual changes to be effected in the amendment article are not as important as a general agreement on whatever liberalizing provisions are proposed. It will not be feasible to call a new convention until the tumult lately aroused has died down. The failure of the recent convention was due largely to lack of progressive leadership.

This speaker favored the terms of the amendment described above and emphasized the importance of an initiative provision. He pointed out the danger of making the amendment so agreeable that none will vote for it and the necessity of calling a truce between the several groups. He did not agree with Mr. Castle that 1924 is an unfavorable time to present the amendment but believed it would pass then if properly drawn and with the right kind of campaign.

CONVENTION WEEK AT THE CLUB

(Continued from first page)

ing the labor article of the Peace Treaty. At the behest of American representatives many of the provisions were so drawn as to meet the requirements of the American federal system of states. The work of the labor office at Geneva, under the League of Nations, covers matters of vital concern to America and problems in which American co-operation cannot be denied in the face of world opinion.

Only through enlightened public opinion in countries belonging to the League of Nations can the recommendations of the international labor organization be written into law. No power can be given the League's Labor Office to make its recommendations effective. The only obligation placed in the governments of the various countries is that they shall take into consideration the decisions of the conference and submit them to the proper legislative bodies within one year. Important accomplishments have already resulted from this course of action.

M. Thomas said that the incorporation of labor provisions in the Peace Treaty had been accomplished through the pioneer work of the International Association for Labor Legislation, including the American section. This Association, he said, had established world-wide standards for the promotion of the health and efficiency of labor.

Manley O. Hudson, who spoke in the City Club forum earlier this season, brought before the Political Science Association in luncheon conference at the Club Thursday noon, a most interesting sketch of the League of Nations as an agency of international legislation.

NATIONAL COMMUNITY CENTER ASSOCIATION

The presidential address by Professor Robert E. Park, a City Club member, was a feature of the Association dinner at the City Club Wednesday evening. Mr. Park spoke on "The Influence of Community Organizations on Individual Lives." He referred to the community as a student's laboratory, and every effort to reform or improve it as a social experiment. It is a mistake to ascribe to the local community and to the local institutions of the future an independence of action, such as they have had in the past. The local community council should, in order to succeed, be organized on the principle of the chain stores.

The community center movement is, in a way, a revolutionary movement. It is a response to profound changes in our social life, and reflects a very deep seated unrest and dissatisfaction with present social conditions. What the community center movement needs is constructive leadership

—a leader who possesses the practical tact and insight of an expert and the vision of a prophet.

At the second joint forum meeting of the week, Thursday noon, Arthur Evans Woods, of the University of Michigan, presented a paper on "The Philosophy of Community Organization." He discussed the underlying principles of community organization—its gradual development, its aim of co-ordinating all the social institutions, its function of increasing the number of social contacts and extending community responsibility in an aggregation of people. He pointed out that a community is a center of conflict as well as comity. Modern conditions aggravate the divisions but the common interests overshadow the diversities. Factors that develop co-operation in the modern community are: Community federations, the co-operative movement among consumers, health organization and recreation centers. Here in action are social processes which, by preventing strife and elevating rivalries, aim to readjust the social forces of the community.

ASSOCIATION FOR LABOR LEGISLATION

That the twelve-hour shift in industry, notably in steel, is destructive of health as well as of citizenship; that fatal mine accidents are increasing and call for more effective preventive measures; that compulsory arbitration is a menace to industrial peace, and that the government must aid with facts in forming a sound public opinion to combat the conditions that lead to strikes, were the declarations made by speakers at the meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation held in the City Club Wednesday afternoon.

Industrial waste and the general welfare was the subject of the discussion. The principal addresses were given by Charles R. Walker of the *Atlantic Monthly*, author of "Steel"; William W. Adams of the U. S. Bureau of Mines; Benjamin Selekman of the Russell Sage Foundation; John A. Fitch of the New School for Social Research, and Benjamin Squires, impartial chairman in the garment industry, Chicago, and a City Club member.

As to efficiency Mr. Walker said the impression was of a vast wastage of man-hours. Men learn to "take it easy" wherever possible when they think of the long hours of gruelling work ahead. Another kind of inefficiency that flowed quite naturally from excessive hours was absenteeism and a high turnover of labor, he said.

Mr. Adams, discussing accidents in mines, declared that in relation to the quantity of coal produced the accident rate for the present year will be higher than that for 1921. To combat the increasing hazard he suggested that safety

measures be more rigidly enforced. The past year, he said, has witnessed 13 major disasters in coal mines. All but two were mine explosions. Yet sensational as these major disasters are, according to Mr. Adams, they do not represent the largest field for preventive work. Less than 10 per cent of all mine fatalities are caused by explosions of gas and dust; nearly 50 per cent result from falls of rock and coal.

Discussing strikes and the public interest, Mr. Selekman said that the government, both state and national, should organize methods of getting the facts to the public in order to build up a sound public opinion which will be effective both in preventing strikes and in helping to secure fair adjustments after strikes have taken place.

Mr. Fitch condemned compulsory arbitration and declared that the public should, by law, fix the level upon which industrial disputes are conducted.

Public interest directed toward the causes of industrial disturbances is more to be desired than public hysteria manifested during such disturbances, Mr. Squires asserted.

Enactment by the states of laws to provide old age pensions and unemployment compensation, and to strengthen the practical administration of workmen's compensation laws, was urged in addresses on workmen's insurance before the Thursday evening meeting by Frank E. Hering, chairman of the old age pension commission of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Rev. H. C. Hengell, president of the Wisconsin Association for the Prevention of Unemployment, and R. M. Little, former chairman of the U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission.

Mr. Hering, discussing progress toward old age pensions, declared that under the proposed laws, actively supported by the Eagles in all states, "all men and women who have reached the age of 70 without having accumulated sufficient to provide for themselves shall be paid a dollar a day to enable them to live, not as a dole of charity, but as a recognized obligation of the state to the humble toilers whose poorly paid labors are the basis of its prosperity."

The United States alone in the civilized world, Mr. Hering asserted, has made no provision for old age dependency, but public sentiment back of the proposed old age pension laws has brought about an official investigation of the whole subject of poverty in old age in several states.

Father Hengell, who discussed the ethics of unemployment compensation, as advanced in Wisconsin and Massachusetts, defended the worker's moral right to a decent family living wage all the year round according to the American standard of living.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JAN. 8, 1923

NUMBER 2

Citizens' Mayoralty Committee

Organized to Back Fit Candidates for Mayor

THE City Club lounge was the scene on Wednesday afternoon of another important gathering of representative citizens interested in better Government in Chicago.

A call was issued on December 29 for the meeting "for the purpose of forming a strong

non-partisan organization to promote the nomination of fit candidates for mayor by both political parties." Some 150 men and women leaders in civic movements, from various sections of the city, were present. A resolution was offered by Clarence Darrow stating that "it is of the utmost importance that Chicago secure a competent, honest and progressive mayor, who will stop the wanton waste of public funds, protect the public wants, and guard the lives and property of our citizens." In order to accomplish that result, it was decided to organize the Citizens' Mayoralty Committee which would endeavor to induce both

political parties at their primaries to nominate outstanding men of proved ability and integrity as candidates for mayor. If no such candidates for mayor are presented by leaders and chosen at the primaries, it is the intention of the committee to take appropriate action to present one.

The motion was discussed at length by a number of speakers and finally adopted unanimously. An executive committee was then selected, which will add to its membership and co-operate with other committees having a similar purpose.

Proposed Legislative Program

Submitted to Referendum Vote of Club Members

THE following proposed legislative program was formulated by the Club Committee on Local Government; approved by the Board of Directors, and ordered submitted to a referendum vote of the Club membership:

1. *Extension of Merit System:* Placing under the merit system employees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, the Municipal Court, and those employees of Cook County now under the patronage system.

This legislation would affect approximately 2,000 county employees, 400 employees of the Municipal Court, and 700 employees of the Sanitary District, who are still outside the civil service law. This legislation would complete the application of the merit system to all local employees.

2. *Presidential Electors:* Taking the names of presidential electors off the ballot, in order to shorten the ballot in years of presidential elections.

Under the present law every four years, there appears at the head of the already long ballot, under the party circle and following the names of the candidates of the party for President and Vice President, twenty-seven names of presidential electors, chosen by the party organization, whose sole duty it is to cast their ballots for the party candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President. The electors when chosen do not exercise any independence in voting, but are compelled by custom and precedent, to vote for the candidates of their party. Their duties as members of the

(Continued on last page.)

Forum Luncheon

Main Dining Room

Speaking Begins Promptly
at 1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9

Dr. ROYAL S. COPELAND

Senator-Elect of New York.

Health Commissioner, New York City.

"Health and Humanity"

Dr. Copeland is an able and entertaining speaker. He has a real message.

The attention of the members is called to the improved dining room service under the new Steward. Try the 50c, 65c, and 75c table d'hôte lunch.

You will be pleased.

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

Telephone: Harrison 8278

EVERETT W. LOTHROP, Editor

\$1.00 per Year - - - - - 10c per Copy

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Fred G. Heuchling	Henry F. Tenney
Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary	

Vol. XVI Monday, Jan. 8, 1923 No. 2

The New Steward

Harry L. Johnson has been appointed steward of the City Club to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. Hauer as announced in last week's issue. Mr. Johnson has had long and successful experience in club service and he comes to the City Club from the University Club with the highest recommendations for good management, tasty food and attractive service.

He was for eight years with Rector's and four years as assistant steward and superintendent of dining room service at the University Club.

Mr. Johnson wants to make your Club attractive to you. Get acquainted with him—lunch here frequently—arrange dinner parties here—and you will find out how well you can be served.

Announcement by Music Committee

THE interest which has been taken in the Chamber Music Series is so extremely encouraging that the Music Committee feels able to show its gratitude to the members for their support, by offering during the rest of the season an extremely attractive modification of the original program. It would have been impossible to make the announcement which follows if the support tendered by members and their friends had been less encouraging.

Mr. Henri Shostac some time ago established the Shostac Piano Quartet, an organization consisting of himself, violin; Alexander Sebal, viola; Jaroslav Gons, 'cello; and Frank Mannheim, piano. Mr. Shostac and Mr. Gons

have played together for a long time in the original Shostac Quartet, and it may be said that the personnel of the new piano quartet stands second to none for sound musicianship and long experience. By special arrangement with Mr. Shostac, the Music Committee has succeeded in putting on for the January and April concerts in place of the original string quartet concerts, the two following most interesting and attractive programs, in which will be exploited, for the first time in the history of these affairs, music drawn from the fascinating literature of the piano quartet, that is to say, music written for the combination of violin, viola, 'cello, and piano. This literature is extremely rich but curiously little known, and the Music Committee takes particular pleasure in saying that the two new programs will represent the first popular attempt in Chicago, so far as is known, to make music lovers acquainted with the beauties and riches of this department of musical literature.

By making this additional and attractive arrangement, the Music Committee feels that it is being able to present to the music lovers who attend the present series a greater variety of chamber music than has been attempted before in a long while.

The two new programs will be as follows:

JANUARY 17, AT 8:15 P. M.

1. Quartet in E Flat.....*Dvorak*
Allegro con fuoco
Lento
Allegro moderato grazioso
Finale
2. Serenade for Violin, Viola & 'Cello....
.....*Beethoven*
Marcia
Menuetto
Andante with Variations
3. Quartet in G Minor (2 movements)..
.....*Brahms*
Andante con moto
Rondo alla Zingares

APRIL 18, AT 8:15 P. M.

1. Quartet in E Flat.....*Beethoven*
Grave—Allegro ma non troppe
Andante cantabile
Rondo
2. Divertimento for Violin, Viola, and 'Cello
(2 movements)*Mozart*
Adagio
Menuetto
3. Quartet in A Major.....*Chausson*
Animé
Très calme
Animé

WM. BRAID WHITE,
Sec'y Music Committee.

New Members

Jacob J. Abt, Industrial Advisor. Proposed by H. A. Millis.

Roy F. Dewey, Associate Leader, Chicago Ethical Society. Proposed by Percy Arden.

Phil S. Dickinson, V.-P. and Sales Manager, Wm. L. Ross & Co. Proposed by F. B. Johnstone.

Philip F. Hawley, Salesman, A. B. Leach & Co. Proposed by J. L. Jacobs.

John C. Malone, Auditor-Dept. Mgr., Illinois Steel Company. Proposed by Otto W. Zurwelle.

G. M. Peters, Attorney. Proposed by F. B. Johnstone.

Leonard D. White, Associate Professor, Political Science, University of Chicago. Proposed by H. A. Millis.

Oppose Increase Ward Superintendents

The Board of Directors of the City Club addressed a letter on January 1 to Alderman John A. Richert, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Council, commending the Council for its refusal to include in the annual budget, increased appropriations for the salaries of fifteen additional Ward Superintendents to be assigned to the fifteen new wards created under the Fifty Ward Law. The letter points out that the present ward plan of caring for the cleaning of the streets and alleys and collecting the waste of the city, is unsound, unnecessarily expensive, and contrary to the recommendations of every commission appointed in past years to analyze the collection and disposal of waste.

The City Club favors the recommendation of the City Waste Commission of 1914, which provides for dividing the City into fourteen districts instead of the proposed Fifty Ward Districts, which certain aldermen are urging. An analysis of the 1921 figures as to the cost of the service, shows that in the past six years there has been an increase of approximately 100 per cent in the performance of this work. In 1915 the cost was \$1,936,107.00, while in 1921 under the Ward District Plan, the cost was \$3,510,113.62. "In the face of this increased cost of 100 per cent in six years," says the letter, "and a service not more than 50 per cent efficient, the taxpayers are justified in demanding that the present inefficient plan of operation be not further expanded and that there be substituted for the Ward Plan, a District Plan of operation, such as has been recommended by engineers employed by former commissions."

In conclusion, the City Club urges that there be no increase in the number of districts at this

time, but that the Council be urged to await the recommendations of the City Waste Commission of which Alderman Charles Scribner Eaton is Chairman.

Public Hearings on Zoning

The City Zoning Commission announces public hearings on the tentative zone plan to be held in the Council Chamber in the City Hall beginning on January 22. Complete details of the territory to be covered on successive dates will be found in the daily press.

The Commission has kindly consented to the display of the tentative volume map and their data connected with their work, including the tentative ordinances, in the City Club Building on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 8th, 9th and 10th instants. A representative of the commission will be present to explain the exhibit and answer questions, from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. on each of these days. This opportunity afforded the City Club members to acquaint themselves with the program is an exceptional one and the City Planning Committee of the Club hopes that it will be largely taken advantage of.

Letter on Building Height

December 14, 1922.

Editor, The Bulletin:

I regret to note that the Committee on City Planning and Zoning approve of the high limitation proposed by the Zoning Commission. In my judgment, the suggestions made by Mr. Nimmons (as explained on Page 140 of the Bulletin) are much preferable.

The Commission, which is doing such excellent work, is endangering the adoption of the entire Zoning Ordinance,—which is so much to be desired,—by recommending a greater height of buildings than has ever been permitted in Chicago. Instead of going above the heretofore existing high limits, it should be moderate and go below them; otherwise it will lay itself open to the charge of acting in the interests of a limited number of property owners instead of for the comfort of the entire community. The latter is entitled to comfort, convenience and safety in the down-town district, the congestion of which and the resulting perils thereof are constantly increased by the sky-scrapers which add substantially to the already menacing congestion.

Unless these considerations are taken into account, I fear a similar fate for the Zoning Ordinance as befell the proposed New Constitution.

Yours very truly,
AUGUST GATZERT.

electoral college are purely ministerial. The voter in marking his ballot for President and Vice President will be casting his vote for the appropriate set of electors whose names are on file with the secretary of state. This plan is now in use in Iowa and Nebraska and no constitutional difficulties have been encountered. The omission of twenty-seven names in each party column will materially reduce the length of the ballot, which is now intolerably long.

3. *Public Opinion Law*: Amending the Public Opinion or Public Policy Law in order to make it more easily usable, by providing that the number of signatures required for a vote on a question of public policy shall not exceed 35,000 for the state nor 25,000 for any municipality; city councils also to have authority to submit by ordinance not more than three questions at an election.

Under the present law over 200,000 signatures of registered voters are required to a petition in order to get a question submitted to the voters of Chicago. Since the referendums under the public policy law are merely expressions of opinion and are not binding upon the legislatures, the reduction in the difficulty of using this means of registering public opinion would be highly desirable.

4. *Massachusetts or Office Group Ballot*: Amending the election laws by the Massachusetts or office group form of ballot for the present party column and party circle ballot.

Under the proposed ballot the names of all of the candidates for an office will be grouped under the name of the office instead of in the party column. The name of each candidate will, however, be followed by the party designation, as follows:

	For Governor
	John Smith.....Republican
	Bill Jones.....Democratic
	John Doe.....Farm-Labor
	Samuel Rowe..... Socialist

This form of ballot requires the exercise of more intelligence in voting, removes the disposition to a slavish adherence to the party column, and insures a more accurate expression of public opinion. This form of ballot has been adopted by several states, notably, Massachusetts and New York,—in all of which it has proved to be highly satisfactory.

5. *City Manager Plan*: A state-wide optional city-manager bill, authorizing any city in Illinois to adopt the city-manager plan of government by referendum vote.

The Illinois League of Municipalities at its recent annual convention voted unanimously in favor of proposing this legislation; and the Illinois Chamber of Commerce has declared itself in favor of such an optional law. The bill should, we believe, be made applicable to Chicago where a larger council and a larger number of administrative departments would

be needed than in the smaller cities of the state.

6. *Easier Amending Process*: A constitutional amendment liberalizing the process of amending the State Constitution so that (1) there shall be no limit to the number of amendments that may be submitted at a time; (2) a majority of each house of the legislature shall be sufficient for the submission of an amendment; and (3) an amendment shall be carried if voted for by a majority of those voting on the proposition, provided the vote for the proposition shall not be less than 30 per cent of the total vote cast at the election.

At present amendments to only one article can be submitted at an election; a two-thirds majority of each house of the legislature is required for submission; and a majority of all votes cast at the election is required to carry the amendment. The result has been that it is found very difficult to amend the state constitution.

These items of proposed legislation are submitted to the members for approval or disapproval. The referendum vote will determine the Club's position relative to these proposed measures. The proposed legislative program was prepared by the Local Government Committee consisting of George C. Sikes, Chairman; William J. Bogan, Henry P. Chandler, Joseph Cummins, Walter F. Dodd, William H. Holly, George F. Hurley, Charles E. Merriam, W. D. McKenzie, Charles M. Moderwell, J. G. Schaefer, Seward C. Simons, Charles M. Thomson.

Members are urged to express their opinions regarding each item of proposed legislation on the post card sent separately and return to the office at once.

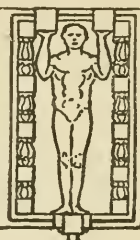
The First Book for the Zoning Shelf

A noteworthy book entitled, "The Law of City Planning and Zoning" has just been issued from the press of Macmillan & Company. The volume is the work of Frank B. Williams, a recognized authority on the subject. Although the primary purpose of the book is to cite and interpret statutes and ordinances and court decisions, it is much more than an ordinary law book. It supplies a broad historical foundation for our present work of zoning of cities from the accomplishments of foreign cities and looks forward to similar advantages from the carrying out of zoning methods in the United States. Every realtor who knows about zoning, will learn more from this book, and those who know little or nothing of the subject, cannot become familiar with it in any more natural way than the reading of the interesting things which Mr. Williams has written.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JAN. 15, 1923

NUMBER 3

City Club Legislative Program

Members Vote Approval of Committee Proposals

FIVE days of voting on the six propositions of the legislative program, which was formulated by the Local Government Committee and approved by the Directors, has resulted in the casting of 412 ballots by the members of the Club. The summary of the votes received at the office up to Friday evening indicates that a decisive majority of the interested members of the Club approve all six of the committee's recommendations.

Extension of the merit system receives almost unanimous approval of the members who are voting in the referendum. The city manager plan and the easier amending process are also generally acceptable. The proposed ballot changes are disapproved by only a few, and the proposal for a more usable Public Opinion Law is favored by four-fifths of those voting on the question.

Summary of votes:

1. Extending the merit system to employees of Sanitary District, Municipal Court and Cook County. Yes 389, No 12.
2. Removing names of Presidential Electors from the Ballot. Yes 364, No 35.
3. Making easier the use of the Public Opinion Law. Yes 284, No 69.
4. Substituting Massachusetts, or Office Group, Ballot for party column ballot. Yes 330, No 41.
5. State-wide Optional City-manager law to be adopted by referendum in any city. Yes 366, No 23.
6. Making the State Constitution easier to amend. Yes 383, No 24.

Zoning Maps on Exhibition

Commission's Work Arouses Members' Interest

DURING the past week the City Club has had on exhibition maps designating the use, limitations of property and size of building limitations as recommended by the Zoning Commission. These maps were supplemented by diagrams illustrating various parts of the proposed ordinance and photographs of different sections of the city, showing what has happened in the past where improved properties have been damaged by the invasion of buildings of non-conforming uses.

The Chicago Zoning Commission, after fourteen months' active work in co-operation with citizens and property owners, is now ready to lay before the people of Chicago a proposed zoning ordinance for the entire city.

The people in general, and especially the property owners in Chicago, have been much aroused by the enormous loss in property values due to the lack of protection of home districts. Not a day has passed in the

last few years that delegations, and frequently many and large ones, have not called upon the Building Department protesting against the erection of inappropriate structures and wrongful use of land; and while it is true that some of these complaints cannot be justified, yet 90 per cent of them have had great merit. But it is not always the case that stores or flats or factories are wrongly located.

The purpose of zoning is to protect property
(Continued on last page)

Forum Luncheon

Main Dining Room

Speaking Begins Promptly
at 1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19

EDWARD PRICE BELL

*Formerly London Correspondent of the
Chicago Daily News*

Subject:

"World Unity"

I want to urge the members of the City Club not to miss this address by Edward Price Bell. His 23 years' experience as a correspondent in London fits him to speak with an intimate knowledge of men and events. He has a message that ought to be heard at this critical time.

S. J. DUNCAN-CLARK,
Chairman, Forum Committee.

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Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary	

Vol. XVI Monday, Jan. 15, 1923 No. 3

Third Chamber Music Concert

LOUNGE—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 8:15 P. M.
First of two programs by

The Henri Shostac Piano Quartet

Henri Shostac, violin; Alexander Sebald, viola; Jaroslav Gons, 'cello; Frank Mannheimer, piano.

1. Quartet for Piano and Strings in E flat
.....Anton Dvorak
(d. 1907, Prague, Bohemia)
Allegro con fuoco
Lento
Allegro moderato grazioso
Finale
2. Serenade for Violin, Viola and 'Cello..
.....L. v. Beethoven
(d. 1827, Vienna, Austria)
March
Minuet
Andante with Variations
3. Quartet for Piano and Strings in G minor
.....Johannes Brahms
(d. 1897, Vienna, Austria)
Two movements
Andante
Rondo in Gipsy style
Mason & Hamlin Piano

The new management will serve a special dinner for this occasion at the price of \$1.25.

Concert Tickets on Sale Here

The City Club is one of the agencies which distribute tickets for the Symphony Orchestra's "Popular Concerts" and the three remaining

concerts of the Civic Orchestra. Tickets for the Civic Orchestra concert of Sunday afternoon, January 28, are now on sale at the cashier's desk. There is only a limited supply of tickets and members are advised to apply for them early. The concerts of the Civic Orchestra merit the same approval that our members give the "Popular Concerts." The date of the next "Popular Concert" for which we shall have tickets is March 8.

Chess Team Defeated

The Illinois Athletic Club's chess players proved their superiority over the City Club's representatives in the Inter-Club League match last Tuesday evening. Messrs. Buck, Hicks, Butterfield, Williams, Reynolds, and Fearing played for the City Club. Only the first two won their matches, the final score being 4—2.

The next match scheduled for our team is for January 23, with the Press Club. All League matches with the Lawyers' Club team have been cancelled owing to the fact that the lawyers have found difficulty in filling the places on their team.

Improved In-Door Golf Facilities

You need not bring your golf clubs and balls to enjoy practice in the City Club golf school. Mr. Johnson, the new steward, has procured some good clubs—drivers, mid-irons, putters—and a plenty of balls for the use of club members. They can be obtained by applying at the check room, where tickets also are issued.

For members who have not tried in-door golf at the City Club, the information regarding this facility is repeated. The school is established in the clubhouse basement. A practice net has been installed and lockers provided for those who wish to keep their equipment and a change of clothing at the clubhouse.

The newest attraction is a game called "put-put" which includes an approaching green with a cup and a system of scoring on the basis of the accuracy of the stroke. Members will find this game good fun as well as good practice.

In order to meet the expenses of upkeep and the initial cost, a charge of 25 cents per person for playing one-half hour, or less, will be made. You may play for one hour at the cost of 50 cents, or buy a season ticket for ten dollars, which entitles the purchaser to play as often as he desires.

The City Club facilities offer a good opportunity to take up in-door practice and to get pleasant winter exercise at small expense. It is hoped that many members will join in the golf activities.

Dr. Copeland Speaks in Club Forum

Greater public concern for the future health and safety of our growing city populations was the plea of Dr. Royal S. Copeland, senator-elect of New York, in addressing a City Club audience January 9, on the subject, "Health and Humanity." The problems of feeding, housing, and keeping warm the people who live in large cities are becoming extremely pressing as population becomes enormously centralized, he said.

The menace to public health of venereal diseases, narcotic drug addiction and the threatened world-wide spread of the terrible diseases now raging in Russia were emphasized by the speaker. Statistics show venereal diseases to be the most important problem in public health. Drug addicts are responsible for a large portion of the crimes committed in New York and they are far more dangerous than the victims of alcoholic addiction. Drug addiction reaches into every class of society and takes strongest hold upon the young. The solution of the problem lies in limiting the importation of opium to the barest requirement for medical purposes.

America must take immediate steps of protection against the invasion of typhus, which has devastated Russia and taken nine million lives. Nineteen cases of typhus were discovered on a ship that passed quarantine in New York harbor. The whole system of immigration needs revision, especially by requiring physical, mental, and moral examination on the other side.

Markham Discusses Railroad Situation

Unless the American public gains a correct understanding of the railroad problem and supports a policy that will enable the railroads to meet the demands made upon them, agriculture and industry will be handicapped to such an extent that the coming trade expansion will prove of short duration. The propaganda of radical newspapers and public officials, whose object is to have the railroads taken over by the government, must be met with facts, according to Charles H. Markham, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, and this was his purpose in discussing the railroad situation before the members of the City Club on January 2.

The present law governing the railroads has not been in effect long enough to warrant a final judgment on the results, Mr. Markham said, but in his opinion it is the "first productive attempt" at government regulation and no change should be made, not even that recommended by the President, with reference to the pooling of cars, for fear that it might "give us something worse."

Despite all the difficulties, including the

strikes, the railroads handled more tonnage last year than ever before. It is due mainly to the skill of the railway managers that the enormous decrease of equipment, since the first act of regulation in 1906, has not made the increasing railroad business impossible. The railroads are not overcapitalized, as shown by the fact that the official re-valuation in 1914 is two billions more than the par value of outstanding stocks and bonds. In 1922 \$600,000,000 was invested by the railroads in new equipment, as ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is necessary to secure more money to meet the national needs.

New Home for St. Louis City Club

The St. Louis City Club, which was organized in 1910, has decided to build a new club building, costing \$650,000, and to enlarge its membership to 4,000. Its present membership is approximately 2,800. The new building will be erected at the corner of Locust and Eleventh Sts. in the heart of the newly developing business section.

Mayo Fesler, now Executive Secretary of the Chicago City Club, initiated the movement in 1909 for the organization of the St. Louis Club, and he is now one of the two honorary members of the Club.

What Other Cities Are Doing

(N. Y. Mun. Reference Library Notes)

Milwaukee dreams of eliminating the annoying necessity of taxation by means of a gigantic civic foundation, consisting of two trust funds, one derived from municipal revenues and the other from bequests of citizens. Mayor Hoan has appointed a commission, headed by O. C. Fuller, president of the First Wisconsin National Bank, to promote such a foundation, "Municipal Facts" informs us.

The master tower at 42nd Street, the first of the seven new bronze traffic towers, a gift to the City of *New York*, from the Fifth Avenue Association, was presented to the city officials on December 18th.

In *San Francisco* the voters on Nov. 7th approved twelve of the twenty-two proposed charter amendments.

City officials of *Philadelphia* are considering the erection of a municipal grain elevator on the Delaware River front.

Palo Alto, Cal., has a municipal swimming pool. A small fee is charged to non-residents, but all citizens may secure free passes from city hall.

Salt Lake City has recently completed the installation of a modern asphalt plant with a capacity of 750 square yards of 2-inch asphalt pavement per day.

ZONING EXHIBIT (*Cont. from front page*)

which is now devoted to its highest and best use against invasion of sporadic uses which would tend to destroy the taxable value of land and buildings and to impair public health, safety, comfort, morals and welfare.

It must be emphasized that zoning regulations apply to future building development only. The proposed zoning ordinance is not retroactive.

With the expansion of the city's population and industries certain districts as zoned today may require revision in the future. Amendments can be made, and a board of appeals is created by the proposed zoning ordinance to facilitate such amendments. When the owners of property in a particular district feel the need for a change or, in exceptional cases, where hardship would result from a strict adherence to the letter of the ordinance, it is the duty of the board to submit such cases to the city council.

January 11, 1923.

Editor, City Club Bulletin:

In a recent communication published in the Bulletin, Mr. August Gatzert took exception to the endorsement by the City Club's City Planning and Zoning Committee of the building height limits provided by the proposed Chicago Zoning Ordinance.

In answer to this criticism, I wish to say on behalf of the Committee that after very careful study of the subject, and considerable appreciation of the interests that had to be harmonized in order to reach an acceptable ordinance, it seemed to our Committee that it would be futile to attempt to bring about a reduction of the maximum building limits provided in the tentative ordinance but that our Club might better serve the city if it should exert its influence toward obtaining a large reduction in the extent of the high building districts.

Yours very truly,

EUGENE A. RUMMLER.

December 16, 1922.

Mr. Eugene A. Rummeler, Chairman,

Committee on City Planning & Zoning,
City Club.

Dear Mr. Rummeler:

I have been requested by Mr. Bostrom to thank your committee for its approval of the general principles upon which the proposed zoning ordinance is framed.

The Zoning Commission believes as does your committee that the downtown tall building district should be limited as much as possible in area, but has placed this limit at the river part-

ly in order to avoid claims of discrimination in the district lying immediately outside of the elevated loop. Likewise the 4th Volume district border is placed west to Halsted and further north and south than you recommend not because of the immediate demand but because much of this area is rapidly being developed for wholesale and other intensive storage purposes, while the 3rd Volume district is better suited to intensive hotel and hotel apartment uses. No part of the 4th or 5th Volume district is limited under the proposed ordinance to residential uses. The 5th Volume district occupies .43% and the 4th Volume district 2% of the area of the city.

Like the 3rd and 2nd districts it was felt that some expansion of present tendencies as to height and bulk in the 4th and 5th districts would be demanded and this surmise has been confirmed many times at informal hearings and meetings during the progress of the work.

However, arguments for and against the district boundaries as they are now indicated will be given every consideration at the hearings to the end that a reasonable and comprehensive ordinance will be given to the City Council.

Very truly yours,

H. T. FROST, Chief of Staff.


Home Builders Break All Records

Housing facilities for 24,515 families were built in Chicago during 1922, according to an analysis of statistics made by Charles B. Ball, chief sanitary inspector of the health department.

Number of buildings for which permits were approved:

	1922	1921	1916
A New buildings	16,581	8,921	12,437
Single family dwells.....	6,390	4,608	3,887
(a) Over stores	170	62	199
(b) Rear of stores.....	24	9	52
(c) Others	6,196	4,537	3,036
Tenements	6,837	2,496	7,098
(a) Two-story	3,421	1,233	3,222
Three-story	3,218	1,220	3,784
Four-story and over.....	198	43	92
(b) Outlook to street.....	13,332	4,974	17,493
Yard or alley	111	136	535
Court only	4,628	1,598	2,514
(c) Located on corner.....	4,493	1,375	8,151
Interior lot	13,623	5,333	12,374
(d) No. families first floor....	6,496	2,458	7,394
Second floor	6,967	2,581	7,962
Third floor	4,375	1,567	4,722
Basement, etc.	286	102	477
(e) Two-room apartments	1,712	600	1,374
Three rooms	2,108	1,222	1,870
Four rooms	4,956	1,359	7,515
Five rooms	6,506	2,050	5,932
Six rooms and over.....	2,791	1,399	3,834
Total apartments	18,125	6,708	20,525
(f) Width of lot—			
25 ft. 6 in. or less.....	95	63	1,008
25 ft. 6 in. to 35 ft.....	3,226	1,270	1,744
35 ft. to 50 ft.....	376	396	840
50 ft. to 75 ft.....	190	62	377
Above 75 ft.....	235	59	267
(g) No. apts. above stores....	409	49	545
(h) No. apts. rear stores.....	92	23	139
(i) No. stores, tenements.....	209	44	239
New buildings, misc.....	3,454	1,817	1,452


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The City Club Bulletin

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
JAN 25 1923

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JAN. 22, 1923

NUMBER 4

Appointive Board of Education

City Club Committee Rejects Elective Plan

THE question of an elective versus an appointive school board was thoroughly discussed by the City Club's Committee on Education at its last meeting and the Committee voted in favor of the retention of the appointive school board. The advantages of both methods of selection were presented, the experience of other cities and states were tabulated and the opinions of prominent educators were cited.

The laws in six states provide for appointive boards; thirty-four states for the elective board. In cities of more than 250,000, five of the larger ones, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco, have appointive boards; fifteen have elective boards, notably, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Boston.

Educators seem to be somewhat divided in their opinions as to the relative merits of the two methods, some favoring the appointive, some the elective board.

The information compiled showed a distinct tendency in cities toward the small school board of seven to nine members. The advantages are that a small school board transacts business more expeditiously and efficiently, avoids trans-action of board matters through committees, in-sures less interference with the executive functions belonging to the superintendent, and in-sures greater harmony in the board. The data also showed a general consensus of opinion in favor of an unsalaried school board.

A Free Forum

Free Discussion But No Club Commitments

THE Baltimore City Club seems to have aroused the ire of one of its members recently by publishing extracts from a speech by John Z. White, delivered before the Chicago City Club in December. The extracts were declared to be "plain single tax propaganda favored by only a few of your members." The Baltimore Secretary replied that the article was reprinted from the Chicago Bulletin because it "represents a point of view widely held by people who are not single-taxers—people who believe that land values are a legitimate subject for taxation."

He said further, "The fact that Mr. White was invited to speak at the Chicago City Club, which happens to be one of the most active City Clubs in the country and which has always a fine list of speakers on its programs is sufficient guarantee of his competence to speak."

The compliment is appreciated, but the point of interest about this

incident is the fact that a member of a City Club has not yet learned that a City Club platform is a free forum for the discussion of all public issues; not a platform for the propagation of isms or views held by a few—but a forum where open-minded men can hear and discuss, without heat, all points of view which may throw some light on our complicated political, economic and social problems.

Dr. Lyman Abbott once said, "On the public questions let there be light, not heat."

Forum Luncheons Main Dining Room Speaking Begins at 1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

*Pastor, Community Church,
New York City*

"Europe—Whither Bound"

Dr. Holmes spent the summer in Europe and Russia. He is an unusually able speaker.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29

"The Pueblo Indians' Rights"

Fifteen Indian chiefs, governors and sun priests in full Indian regalia will be the guests of the Club. Some will make brief addresses.

JOHN COLLIER

"Our National Obligations to the Pueblo Indians"

Mr. Collier presents a very interesting story concerning the Indian Land Reservations and water rights.

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315 Plymouth Court

Telephone: Harrison 8278

MAYO FESLER, Editor

\$1.00 per Year - - - - - 10c per Copy

Entered as second class matter, December 8, 1917, at the postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of March 3, 1879.

CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President.....F. B. JOHNSTONE
Vice-President.....DWIGHT H. PERKINS
Treasurer.....FRED G. HEUCHLING
Secretary.....HENRY F. TENNEY

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Morris L. Greeley	R. F. Schuchardt
Fred G. Heuchling	Henry F. Tenney
Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary	

Vol. XVI Monday, Jan. 22, 1923 No. 4

By-Laws of the City Club of Chicago

THE last revisions were made at the annual meeting in April, 1920. Some amendments will soon be submitted to the members by the Board of Directors. File your copy for reference.

BY-LAWS

PREAMBLE

The object for which the City Club is formed is the investigation and improvement of municipal conditions and public affairs in the City of Chicago, and the establishment and maintenance of a library and other facilities of a social club for the use of men who desire to co-operate in the accomplishment of this purpose by non-partisan and practical methods.

ARTICLE I.

MEMBERS

SECTION 1. Any male person who has manifested an interest in the objects of this Club as stated in its Charter shall be eligible to a resident or non-resident membership.

SEC. 2. Resident members shall be such persons as reside or have their place of business in the City of Chicago or within fifty miles of the City of Chicago.

SEC. 3. Non-resident members shall be such persons as do not reside or have their place of business within fifty miles of the City of Chicago.

SEC. 4. The election to membership in the Club shall be by vote of the Committee on Admissions. Elected persons shall upon acceptance by them, be enrolled as members.

SEC. 5. Any member or member-elect may become a life member upon payment of Four Hundred Dollars. Life members shall not be subject to the payment of dues but shall have all the rights and privileges and shall be subject

to all the obligations of a resident member. The number of life members shall not exceed forty.

ARTICLE II.

DUES AND INITIATION FEES

SECTION 1. The dues of resident members shall be Forty Dollars per annum (One Dollar of which shall be for one year's subscription to the City Club Bulletin) payable quarterly in advance on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1, of each year; providing, however, that until December 31, 1920, dues of resident members whose applications for membership were received subsequent to October 1, 1919, and prior to April 1, 1920, shall be at the rate of Thirty Dollars per annum (One Dollar of which shall be for one year's subscription to the City Club Bulletin) payable quarterly in advance.

SEC. 2. The dues of non-resident members shall be Ten Dollars per annum, \$1.00 of which is for one year's subscription to the City Club Bulletin, payable semi-annually in advance on April 1 and October 1 of each year.

SEC. 3. The dues of new members shall begin with the quarter whose commencement is nearest the date of their enrollment.

SEC. 4. The initiation fee of resident members and non-resident members shall be the same amount as the annual dues, subject to the right of the Board of Directors to change the amount of initiation fee of either or both classes of membership from time to time at their discretion, upon giving thirty days' notice of the proposed change to the members of the Club.

SEC. 5. Any member who shall fail to pay his dues for a period of seventy-five days from the first day of the quarter when the same became due and payable, shall thereupon forfeit his membership in the Club.

The Treasurer shall cause to be sent to each member a bill for dues on the first day of each quarter. At the expiration of thirty days thereafter he shall send a notice to each delinquent that he will be posted on the bulletin board of the Club if his dues are not paid within fifteen days thereafter. If any delinquent shall not have paid such dues within said fifteen days, his name and the amount due shall thereupon be posted on the bulletin board of the Club. If, at the end of sixty days from the first day of the quarter, the dues of any member shall remain unpaid, a notice shall be sent such delinquent that his membership will be forfeited if the indebtedness is not paid within fifteen days from that time.

The posting and forfeiture of membership hereunder shall be effective automatically without further notice at the expiration of the periods named.

A member thus forfeiting his membership may be reinstated within three months thereafter by a vote of the Board of Directors and upon payment of all arrears. Any person whose membership shall have been forfeited hereunder shall not be eligible to re-election to membership in the Club until all moneys owing by him to the Club are fully paid.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.

SEC. 2. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Club and of the Board of Directors and shall perform the duties usual to his office. He shall be ex-officio a member of all standing committees. At the annual meeting of the Club he shall make a report of the proceedings and activities of the Club during the preceding year.

SEC. 3. In the absence or disability of the President the Vice-President shall act and perform the duties of the President.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of all the meetings, shall attend to the correspondence of the Club and keep same on file. He shall be ex-officio a member of the Committee of Admissions, and shall act as its Secretary. He shall notify members of their election, keep a roll of members, issue notices of all the meetings of the Club called as hereinafter provided. He shall have custody of the seal, and perform such other duties as may be provided by the Board of Directors. The record of proceedings of meetings of the Club and of the Board of Directors and the roll of members shall at all times be open to the inspection of members at the business office of the Club.

SEC. 5. The Treasurer shall collect and disburse the funds of the Club. He shall be custodian of all bonds and securities of any kind whatsoever belonging to the Club. He shall present a monthly report to the Board of Directors of all monetary transactions and shall make a report to the members at the annual meeting, which shall be verified prior to such meeting by public accountants. He shall deposit the moneys of the Club in any bank in the City of Chicago approved by the Board of Directors. He shall keep proper books of account in books which shall belong to the Club, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Board of Directors. At the expiration of his term of office he shall within ten days deliver to his successor all moneys, securities, books or documents of any kind in his possession belonging to the Club. For the faithful performance of his duties he shall furnish a bond

in such an amount as may be determined by the Board of Directors, which bond shall be approved by the Board of Directors and which shall be paid for by the Club.

ARTICLE IV.

DIRECTORS.

SECTION 1. The Board of Directors shall consist of the officers of the Club and eight other members to be elected as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors shall have the general control and management of the activities and property and affairs of the Club.

SEC. 3. The Board of Directors shall meet during the second and fourth week of each month, except the months of July, August and September, at the pleasure of the President, who shall give, so far as he can, at least two days' notice of the time of such meetings.

Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called at any time by the President or by any three Directors, provided the call gives twenty-four hours' notice of the time and object of such special meeting.

SEC. 4. The Board of Directors shall annually cause to be prepared and submitted to them at the earliest date practicable after the annual election a budget of receipts and expenditures for the coming year. Such budget upon approval and adoption by the Board of Directors shall be controlling upon all officers and employees and committees of the Club, and no expenditures in excess of the amount appropriated in the budget shall be made or liabilities incurred in excess of the amount appropriated in the budget, by them except by authority of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE V.

NOMINATIONS

SECTION 1. A nominating committee of five members of the Club shall be selected by the Board of Directors on or before March 15th of each year. This committee shall nominate a list of candidates for officers and directors, which list shall be prominently posted in the Club House on or before April 1 of each year.

Any twenty members may by petition posted at least ten days before the date of the annual election, nominate their candidates for officers and directors. Notice of all nominations for officers or directors shall be given as required by Section 1, Article VI, of these by-laws.

SEC. 2. At the regular annual meeting of the Club each year there shall be elected the officers of the Club for a period of one year and four directors to hold office for the term of two years, as well as directors to fill the unexpired term of any director who may have resigned or whose office may have become vacant for any reason.

SEC. 3. When a vacancy shall occur in any office, or in the Board of Directors, it shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board of Directors by a majority vote of the members present at any regular meeting or special meeting of the Board called for that purpose. Persons so elected shall hold office until the next annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI.

MEETINGS—QUORUM

SECTION 1. The regular annual meeting of the Club shall be held at the Club House or some other designated place in the City of Chicago, on the third Friday of April in each year at such hour as may be determined by the President. For the purpose of transacting business at any annual or special meeting, thirty members shall constitute a quorum. At least 7 days' notice of the time and place of the annual meeting shall be given to all members of the Club by the Secretary. Such notice shall contain the names of all nominees for office.

Special meetings of the Club may be called (a) by the Board of Directors, (b) by the President, or (c) upon the petition of twenty members in writing to the Secretary, who in either instance shall mail to the members of the Club notice of such meeting at least five days before the date fixed for such meeting, which notice shall state the time, place and purpose for which the meeting is called. The day and time for such special meeting shall be fixed by such person or persons at whose instance the same may be called.

ARTICLE VII.

COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. The Board of Directors shall from time to time appoint such standing, special and civic committees of the Club as it may deem wise and expedient. Such committees shall consist of such number of members and perform such duties and exercise such authority as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine, except as otherwise herein provided. The President of the Club shall be ex-officio a member of all committees.

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors shall annually appoint a committee on admissions which shall consist of nine members of the Club who are not members of the Board of Directors, except the Secretary of the Club, who shall be ex-officio a member.

All proposals for membership in the Club shall be submitted to the Committee on Admissions and acted upon by them under such regulations as the Board of Directors may from time to time prescribe, and upon the election of each new member of the committee shall

forthwith give notice of the same to the Secretary.

ARTICLE VIII.

HOUSE RULES

SECTION 1. Members shall be privileged to introduce as guests, residents of the City of Chicago and adjoining territory under regulation of the Board of Directors. Non-residents may be accorded the full privileges of the Club for a period of two weeks, upon notice to the Secretary in writing by the member introducing such non-resident, and upon such member guaranteeing all charges incurred by such non-member.

SEC. 2. The Club rooms may be used as places of meetings by outside persons and organizations with the consent of the House Committee.

ARTICLE IX.

ELECTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

SECTION 1. Officers and directors shall be elected at the annual meeting each year by a viva voce vote, except should more persons be nominated for the position of director than there are vacancies, or should more than one person be nominated for the office of either President, Vice-President, Secretary or Treasurer, then the election shall be by ballot and the polls shall be kept open from 12:00 m. to 5:00 p. m. on the day of election.

Members whose Club dues are in arrears to exceed 30 days shall not be privileged to vote.

In case of illness or absence from the city members may also submit their ballots by mail and such ballots shall be counted if received at the City Club before noon of the day of the election. Such ballot shall be written on plain paper and may be enclosed in a plain envelope without identification marks and then enclosed in an outer envelope which shall bear the name of the member sending the ballot.

SEC. 2. The Articles of Association may be changed, modified or amended by a two-thirds vote of such members of the Club as may be present at any regular meeting or at any adjourned session thereof, or at any special meeting called for that purpose, providing ten days' notice by mail of the proposed change, modification or amendment has been given to all members of the Club by the Secretary.

SEC. 3. These by-laws may be modified, altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Club or at any adjourned session thereof, or at any special meeting called for that purpose by a majority vote of the members present, provided that a notice of the time, place and objects of the meeting shall have been sent to the members at least ten days prior to the date of the meeting.

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UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JAN. 29, 1923

NUMBER 5

Membership Plans

Plans Nearly Complete for Increased Membership

PLANS for filling the City Club's membership roster are about complete. They have been carefully worked out in detail by the committees, and when they are announced the members will wonder why steps were not taken long ago to fill up the ranks somewhat thinned during the war period and the financial depression which followed.

The plans will call for co-operation and activity on the part of the entire membership. Already many of the active members are ready to take their coats off, and do their part in placing the Club back to its pre-war prosperity and prepare it to take a more active part in the civic movements of Chicago.

Chicago, civically, is ready to "come back"—all indications point in that direction—a better city council—good mayoralty candidates in both parties—a big building program—increased prosperity in every line of business—all indicate that Chicago is going to shake off the lethargy of the past eight years and assume her place again among the forward looking cities.

The City Club is going to be ready to grasp this opportunity for greater service. The membership ranks will first be filled up, new committees will then be organized, Club facilities will be improved, and within six months the City Club will be so changed in spirit, enthusiasm and outlook that the Rip Van Winkles will not recognize it.

A Better City Council

Work of Committee Making Good Progress

THE city-wide movement for the election of "fifty non-partisan aldermen of courage, honesty, and ability,"—the slogan of the Better City Council Committee organized through the activity of the City Club, has assumed encouraging proportions. The Committee, through

its headquarters organization in the Tacoma Building, will have succeeded in forming effective ward organizations in a majority of the wards of the city by February 2nd, the last day for the filing of aldermanic petitions. These groups, twenty-four of which are already fully organized, have placed in nomination men believed to be of superior caliber or have endorsed sitting aldermen whose records have made them worthy of continued support.

In recruiting a list of nearly 3,000 public-spirited men and women throughout the city, organizing them along all-partisan lines, and giving publicity to the opportunity offered by the

new fifty-ward, one-alderman plan, the Committee has undoubtedly strengthened the cause of non-partisan elections in local affairs.

Although it is too early to predict the outcome of the elections of February 27th and April 3rd, it cannot be questioned that the Better City Council Committee has materially raised the general average of candidates for the City Council.

Greatest progress in organization has been
(Continued on page 19)

Forum Luncheons

MONDAY, JANUARY 29

"Pueblo Indians' Rights"

Fifteen Indian chiefs, governors and sun priests in full Indian regalia will be the guests of the Club.

JOHN COLLIER

"Our National Obligations to the Pueblo Indians"

Mr. Collier presents a very interesting story concerning the Indian Land Reservations and water rights.

A 75c table d'hote luncheon only will be served in the main dining room. Come early if you want a seat.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2

Dr. HENRY F. WARD

Secretary of the Federation for Social Service of the Methodist Church

"Civil Liberties and the Industrial Conflict"

new fifty-ward, one-alderman plan, the Committee has undoubtedly strengthened the cause of non-partisan elections in local affairs.

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Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary

Vol. XVI Monday, Jan. 29, 1923 No. 5

Lothrop's Services Appreciated

Joins Staff of the Bureau of Public Efficiency

Everett W. Lothrop, assistant civic secretary of the City Club, has accepted a position on the staff of the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency with Director Harris S. Keeler. Lothrop has been with the City Club for more than two years, and during that time has won a host of friends among the members and the appreciation of the Board of Directors and committees for efficient service. He served as acting civic secretary for some months after C. A. Dykstra resigned to accept the secretaryship of the Los Angeles City Club. Lothrop will continue his membership and active interest in the City Club and will have his office on the sixth floor with the Bureau.

As an expression of their appreciation the Directors at their last meeting adopted unanimously the following resolution which was ordered spread on the minutes:

"Resolved, That in accepting with regrets the resignation of Everett W. Lothrop as Assistant Civic Secretary of the City Club, the Board of Directors expresses to him the appreciation of the entire membership for his efficient and valuable services to the Club and the very high regard which the Board and the members have for his ability, his loyalty to the Club, and his unfailing courtesy and fair treatment of all with whom he came in contact."

Lothrop leaves his official relations with the City Club with the best wishes of the entire membership.

Housing Ordinance

Everett L. Millard, attorney, chairman of the Municipal Art Committee and member of the Survey Committee, appeared in the Municipal Court on Monday last at the request of the City Club in support of the enforcement of Section 449 of the Housing ordinance regulating the construction and occupation of basement flats.

The ordinance permits the construction of only one basement flat in an apartment building. Many apartment basements, in violation of the ordinance, are now being equipped for rental purposes. The Health Department is making a test case to see if the ordinance can and will be enforced. The City Club is lending the weight of its influence in support of its enforcement.

City Club Facilities Appreciated

Numerous letters of commendation have come from the various learned societies, which met in Chicago during the Christmas holidays, for the privileges which were extended to them by the City Club. The American Economic Association, the National Community Center Association, the American Sociological Society and the American Political Science Association, all express their thanks and appreciation for the manner in which the City Club took care of their visiting members.

Dining Room Service Improved

The increased attendance at luncheon both in the main dining room and the grill are evidences of the improvements which have come with Mr. Johnson, the new Steward and House Manager. Comments are most favorable both as to the quality of the food and the character of the service. The attendance at noon and in the evening show a marked increase not only over December, but also over January a year ago.

Mr. Johnson welcomes your suggestions. Tell him what is on your mind about the Club service. He wants to make the service the best in town.

Chess League Tournament

The City Club team won the chess game against the Press Club on Wednesday evening last by the forfeiture of the game by the Press Club. Messrs. Buck, Hicks, Murray, Butterfield, Boisot and Brierly composed the City Club team. Five of the eight games of the tournament have been played. Thus far the City Club holds second place. The City Club team still has three games to play with the Pallet and Chisel Club, Hamilton Club, and Illinois Athletic Association.

Greet the New Members

The following new members have been elected by the Admissions Committee to membership in the City Club.

J. S. Ackerman, V.-P., Bond & Mortgage Company. Proposed by W. M. Schellinger.

John K. Brenton, Advertising. Proposed by William T. Cross.

Harold S. Bennett, Bond Salesman. Proposed by M. D. Vail.

J. T. Binkley, Mgr., Diamond Match Co. Proposed by Walter A. Shaw.

Edward T. Clissold, Managing Editor. Proposed by T. A. Tamlyn.

James W. Davis, Attorney. Proposed by W. D. Freyburger.

F. Howard Eldridge, Attorney. Proposed by Charles H. Hamill.

Willard L. King, Attorney. Proposed by Charles H. Hamill.

J. S. Perry, Sec'y-Treas., Clinton & Perry, Inc. Proposed by E. F. Reineck.

A. S. Trew, Industrial Engineer. Proposed by P. H. Myers.

Homer V. Winn, Sales Manager. Proposed by E. A. Stavrum.

Charles E. Wry, Executive Sec'y. Proposed by J. G. Schaefer.

Golf More Dignified

The following is quoted from the Cleveland City Club publication *The City*:

"The Chicago City Club reports a complete golf school in operation in the basement of its club home on Plymouth Court. Net, lockers, clubs, balls and all the necessary equipment are available, although no professional has been engaged as yet.

"This will be an awful shock to Cityzen friends of Secretary Mayo Fesler of the Chicago Club, who will remember Mayo's sorrow over the presence of dodo, horseshoes and checkers in the midst of uplift in our Club lounge."

We are surprised to have the dignified game of golf put in the same class with dodo, horseshoes and checkers. The Chicago City Club members find pleasure in the enlightening and uplifting games of chess and golf. Our neighbor seems to aspire no higher than the mere imitation of the old barnyard game, or the country circus game of tossing rubber rings on the pegs. No wonder the Cleveland City Club insists upon being merely a forum and not a force.

Rotary Invites City Club

The officers of the City Club have been invited to be the guests of the Rotary Club at its regular weekly luncheon on Tuesday, February 6th. Rotary is going to do honor to the Clubs of Chicago and their part in the civic and business progress of our city.

Willys W. Baird, President of the Union League Club, will speak on "Clubs and their Contributions to the Community."

The officers of other civic, social, athletic and other types of clubs in the city have been invited in the belief Chicago's clubs should get acquainted and know what one another are trying to do.

Chicago is the birthplace of Rotary. Four men formed the Rotary Club of Chicago in 1905. Today there are not only 1300 Rotary Clubs in 28 countries with a total membership of 100,000, but there are 1200 other clubs of similar type, like Kiwanis, Gyro, Lions, etc., with one representative from each classification in a business or profession—with an estimated total (including Rotary) of 250,000 business and professional men who are practicing the ideals of individual service which these clubs stand for in a thousand directions.

Members' Meeting

The members of the Club will probably be asked to meet in special meeting soon to consider some amendments to the by-laws growing out of the Survey Committee's recommendation. The meeting will be held at a time when the largest attendance can be had and the fullest consideration can be given to future policies of the Club.

A BETTER CITY COUNCIL

(Continued from front page)

made in the following wards: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 26, 30, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 46, 47, and 50. The Committee's policy has been not to dictate in any way the selection of candidates in the various wards, that being a function of the local groups themselves. Stimulation of organization, through field work and publicity, has been the objective. After February 2nd, however, it is probable that the Committee will be asked to step in and help elect the men nominated by the local groups.

Circulars and other printed matter outlining the plan of work have been printed and will be gladly furnished upon application, and a battery of more than 100 speakers is available for organizations of various kinds who desire to inform themselves of the need of bettering the Council.

The European Situation

Two Speakers from Different Points of View

THE European situation and the present world crisis have been presented to the Club members by two forceful speakers during the past week—Mr. Edward Price Bell, London correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*, and Reverend John Haynes Holmes, Pastor of the New York Community Church.

Both speakers deplored the negative attitude of the United States toward the European situation and both urge a broader world vision on the part of our statesmen.

Mr. Bell declared that the disposition of our statesmen and some of our people to cling to the old doctrine of international isolation is not only intellectually stupid, but economically suicidal. The need of the world today, he said, is international sympathy, the lack of which is keeping the world in discord. No nation, he said, is quite as lacking in this sympathy as the United States.

He urged that while we are developing international sympathy, we can at the same time watch the great English experiment of trying to find a way by which the discordant elements in the far-flung British Empire can be brought together and held together under one government. The results of this experiment, he believes, will furnish the plan for a world unity.

He said that the efforts of the British statesmen to federalize the empire had failed because the separate peoples would not submit to federalization. Some new principle of unity must be found, and when that principle is found the world will also have found a new basis of world unity.

Dr. Holmes takes a more pessimistic view of European conditions. There is now going on in Europe, in his opinion, a process of social disintegration—not a collapse of civilization—but a slow decay, such as characterized the gradual decay of the Roman Empire. There is not a single constructive force in Western Europe, he declared, to stay this disintegration,

except the Bolsheviki in Russia. He believes they have been the sole constructive group in all Europe which has had a constructive program.

The evidences of this disintegration he found after a summer in different parts of Europe in the general disrepair of buildings, roads and institutions; in the demoralization of the currency, and in the almost complete decay of the spiritual forces.

If the present currency depreciation is permitted to continue and to work out its own collapse, without hindrance or help, the loss in life and wealth, he thinks, will be far greater than the losses during the World War.

"The soul of Europe is dead," he declared; the French are busy hating the Germans, and the Germans are busy hating the French—so with all the peoples of Europe toward their neighbors. In Russia the feeling of hatred is even more pronounced, because of the strong sense of nationalism.

The peoples of the world are turning to new cults of every kind. Spiritualism of the crudest type is flourishing. Europe, he concluded, is bound straight toward dissolution. We are witnessing the passing of the greatest civilization the world has ever seen; and the only force which can stay the disintegration is the United States. But there is no wisdom, courage or leadership among our statesmen competent to meet this crisis in the world's history, was his conclusion.

Survey Committee

The committee of seven members appointed by the Board of Directors some weeks ago to "survey ourselves" has made a partial report to the Board of Directors and will soon complete its task. The committee is holding frequent meetings and is doing a thorough job. It is composed of E. O. Griffenhagen, Edw. L. Burchard, Clifton R. Bechtel, Henry P. Chandler, Robt. M. Cunningham, Everett L. Millard and Frank I. Moulton.

DINING ROOM

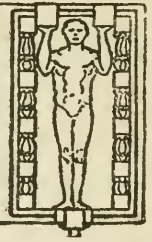
*The City Club Luncheons and Dinners
are the best in Town for the Money.
Members should take advantage of them.*

FEB 8 1923



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEB. 5, 1923

NUMBER 6

Surveying Ourselves

Directors Approve Committee's Recommendations

THE Survey of the City Club by a committee of the Club was completed last week and the recommendations were forwarded to the Board of Directors. The Board after three long sessions has approved all but one of the recommendations; has drafted by-law amendments to put them into effect; and a luncheon meeting of the members is called for Thursday, February 15, to discuss and vote upon the proposed changes.

SUMMARY OF REPORT

Starting out with a statement of the problem, the committee says:

"What is desired is a Club that will be a force for good in the community, an agency through which citizens with a civic conscience can make effective contributions of thought and time to local political and social problems, and a gathering-place where such men can meet for the interchange of ideas and to hear public questions explained and discussed."

"If the Club is to meet these requirements there are certain things that it must have, namely,

"1. A representative membership of good citizens.

"2. An efficient plan of organization for its civic work including a capable executive and technical staff.

"3. An income sufficient to carry on its operations, maintain its staff, and provide a comfortable club home."

(Continued on page 23)

Special Members' Meeting

Thursday, February 15, Amendments to By-Laws

THE Board of Directors has ordered the calling of a special Members' Meeting for Thursday, February 15, to consider a number of amendments to the Club's by-laws covering the recommendations of the Survey Committee, which the Board has approved. The draft of

the proposed amendments will be printed in next week's Bulletin, but they are in brief:

1. Creating five classes of members, active, associate, contributing, special and non-resident.

2. Outlining steps in election to membership.

3. Providing for payment of dues and caring for delinquencies.

4. Increasing number of Board members to twenty-five.

5. Creating Executive Committee of Board to handle detail of administration.

6. Changing date for appointment of Nominating Committee to March 1 instead of March 15.

PLANS FOR INCREASED ACTIVITIES

The Board will take advantage of this meeting to outline to the Club members its plans for increasing the membership and broadening the activities of the Club. Brief addresses will be made by several of the Club's active members; and an opportunity will be given to the members to present their views. Every member who has a critical or constructive suggestion should take advantage of this meeting to get "it off his chest."

Forum Luncheons

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7—12:30

Judge WM. E. DEVER

Democratic Candidate for Mayor.

First chance to hear the issues of coming mayoralty campaign discussed.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14—12:30

ARTHUR C. LUEDER

Republican Candidate for Mayor.

Second chance to hear the issues of coming mayoralty campaign discussed.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15—12:30

Special Members' Meeting

A large attendance of members is desired by the Board of Directors.

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

Telephone: Harrison 8278

MAYO FESLER, Editor

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Entered as second class matter, December 3, 1917,
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March 3, 1879.

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Vice-President.....DWIGHT H. PERKINS
Treasurer.....FRED G. HEUCHLING
Secretary.....HENRY F. TENNEY

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William T. Cross	H. A. Millis
S. J. Duncan-Clark	Dwight H. Perkins
Morris L. Greeley	R. F. Schuchardt
Fred G. Heuchling	Henry F. Tenney

Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary

Vol. XVI Monday, Feb. 5, 1923 No. 6

Chess—National Champion

Edward Lasker of Chicago has challenged Frank J. Marshall for his title of National Chess Champion. A total of eighteen games will be played—four each in New York, Cleveland, Chicago and New Orleans; where the remaining two games are to be played will be determined later. The Hamilton Club has guaranteed the sum necessary to cover the four games to be played here.

In order to cover this cost the Hamilton Club has extended an invitation to witness the games to the members of the City Club who subscribe \$5.00 each for tickets.

Those wishing tickets can secure them by leaving an order at the desk or by speaking to W. N. Buck, Chairman of the Chess Committee.

Legislative Bills

The Legislative Committee of the City Club has arranged to have files of all bills, introduced in both houses of the state legislature, placed on file in the lounge room where members can consult them. The Legislative index also will be on the table and the progress of the bill in the two houses can be traced. The Committee will soon begin the analysis of the measures affecting Chicago and Cook County. Only a few such bills have yet been introduced.

Dinners at the Club

Some of the Club members do not yet know that dinners are served at the Club daily, except Sunday.

Table d'hote Dinner, \$1.25; also a la carte service.

Making Chicago a Beautiful City

The last number of the Outlook carries an interesting article by Robt. H. Moulton on the constructive plans to make "Chicago a City Beautiful." He points out how the major features of the "Chicago Plan" prepared years ago by D. H. Burnham are actually being carried out—the development of the Lake front, remodeling of the shore line, additions to park area, building of a stadium, improving the banks of Chicago river, reclaiming South Water street, opening new main thoroughfares in downtown district, and completing the chain of boulevards. The voters of Chicago, he says, have given their approval to the expenditure of \$250,000,000 for these new improvements. He cites the prediction of Jas. J. Hills that within a generation Chicago would be the cross roads between the two seaboard and the largest city in America. The article is well illustrated.

Morton Denison Hull Prize

The annual prize offered for a number of years by Morton Denison Hull, an active and influential member of the Chicago City Club, to the post graduate students of American universities, on the best essay on some municipal subjects, is again open to graduate students. The essay must not exceed 20,000 words in type-written form and must be filed with the Secretary of the National Municipal League, 261 Broadway, New York City, not later than September 15, 1923. Mr. Hull has provided this generous prize for a number of years.

Legislative Program

The City Club's legislative program was presented to the Illinois Women's Joint Legislative Conference last week, by the Executive Secretary, Mayo Fesler, in the absence of George C. Sikes, Chairman of the Committee, who is in New York. The six measures are:

1. Extension of Merit System to the employes of the Sanitary District, Municipal Court and Cook County.
2. Elimination of Presidential electors from the ballot.
3. Reducing number of signatures required to submit propositions under the Public Opinion Law.
4. Substitution of office group ballot for the present party column ballot.
5. An optional city manager plan of government to be adopted by referendum by any city in the state.
6. Liberalizing the amending process in the state constitution.

SURVEYING OURSELVES

(Continued from front page)

"An analysis of the Club's present situation with respect to these needs brings out

"(1) That the membership is not large enough and not well-balanced as to the percentage of active civic workers which it contains.

"(2) That the plan of organization of members for civic work is not very satisfactory.

"(3) That the technical staff has been, at least during the past few years, inadequate.

"(4) That the Club's income is now much too small to maintain the house and its facilities on the present scale."

MEMBERSHIP

Three classes of membership are recommended—

1. Active members. Quota, 2,000; initiation fee, \$20; dues, \$40.

2. Associate (under 30 years) members. Quota, 500; initiation fee, \$10; dues, \$20.

3. Contributing members. Quota, 500; initiation fee, 0; dues, \$60.

The new class of Associate or Junior members would, the committee thinks, enable many young men college graduates who are just getting established in business to come into the Club and in turn they would be substantial additions to the active committees. The contributing members are those men "who probably will not avail themselves often of the privileges of the Club, but who are in sympathy with its objects and works," and will be glad to support the civic work of the Club.

The Board of Directors in approving these two new classes has added a third, namely, "Special members," which includes "teachers and social workers in active service." Their fees and dues will be the same as Associate members and the number will be limited to 250.

MEMBERSHIP CONSERVATION

The committee recommends the employment of a full time membership secretary whose duty it will be to keep in touch with the membership and bring them in touch with the Club and its committee activities. This new secretary will be able to develop more of a social atmosphere about the Club.

CIVIC WORK

"The City Club," the report says, "is not primarily a social club nor a luncheon club. If it is to compete with other organizations that claim to be these things and nothing more it will not get far. It is an organization for civic betterment not only serving the community but incidentally providing its members with the satisfaction that comes from unselfish contributions to the public good. In other words, its civic work is its one justification for existence and

should have the benefit of its best thought and practically all of its resources."

With this restatement of the Club's purposes, the committee recommends the creation of three types of committees:

a. Special committees—appointed from time to time to work out a highly important special problem of public concern, and discharged as soon as the task is completed.

b. Standing committees—organized with the thought of developing a construction program for the improvement of conditions within their jurisdiction and of handling assignments which may come from the Board of Directors.

c. Community committees—Ward or district committees, made up of City Club members in those districts which would bring information from those districts to the Club and extend the Club's influence to those districts.

The Survey Committee recommends that the services of post-graduate students be enlisted to serve as secretaries of these standing committees. The present plan of committee work is criticized because of its ineffectiveness, which is due largely to the lack of secretarial staff to make the necessary investigations under the directors of the committees.

ENLARGED BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In order to have "a larger and more representative membership" in the governing board, the committee recommends enlarging the Board of Directors to twenty-five members, including the four officers, and electing seven members each year for terms of three years. The present Board consists of the officers and eight members.

CLUB HOUSE AND RESTAURANT

The adaptability of the House to club purposes, the use of the rooms, the physical arrangement of the restaurant, the introduction of the cafeteria plan of service in a part of the club, the losses in the restaurant and other features of club facilities were examined into in detail by the committee, but it seemed wise to defer any recommendations on these points until the new House Committee and new steward have had a chance to study the conditions and make definite suggestions for improvements in these directions.

In conclusion the committee says "your Committee desires to re-affirm its confidence in the soundness of the City Club's purpose and in the great value to the community that lies in its continued progress. Also it is confident that it will prove to be possible to build up that membership strength that is the one thing needed to make for a continuation of its past success. It does feel, however, that your Board has shown great wisdom in taking stock at this time and

(Continued on page 24)

Pueblo Indian Rights

ONE of the unique forum meetings of the City Club was held on Monday, January 29, when fourteen Pueblo Indian chiefs and representatives were present and John Collier of San Francisco (formerly of New York) presented their opposition to the Bursum and Snyder bills now pending in Congress. The interesting and effective addresses of Mr. Collier and former Mayor Carter H. Harrison were supplemented by a short talk by one of the Indians and the singing of some Indian songs by a group of the Indians in full regalia. President Johnstone presided.

Mr. Collier in his address traced the steps by which the Pueblo Indians' title in their land and water rights has been guaranteed for three hundred years—by the Spaniards in 1690; by treaty between Mexico and United States in 1848; by treaties negotiated with each of the tribes in 1850; by definite grant by Congress in 1859; and by guarantee of liberty by President Lincoln in 1863. In 1913 the U. S. Supreme Court handed down a decision that not an acre of their lands has been or can be alienated except by act of Congress.

The Bursum and Snyder bills attempt to give title to the squatters who have taken Indian land without title or right and then leave all questions of differences to the local courts to determine. The Bursum bill was favorably reported by the senate committee, but an earnest appeal from those interested in protecting the Indians in their rights led Senator Borah to ask that it be sent back to the committee.

The claim of Mr. Collier and those who are with him in the opposition is that the passage of these bills means complete confirmation of the title of the squatters to the land they now illegally occupy, destruction of the irrigation facilities of the Indians, and their rapid annihilation as a people.

Carter H. Harrison urged not only opposition to the passage of the Bursum bill, but financial support to the newly organized Indian Rights Association which is seeking to raise funds to tide the Pueblos over until Congress can afford them the necessary relief.

Antonia Romero, a delegate from the Taos Pueblo, speaking in good clear English for the Indians, expressed their appreciation for the efforts which are being made by the white men to preserve to the Indians their land and water rights which have been guaranteed to them by Congress and President Lincoln.

Observes 25th Anniversary

The New York Citizen's Union, one of the oldest militant civic organizations in the country, recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. The Citizen's Union has been on the firing line in New York civic affairs for a quarter of a century; but the declaration of principles adopted on February 22, 1897, when it was organized, reads in many particulars like the draft of a platform for the next mayoralty election in Chicago. The declaration set forth nine demands in brief, as follows:

1. Separation of municipal elections from state and national elections.
2. City affairs administered independently of national and state politics.
3. Enforcement of merit system in appointments to municipal offices.
4. Franchise grants for limited period only, and stringent supervision of public utility companies.
5. Adequate school accommodations and the adoption of the best educational methods.
6. The eight hour day and the prevailing rate of wage on all city work.
7. Extension of small parks, opening of public baths, laying of good pavements and enforcement of tenement house laws.
8. Greater efficiency in the cleaning of streets and disposal of waste.

Not all of these demands have yet been complied with either in New York or Chicago.

SURVEYING OURSELVES

(Continued from page 23)

that the policy in the future should be to anticipate expenditures and revenues and to provide the funds to meet the essential budget in advance, thus avoiding deficits which require the levying of assessments, or the passing of the hat. Clean budget making covering anticipated income and expense will not only command the confidence of the members but will make it easier to get the financial support that the Club needs for its civic work."

The Board of Directors after completing the analysis of the committee's recommendations adopted a resolution expressing to the members of the Survey Committee the appreciation of the Board and the entire membership for "its careful, thorough, and constructive recommendations."

The members of the Survey Committee were:

E. O. GRIFFENHAGEN, *Chairman*
 EDWARD L. BURCHARD
 CLIFTON R. BECHTEL
 HENRY P. CHANDLER
 ROBT. M. CUNNINGHAM
 EVERETT L. MILLARD
 FRANK I. MOULTON.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEB. 12, 1923

NUMBER 7

Political Posters

Joint Conference Opposes Ugly Advertisements

A JOINT meeting of representatives from more than a dozen of the large civic and commercial organizations was held in the City Club on Thursday, February 8, to take some action looking to the abatement of political advertising on trolley and electric light poles and on private and public property generally, a nuisance which especially characterized the last political campaign. The meeting was called by Everett L. Millard, Chairman of the City Club's Municipal Art Committee. In addition to members of the Club's committee there were present the following representatives from other clubs and organizations: J. D. Hollowell, Rotary Club; R. Howard Taylor, Hamilton Club; B. L. Coolidge, Chicago Real Estate Board; Mrs. Ralph T. Sollitt, Chicago Woman's Club; Mrs. Abner Clark Harding, Chicago Outdoor Art League; Joseph R. Noel, Chicago Association of Commerce; Ezra W. Clark, Union League Club; Mrs. A. M. Elrod, Woman's City Club; Emerson O. Bradshaw, Chicago Church Federation; C. J. Dell, Kiwanis Club; Mrs. S. H. Price, League of Women Voters; Mrs. Trainer, Federation of Women's Clubs; D. N. Davidson, Jr., Secretary, and G. C. Cone, of the Municipal Art Committee.

After a full discussion, resolutions were adopted and sent to the several organizations for approval, calling the attention of the Mayor and the Chief of Police to ordinance No. 177, pro-

(Continued on page 26.)

Members' Meeting—Free Lunch

A Get-together Conference—Interesting Program

FOR the first time in the memory of the oldest member of the City Club a free lunch is going to be served at the special members' meeting on Thursday, February 15. Every member who is interested in the Club's future is invited and urged to be present. The work of the Club and plans for its immediate future will be presented and discussed. Incidentally some amendments to the by-laws will be voted upon.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

The City Club is going to take a more active part in municipal affairs. At the meeting on Thursday plans will be discussed that will prepare the Club for fuller participation in these public affairs.

The Board of Directors and the Survey Committee have been giving serious consideration to Club matters for some weeks and they want the reaction of the members to the plans which they are recommending for approval.

This is, in every sense, a members' meeting. The main dining room should be filled to overflowing with members interested in making the City Club the force and influence which its position in Chicago demands. As former Governor Frank O. Lowden recently said, "There never was a time in the history of Chicago when the City Club was more needed than now." How best to meet that need will be discussed Thursday.

Cancel your other engagements and enjoy the rare treat of a free lunch and the good fellowship which accompanies it.

Forum Luncheons

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14—12:30

ARTHUR C. LUEDER

Republican Candidate for Mayor.

The issues of the campaign will be discussed

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15—12:30

Special Members' Meeting

For members only

Free Lunch Come Early

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14—8:15 P. M.

Chamber Music Concert

Beethoven Trio

AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAM

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Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary	

Vol. XVI Monday, Feb. 12, 1923 No. 7

Fourth Chamber Music Concert

Wednesday, February 14, at 8:15 p. m. Lounge.

2nd Program by the BEETHOVEN TRIO.

Jennette Loudon, Piano.

Ralph Michaelis, Violin.

Theodore Du Moulin, Violoncello.

1. Trio in E flat, op. 1, no. 1. *L. van Beethoven*
(d. Vienna, 1827)

Allegro.

Adagio Cantabile.

Scherzo—Allegro Assai.

Finale—Presto.

2. Theme and Variations from Trio, op.
50. (In memory of a great artist.)....
... *P. I. Tchaikowski* (d. Petrograd, 1893)
3. "Miniatures," for Trio. *Frank Bridge*
(Contemporary English composer.)

Minuet.

Gavotte.

Allegretto.

Intermezzo.

Saltarello.

To avoid interruptions and disturbances after the program has begun, patrons are notified that no one will be admitted to the Lounge after music has begun, until the movement or piece has ended.

Chess Team Wins

The City Club Chess team played one of the Tournament Chess games with the Palette and Chisel Club on Tuesday evening, February 6, at the Palette and Chisel Club house, 1012 North Dearborn street. The match resulted in another victory to the City Club. The team was composed of Messrs. Buck, Hicks, Murray, Byerly, Lothrop and Fearing. The score was 5 to 1.

Vice Conditions Discussed

A meeting of representatives of a number of militant and social welfare organizations was held at the City Club on Friday, February 2, to consider the vice situation in Chicago and how best to bring about united action on the part of the various agencies dealing with the vice problem. The conclusion of the discussion was the adoption of a recommendation asking the Council of Social Agencies to call a conference of representatives of all of the agencies interested in the amelioration of vice, with the object of forming a joint committee to strengthen and unify the efforts of the individual agencies.

The conference decided to ask the City Club to make the vice situation in Chicago the subject of one of its forum discussions.

City-County Consolidation

Dr. A. R. Hatton, Charter Consultant of the National Municipal League, was a visitor at the City Club early in the week. Dr. Hatton has been in Butte, Montana, for several weeks framing a city-county charter for the City of Butte and Silver Bow County. Under the provisions of a constitutional amendment adopted in November the legislature of that state can submit to a vote of the people a charter merging city and county offices and government.

The draft as prepared by Dr. Hatton has been introduced in the legislature and bids fair to be adopted. It provides for the city manager form of government, merges city and county offices and eliminates a large amount of duplication.

Detroit, Cleveland, Los Angeles and a number of other cities are considering the question of city-county consolidation.

What is Public Opinion?

After the last election in Kansas a friend of William Allen White wired him to know what part the Kansas Industrial Court played in the election results. The reply by wire was:

"Industrial Court played important part in election. Was vigorously supported by Republican platform and violently denounced in Democratic platform, and hotly contested in election. People voted for Democratic governor pledged to repeal law; and elected Republican legislature pledged to sustain law. Tune in and when you pick up *vox populi, vox dei* wire me collect."

(Continued from front page, first column.)

hibiting such bill posting and advertising and insisting that the ordinance be strictly enforced and all violators prosecuted.

Proposed Amendments to By-Laws

These Amendments will be voted upon at special Members' Meeting on Thursday, February 15.

(Changes are in Italics.)

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OBJECTS.

Section 1. NAME. *The name of this organization shall be The City Club of Chicago.*

Section 2. OBJECTS. The objects for which the City Club is formed are the investigation and improvement of municipal conditions and public affairs in the City of Chicago, and the establishment and maintenance of a library and other facilities of a social club for the use of men who desire to co-operate in the accomplishment of this purpose by non-partisan and practical methods.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. PERSONS ELIGIBLE. Any male person *twenty-one years of age and over*, who has manifested an interest in the objects of this Club, as stated in its charter, is eligible to membership in the Club.

Section 2. CLASSES OF MEMBERS. *There shall be the following classes of members:*

a. ACTIVE MEMBERS. *Those members who shall pay an initiation fee of not more than \$40.00 nor less than \$20.00 as may be determined by the Board of Directors; and annual dues to the amount of \$40.00 per year, payable in quarterly installments.*

b. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS. *Those members under thirty years of age who shall pay an initiation fee of not more than \$20.00 nor less than \$10.00, as may be determined by the Board of Directors; and annual dues in the amount of \$20.00 per year payable in quarterly installments. Such members, on reaching the age of thirty, shall automatically become active members. This class shall not exceed 300 in number.*

c. SPECIAL MEMBERS. *Those members who are, by profession, teachers or social workers in active service. Such members shall pay an initiation fee of not more than \$20.00, nor less than \$10.00, as may be determined by the Board of Directors; and annual dues in the amount of \$20.00 per year, payable in quarterly installments. This group shall not exceed 250 in number.*

d. NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS. *Those members who do not reside or have their place of business within fifty miles of the Club House. Such members shall pay an initiation fee of \$20.00 and annual dues in the amount of \$10.00 per year, in semi-annual installments.*

e. CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS. *Those members who pay \$60.00 per year to the support of the Club, at least two-thirds of which shall be devoted to the civic work of the Club.*

f. LIFE MEMBERS. Any member or member-elect may become a life member upon payment of \$400.00. Life members shall not be subject to the payment of dues but shall have all the rights and privileges and shall be subject to all the obligations of a resident member. The number of life members shall not exceed forty.

Section 3. DUES PAYABLE. The dues of all members shall begin with the quarter whose commencement is nearest the date of their enrollment; and \$1.00 of the annual dues or contributions shall be for one year's subscription to the City Club bulletin.

Section 4. ELECTION TO MEMBERSHIP. *Election to membership in the Club shall be by vote of the*

Committee on Admissions. Any person applying for membership shall be proposed in writing by two members of the Club, who shall submit with the proposal such facts and references as may be required by the committee, to show the candidate's fitness for membership. A member-elect upon payment of initiation fee and the current dues shall be enrolled as a member. Any member-elect who shall fail to qualify within one month after being notified of his election, shall be deemed to have declined his election and such election shall be declared void by the Admissions Committee; provided, however, the Admissions Committee may for cause extend the date for qualifying.

Section 5. PAYMENT OF DUES. *The fiscal year of the Club shall begin on the first day of April of each year. On the first day of each quarter the Treasurer shall send to each member a statement of his dues payable. If any member shall fail to pay such dues within three months after being notified in writing, the Treasurer shall send him a notice that his name will be posted on the bulletin board of the Club for delinquency; and if such delinquent shall not have paid such dues within fifteen days thereafter, his name and the amount of his arrears, including dues for the current quarter, shall be posted on the bulletin board of the Club.*

Any member who shall not have paid his dues for any quarter within four months from the first day of such quarter, shall forfeit his right to the use of the Club, and may be dropped from the membership roll by the Board of Directors. A member dropped for delinquency may be reinstated within three months thereafter by a vote of the Board of Directors and upon payment of all arrears. No such person shall be eligible for re-election until all moneys owing by him to the Club are fully paid.

ARTICLE IV.

DIRECTORS.

Section 1. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. The Board of Directors shall consist of the officers of the Club and *twenty-one* other members to be elected as follows:

The four holdover directors and the seventeen to be elected in 1923 shall be divided into three groups by the Board of Directors at its first meeting in April, and shall hold office respectively for one, two and three years and until their successors are elected and qualify; and thereafter seven directors shall be elected annually to serve for a term of three years and until their successors are elected and qualify.

Section 2. BOARD'S AUTHORITY. The Board of Directors shall have the general control and management of the activities and property and affairs of the Club.

Section 3. BOARD MEETINGS. The Board of Directors shall meet at least once each month, except the months of July, August and September, at the pleasure of the President, who shall give, so far as he can, at least two days' notice of the time of such meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called at any time by the President or by any three Directors, provided the call gives twenty-four hours' notice of the time and object of such special meetings.

Section 4. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. *The Board of Directors shall appoint from its own members, an Executive Committee consisting of the officers and seven other directors which shall, in the in-*

(Continued on page 28.)

Mayorality Issues

THE issues of the coming Mayorality Campaign were presented Wednesday to a full house by Judge Wm. E. Dever, democratic candidate for mayor. Francis X. Busch, attorney and member of the Board of Directors, presided. He introduced Judge Dever as the choice of the committee of independent sincere citizens appointed at the mass meeting held at the City Club in December, which asked both political parties to name good men for the high office of mayor. He also said that Judge Dever was the unanimous choice of his party.

In the course of his address, which was listened to with much interest and frequently applauded, Judge Dever declared that he would carry on a non-partisan campaign, and, if elected, he would be a non-partisan mayor.

ENFORCE THE MERIT SYSTEM

He announced that his first task would be to clean the city hall of inefficient employes and then to put good men in their places. The first step in this process, he said, would be the appointment as civil service commissioners of men who are in sympathy with the merit system and who will enforce the civil service law in letter and in spirit.

He said the only way he could give the decent kind of government to which this city is entitled is by the appointment of the best and biggest men obtainable to the headship of the several departments. The mayor is at the head of the biggest business corporation in the City, he said, and he cannot administer the public business successfully unless he has the support of competent men as department chiefs.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

He did not set forth his traction program in full, but announced that he had always stood for municipal ownership of traction lines, and one reason was because the city cannot afford to give a private company a sufficiently long franchise to warrant them in making the outlay necessary to give adequate service. He is opposed to answering the traction question with a mere slogan; but he announced that later in the campaign he would outline his whole program to the voters. He guaranteed that no attempt should be made to operate the lines until effective civil service regulations are assured.

APPOINTIVE SCHOOL BOARD

He discussed the situation in the school board and the remedies suggested in the form of new laws. He said that for twenty-five years there had been trouble and discord in the school board; but that the remedy for this state of affairs would not necessarily be found in chang-

(Continued from page 27.)

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Interim between Board meetings, exercise all the powers of the Board, subject at all times, however, to review by the Board of Directors on matters of Club policy.

Section 5. MEMBERSHIP RULES. *The Board of Directors shall have power, subject to the provisions of these by-laws, to fix rules governing admission to membership, determining members' classification; establishing the initiation fee and annual dues, but only by classes; granting in special cases remission of membership dues and fees; suspending, expelling or restoring members to good standing; and granting the privileges of the Club to non-members.*

Section 6. ANNUAL BUDGET. *The Board of Directors shall annually cause to be prepared and submitted to them at the earliest date practicable after the annual election, a budget of receipts and expenditures for the coming year. Such budget upon approval and adoption by the Board of Directors shall be controlling upon all officers and employes and committees of the Club, and no expenditures in excess of the amount appropriated in the budget shall be made or liabilities incurred in excess of the amount appropriated in the budget, by them, except by authority of the Board of Directors.*

ARTICLE V.

NOMINATIONS.

Section 1. NOMINATING COMMITTEE. *A Nominating Committee of five members of the Club shall be selected by the Board of Directors on or before March 1st of each year. This committee shall nominate a list of candidates for officers and directors, which list shall be prominently posted on the bulletin board in the Club House on or before April 1st of each year.*

Any twenty members may, by petition posted on the bulletin board at least ten days before the date of the annual election, nominate other candidates for officers and directors. Notice of all nominations for officers and directors shall be given as required by Section 1, Article VI, of these by-laws.

Section 2. VACANCIES. *At the regular annual meeting of the Club each year there shall be elected the officers of the Club for a period of one year, and seven directors to hold office for the term of three years, as well as directors to fill the unexpired term of any director who may have resigned or whose office may have become vacant for any reason.*

ing the method of choosing the board members. On the whole he was inclined to believe that better results would be secured from an appointive rather than an elective school board. The mayor, as the appointive power, he believed, should have the power of removal.

WILL WELCOME ADVICE

He urged upon the City Club members and other citizens to be generous in expressing their opinions and giving advice to the mayor. He said he would always welcome sincere suggestions from any source.

The leading Republican Candidate, Mr. Lueder, speaks next Wednesday.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship FEB 21 1923



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEB. 19, 1923

NUMBER 8

Metropolitan Planning

Planning Conference Called by the City Club

THE Board of Directors of the City Club, on recommendations of the City Planning and Zoning Committee, has called a metropolitan planning conference for Saturday, March 3, in the Club's rooms. The mayors of 14 cities in the Chicago district, the presidents of 83 villages, the chairmen of the official boards and commissions, and representatives of the leading civic and commercial organizations in the district have been invited. The question for discussion will be the need of comprehensive planning for the entire metropolitan district extending from Waukegan on the north to Gary on the south.

Leading officials and prominent citizens interested in city planning will address the meeting and the conference will determine whether or not a permanent organization or commission should be created to promote such a planning program.

The objects of the proposed organization or planning commission will be to make a survey of the industrial, commercial, physical, social, sanitary and governmental problems affecting the whole metropolitan district and to recommend such constructive steps as will aid in directing the growth and improvement of living and working conditions in the Chicago district.

RAPID GROWTH.

The City Planning and Zoning Committee has prepared a report which was sent to each of the 200 representatives invited to be present, setting

(Continued on page 30)

An Increased Membership

Approve By-Law Changes and Membership Plans

ONE of the largest gatherings of members at a members' meeting since the City Club moved into the present quarters in 1910 was held on Thursday last in the main dining room. The meeting was called to approve some by-law changes and to consider the general condition of the Club. The by-law amendments were approved, plans for a vigorous effort on the part of the members to increase the membership to 2,500 were unanimously indorsed, the team organization for the membership effort was outlined, and the members present pledged themselves to devote enough time during the first week in March to fill up the membership ranks and place the Club on a sound basis financially.

SPEAKERS AND SPEECHES

Mr. Dwight H. Perkins, vice-president, introduced F. Bruce Johnstone, president, as one of the Club's most effective and aggressive presidents. Mr. Johnstone told the members frank-

ly what the financial conditions of the Club are, and made it clear that the future of the City Club depends upon the personal efforts of the members to build it up, following the losses of the war period, and to add to the roll about 800 new members of the three or four classes provided for in the by-law amendments. R. A. Crosby, a specialist in membership work, who has been called in to assist in the membership effort outlined plans for the membership work, and stated that there would be ten divisions of

(Continued on page 31)

Forum Meeting

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23—12:30

A Unique Program

Boys' Club Work

Music and Short Addresses

Boys' Club Orchestra—22 Pieces

Boys' Chorus—Hull House Boys' Club

Speakers—five minutes each:

CLIFTON R. BECHTEL

Chairman Boys' Work Committee

S. J. DUNCAN-CLARK

Boys' Work Committee

LEWIS E. MYERS

Chairman Middle West Division Boys' Club Federation

C. J. ATKINSON

Executive Secretary Boys' Club Federation

WM. E. HALL, New York City

President, Boys' Club Federation

If you are interested in boys, you will enjoy and profit from this program

A 75c table d'hôte luncheon served in main dining room

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

Telephone: Harrison 8278

MAYO FESLER, Editor

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President.....F. BRUCE JOHNSTONE
Vice-President.....DWIGHT H. PERKINS
Treasurer.....FRED G. HEUCHLING
Secretary.....HENRY F. TENNEY

DIRECTORS

Laird Bell
Francis X. Busch
William T. Cross
S. J. Duncan-Clark
Morris L. Greeley
Fred G. Heuchling
Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary

F. B. Johnstone
Max Loeb
H. A. Millis
Dwight H. Perkins
R. F. Schuchardt
Henry F. Tenney

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METROPOLITAN PLANNING

(Continued from front page)

forth the facts relative to the rapid growth of Chicago and its environs and the imperative need of planning for the future growth. "Chicago with its 2,700,000 people ranks second among the American cities in population, second in the extent and magnitude of her industries and is excelled in population only by the metropolitan district of New York City. The increase in number and population of her politically independent suburbs has been more rapid in proportion than the growth of the city itself. Chicago increased 23.6% during the last decade while the metropolitan area within ten miles of the city limits increased 76.3%. The metropolitan district now contains more than 3,000,000 people and there is no apparent diminution in the rate of her growth. In fact, during the last decade in spite of the increased exodus from the city to the suburbs Chicago's population increased nearly 700,000; or, in other words, there was added to its population a city nearly as large as Baltimore. According to recent carefully prepared estimates of the Bell Telephone Co. the population of Chicago alone will be about 4,000,000 in 1940. If the present impetus toward the suburbs for residential purposes is maintained, and the present increase in the city's population continues, the metropolitan district by 1950 will contain more than 6,000,000 people."

PLAN MUST BE COMPREHENSIVE.

The report points out that past planning has aimed essentially at the embellishment of the city but says, "modern city planning involves not only these physical features which affect appearance and provide recreation but it involves also

commercial and industrial development, social and living conditions, health environment and financial and governmental organization. In short, metropolitan planning contemplates a study and analysis of all the elements which enter into the life of a community, including not only the city itself, but also the suburbs and rural sections within its environs, which are rapidly becoming an integral part of the urban community."

MEDLEY OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS.

"Within the metropolitan district there are more than 340 local governmental units expending taxes for local purposes—14 cities, 83 villages, 191 school districts, 29 townships, and 31 park districts. There are no less than 98 boards or engineers independently planning and constructing sewers; no less than 119 street or engineering departments laying out and paving streets, highways and boulevards; no less than 94 legislative bodies (councils or boards of trustees) enacting ordinances and regulating local transportation."

The report suggests that in ascertaining the basic facts upon which a metropolitan plan should be built that three large groups of inquiries should be made: (a) Trade and Industrial Conditions; (b) Public Welfare Conditions; (c) Financial and Governmental Conditions. It declares that planning on such a big scale will require the best talent the community can produce, but it urges upon the community the necessity of planning in order to make Chicago an attractive place in which to live and work.

The members of the City Planning and Zoning Committee are: E. A. Rummler, Graham Aldis, C. G. Atkins, Chas. B. Ball, Edwin G. Booz, Joseph L. Crane, Jr., Sam B. Fleager, Loren L. Hebbard, C. D. Hill, Herbert E. Hudson, A. J. Lang, Elmo C. Lowe, Henry C. A. Mead, D. H. Perkins, Frederick Rex, Ralph H. Rice, L. K. Sherman, Ernest Woltersdorf, J. S. Van Berger.

Greet the New Members

NAME	OCCUPATION	PROPOSER
Theo. Van R. Ashcroft	Press Agent	Geo. W. Weber
Herbert Bebb	Lawyer	C. D. Hill
G. M. Bogue	Management Engr.	P. H. Myers
J. C. Bollenbacher	Architect	F. Bruce Johnstone
Wm. C. Boyden, Jr.	Lawyer	Walter T. Fisher
Wm. Burry, Jr.	Lawyer	F. Bruce Johnstone
Ralph E. Button	Production Mgr.	E. W. Marcellus
W. G. Clark	Pres. Dust Col. Co.	John E. Bacon
E. W. Corn	Business Manager	Eugene T. Lies
L. M. Cozzens	Printer	F. B. Cozzens
Arthur Dixon	Lawyer	F. Bruce Johnstone
H. E. Dixon	Salesman	F. W. Beman
Chas. G. Henderson	Food Supply	A. E. Stavrum
Albion W. Hobson	Artist	F. I. Moulton
Harry J. Kuhl	Real Estate	Ayres Boal
John O. Merrill	Architect	F. Bruce Johnstone
S. K. Robinson	Chemist	Erwin P. Snyder
W. C. Sharp	Electrical Engineer	O. E. McCormick

AN INCREASED MEMBERSHIP

(Continued from front page)

five teams each with a captain at the head of each team and more than 300 members who will pledge themselves to give at least two hours a day for four days during the one week to this membership effort. Mr. S. J. Duncan-Clark emphasized the important place which the City Club has held in the civic life of Chicago and urged that the Club be restored to a healthy financial condition so that it can do more constructive civic work. E. O. Griffenhagen pointed out the need of a larger membership and the individual responsibility of every member to take off his coat and aid in the effort to increase the membership. Mr. Frank H. Scott, the Club's first president in 1903-5, made an eloquent plea to the members urging them to give their best efforts to restore the Club to its former strength and to build up and broaden its influence in civic affairs.

TEAMS ORGANIZED.

In the center of the dining room at the long tables were the ten majors with the five to eight men who were to be asked to become captains of a team during the week of membership effort. President Johnstone will head up the entire group with Mr. Henry P. Chandler as his adjutant, and the ten majors are: Fred G. Heuchling, H. Guy Davis, Elmo C. Lowe, Wm. T. Cross, Herbert E. Fleming, A. F. Schuchardt, Charles Yeomans, Walter T. Fisher, Preston Kumler, Henry F. Tenney, Luke Grant, Philip L. Seman. More than 140 pledge cards were signed by members at the tables pledging their full share in the membership work which is to be undertaken.

ROOM FOR VOLUNTEERS.

There is still plenty of room for volunteer service. Any member who is willing to help in this effort can call up the executive secretary or stop in at the temporary membership office on the first floor of the Club and learn how he can be of most service in this direction. The Club is the members' club and every member has an obligation and should have an enthusiastic interest in making the City Club an attractive downtown home and an effective civic force in this big city.

Chamber Music Concert

The last chamber music concert on Wednesday evening by the Beethoven Trio was especially pleasing to the audience. In spite of the bitter cold a large number of the members attended. They were well compensated for their efforts in the face of the inclement weather. The next concert will be by the Philharmonic String Quartette on Wednesday, March 14.

City Club Favors Reapportionment

The Board of Directors sent the following telegram to Senator Howard P. Castle, which was read at the public hearing on the pending reapportionment resolution:

"The City Club of Chicago urges the passage of House Joint Resolution number eight, providing for the reapportionment of senatorial districts. The legislative districts of Illinois are very unequal in voting population, with the result that sections of the state in which the population has increased rapidly are seriously under-represented. The principle of equal representation and fair play requires that a sincere effort be put forth as this session of the General Assembly to reapportion the state into legislative districts in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution."

F. BRUCE JOHNSTON, *President.*

Public Auditoriums

The question of a public auditorium is being discussed in a number of American cities. Thirteen cities have already invested public funds in such buildings, and St. Louis last week voted a bond issue of \$5,000,000 for a similar structure. The Chicago Association of Commerce has long been an advocate of a public coliseum in this city where conventions, concerts, and other public gatherings can be held. The recent announcement that the present auditorium building will be razed creates new interest in this subject.

The \$6,000,000 Cleveland auditorium was completed last year. This auditorium and the one in San Francisco rank as the two largest and most artistic in the country. The advantages of these auditoriums to the city are: Nation-wide advertising for the city; development of community spirit, and the bringing of many visitors to the city.

The following cities, according to the *Toledo City Journal*, have public auditoriums:

	How Operated	Initial Cost	Capacity of Arena	When Built
Oakland, Cal.....	Municipal	\$1,000,000	10,000	1912
Milwaukee	Municipal and private	500,000	10,000	1909
Kansas City, Mo.....	Private	400,000	12,000	....
San Francisco.....	Municipal	2,000,000	12,000	1915
Springfield	Municipal	.....	4,000	....
Cleveland	Municipal	6,300,000	12,500	1922
St. Joseph.....	.....	250,000	5,000	....
St. Paul.....	Municipal	400,000	12,000	....
Portland .....	.....	.....	5,500	1917
Houston	Municipal	350,000	.....	1910
Denver	Municipal	450,000	12,500	....
Savannah	Municipal	250,000	.....	1917
Stockton, Cal.....	Municipal	600,000	6,000	....

The City Club's Place in the Life of Chicago

Speech by S. J. Duncan-Clark at Members' Meeting

I WANT, Mr. President, as a member of the City Club, and as a man whose work necessarily involves a somewhat close and steady interest in civic affairs, to emphasize the value of this club to the life of Chicago. It occupies a field which no other organization is so well fitted to cultivate, and one in which the opportunities for useful service are practically unlimited. We have other organizations which are specializing in various phases of civic life; we have organizations which make a side-issue of interest and activity in such matters; we have organizations which consider questions of this kind from the standpoint of commercial interest, but the City Club stands alone as a disinterested source of constructive criticism and suggestion in the broad field of municipal welfare and progress. It is a club of citizens, without limitation of class or creed, representative of all groups in the community, of all business and professional vocations, of all political parties and factions. Its viewpoint is a composite of intelligent citizenship.

It is thus qualified to be both a laboratory for the mental testing of civic proposals, and an incubator for ideas looking to civic betterment. It holds a position in relation to other groups and movements which enables it to be an integrator of helpful agencies and efforts, a clearing-house for suggestion and experience, a common meeting ground for the progressive and up-building forces of the city. Because of its representative character it can, on occasions, assume a more effective leadership in forward movements than is possible to organizations limited in the scope of their interest.

The record of the City Club as factor in the life of Chicago is one of which we all may be proud, but with which none of us should be satisfied.

Never has there been more obvious need for such work as the City Club can do than exists in Chicago today. The hour is opportune for carrying the message of its aims and possibilities to those who should be enrolled among its members. No citizen of Chicago, seriously interested in the welfare of his city, can be wholly deaf to the appeal which can be made. The conscience of the city is stirred, the desire for better things is awakened. Let us offer the City Club as a means of stimulating comradeship, helpful co-operation and effective service in behalf of the city, whose health, prosperity and progress are the common interest of all who live or toil within its boundaries.

Mayoralty Issues

Discussed by Mr. Lueder

THE second interesting discussion of the issues in the forthcoming Mayoralty Campaign was had on Wednesday last when Arthur C. Lueder, Republican Organization candidate for mayor, spoke to a full house at the City Club. Edwin H. Cassels, attorney, presided. In introducing the speaker, Mr. Cassels stated that the City of Chicago is fortunate in having two leading candidates approved by a non-partisan committee of citizens; and that the task of the voter will be making a choice of the better of two good men. Mr. Lueder has been endorsed by the three recognized factions in the Republican party and is making his campaign as the Republican candidate for mayor. In the course of his address, which was listened to with close interest by the members of the City Club, Mr. Lueder discussed the traction problem, the school situation and vice conditions.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

He announced himself as being in favor of municipally owned and controlled traction lines and the best possible service at the lowest possible cost. He promised that as fast as financial conditions and existing laws will permit, that he proposed to carry into effect, a permanent traction policy which will best serve the needs of Chicago. Among the most urgent needs of the city today, are additional traction facilities and better street car service.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

Mr. Lueder emphasized the need of a better and more efficient system of schools as provided for in the State Constitution. He declared that the school children are not getting the quality of education to which they are entitled. Moreover, that some 70,000 have been denied the first essentials of an education—well heated and well lighted school rooms. These children are being cheated out of their constitutional right, not because the public has been stingy in supplying funds, but because the managers of the schools have evaded the performance of their duty.

VICE TO BE CONTROLLED.

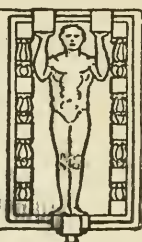
He announced that he would appoint as Chief of Police a man who would see that the vice conditions in the city are improved and that law enforcement would be meted out alike to all.

He expressed a belief that the people of Chicago want a mayor who will govern Chicago instead of building a political machine—"not a reformer but a rejuvenator—not excuses but action—not words but deeds."



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEB. 26, 1923

NUMBER 9

Membership Effort Under Way

More Than 350 Members Enlisted for Service

THE movement started at the special members' meeting last week to fill up the ranks in the membership of the City Club is well under way and is meeting with a response from the membership, which is most encouraging to the officers and the Board of Directors. Twelve divisions with a major and five captains each, and five high privates associated with each captain, have been organized and the quotas are practically full.

Daily meetings are being held with the different division organizations and the details of the work are being outlined and explained. The intensive effort will begin on Monday, March 5, and will continue until Friday of that week, ending in a grand get-together luncheon of all the teams.

TEAM ORGANIZATION

The team organization is practically completed in so far as the majors and their captains are concerned. The personnel of each of the teams will be completed before the next issue of the Bulletin, when the full list will be printed. The divisions with their majors and captains are as follows:

COLONEL—F. Bruce Johnstone.

Lieut. Colonel—Henry P. Chandler.

CITY GROUP

Division 11—Major, F. G. Heuchling; Adjutant, E. W. Lothrop.

Captains—Team 111, H. F. White; Team 112, E. A. Rummler; Team 113, F. I. Moulton; Team 114, L. E. Ashley; Team 115, _____.

Division 12—Major, F. Guy Davis; Adjutant, H. W. Wakelee.

Captains—Team 121, H. W. Wakelee; Team 122, H. L. Fearing; Team 123, T. P. Dudley; Team 124, F. D. Pellett; Team 125, _____.

CLUB GROUP

Division 21—Major, Chas. Yeomans; Adjutant, S. Bowles King.

Captains—Team 211, S. Bowles King; Team 212, P. H. Arden; Team 213, E. L. Millard; Team 214, C. R. Holton; Team 215, A. W. Noll.

Division 22—Major, W. T. Fisher; Adjutant, _____.

Captains—Team 221, W. H. Haight; Team 222, H. C. Lutkin; Team 223, Theo. Schmidt; Team 224, Walter F. Dodd; Team 225, C. R. Young.

(Continued on page 35)

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Board of Directors request the members to send in suggestions for the nominating committee, which, under the new By-laws, must be appointed by March 1.

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Vice-President.....DWIGHT H. PERKINS
Treasurer.....FRED G. HEUCHLING
Secretary.....HENRY F. TENNEY

DIRECTORS

Laird Bell	F. B. Johnstone
Francis X. Busch	Max Loeb
William T. Cross	H. A. Millis
S. J. Duncan-Clark	Dwight H. Perkins
Morris L. Greeley	R. F. Schuchardt
Fred G. Heuchling	Henry F. Tenney
Mayo Fesler, <i>Executive Secretary</i>	

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Smoke Abatement

The Board of Directors at its last meeting approved the recommendations of the Advisory Smoke Abatement Commission composed of representatives chosen from the several organizations of the city, including the City Club. S. G. Hobert is the City Club representative on the commission during the several weeks' absence of Mr. Robt. B. Ennis, who was appointed in December last and attended the meetings up to the time of leaving the city.

The commission's first recommendation is in favor of an increase in the appropriation by the council for the maintenance of the smoke bureau during the year 1923. Last year's appropriation was \$25,200. The amount recommended for this year is \$80,180. This sum will enable the health commissioner to re-organize the staff and add better trained and more competent men to the bureau. At the present time there are only ten men in the department. In the re-organization there will be thirty-eight on the staff.

In 1912 there were 12,500 low pressure and 7,000 high pressure boilers in service. Today there are 30,000 low pressure and 10,000 high pressure boilers. In 1912 there were 17,000 chimneys and 1,200 locomotives to watch. In 1922 they were 44,000 chimneys and 1,800 locomotives to observe. It is the opinion of the advisory smoke abatement commission that the bureau can not render adequate service without an increased staff.

The second recommendation is in favor of a modification in the ordinance and rules covering smoke abatement. At the present time chimneys are permitted to emit dense smoke for six minutes in any one hour. The recommendation is to limit this time to three minutes in any one hour.

Legislation Watched

The Committee on Legislation held its first meeting last Monday and checked over the first 150 bills which have been introduced in the two houses at Springfield. Those which were of interest to the City Club were picked out and referred to the appropriate committee of the Club or some member of the Legislative Committee for analysis and report. When the committees have completed their recommendation they will report directly to the Board of Directors. The members of the Legislative Committee will report their findings to the Legislative Committee, which in turn will make its recommendations to the Board of Directors.

This method of scrutinizing and analyzing all pending legislation will be followed throughout the legislative session. As recommendations on various bills are approved by the Board the action will be communicated to the appropriate committee in the House or Senate at Springfield.

The Members of the City Club's Legislative Committee, are:

Prof. Leonard D. White, *Chairman*.

Cassels, Edwin H.	Keeler, Harris S.
Dodd, Walter F.	Lapp, John A.
Fisher, Walter T.	Sikes, George C.
Hales, Earl C.	Simons, Seward.
Hall, Arthur B.	White, Harold F.
Holly, Wm. H.	Yarros, Victor.
Hunter, Joel D.	

Hamilton Club Wins

The City Club chess team played the Hamilton Club team on Tuesday evening and lost $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$. While there is one more game to be played, the Hamilton Club team has practically clinched the City Chess Championship with a record of thirty-five victories and only seven defeats. This means that the cup now in possession of the City Club goes to the winner.

The City Club team was composed of Messrs. Dennis, Buck, Byerly, Butterfield, Murray and Boisor.

The next event of special interest to the chess players is the world's championship tourney at the Hamilton Club, April 2 and 10. Tickets for the tourney can be secured at the desk in the City Club.

6,000 Members

The Woman's City Club of Cleveland announces that its membership has reached 6,000 and the lists are closed. The club now has a waiting list. The Cleveland Woman's City Club owns its building.

MEMBERSHIP EFFORT UNDER WAY

(Continued from front page)

CITY GROUP

Division 13—Major, Elmo C. Lowe; Adjutant, E. W. Marcellus.

Captains—Team 131, Chas. B. Ball; Team 132, E. S. Batterson; Team 133, H. H. Bentley; Team 134, C. D. Hill; Team 135, E. W. Marcellus.

Division 14—Major, W. T. Cross; Adjutant, Marc A. Law.

Captains—Team 141, E. L. Burchard; Team 142, John A. Lapp; Team 143, C. P. Schwartz; Team 144, Joel D. Hunter; Team 145, W. S. Reynolds.

Division 15—Major, H. E. Fleming; Adjutant, M. C. Hobart.

Captains—Team 151, Raymond Ashcraft; Team 152, H. P. Dutton; Team 153, ———; Team 154, E. W. Roamer; Team 155, ———.

Division 16—Major, R. F. Schuchardt; Adjutant, C. A. Keller.

Captains—Team 161, J. E. Kearns; Team 162, H. M. Frantz; Team 163, N. J. Conrad; Team 164, E. J. Fowler; Team 165, E. H. Bangs.

If you have not as yet signed up to help in this membership effort, which is of vital importance to the City Club, drop a line to President F. Bruce Johnstone at the Club, saying, "I will help."

CLUB GROUP

Division 23 — Major, Preston Kumler; Adjutant, Spencer Adams.

Captains—Team 231, Chas. R. Merriam; Team 232, M. L. Greeley, Sr.; Team 233, Spencer Adams; Team 234, Laird Bell; Team 235, E. O. Griffenhagen.

Division 24—Major, H. F. Tenney; Adjutant, ———.

Captains—Team 241, Robt. McC. Adams; Team 242, M. L. Greeley, Jr.; Team 243, Ed. J. Booz; Team 244, M. C. Wylie; Team 245, Geo. W. Swain.

Division 25—Major, Luke Grant; Adjutant, M. W. Bridges.

Captains—Team 251, H. J. Whitcomb; Team 252, S. J. Duncan-Clark; Team 253, Donald Fraser; Team 254, W. R. Helton; Team 255, Douglas Sutherland.

Division 26—Major, Philip L. Seman; Adjutant, ———.

Captains—Team 261, Eli Daiches; Team 262, M. S. Green; Team 263, Gail S. Young; Team 264, ———; Team 265, Henry Stewart.


City Planning in St. Louis

At a recent special election St. Louis approved twenty bond proposals calling for the expenditure during the next ten years of \$87,372,500 on specific public improvements. Out of this large sum the city expects to develop a civic center between the present City Hall and the Public Library which will cost \$16,000,000. The old buildings on thirteen blocks of ground will be torn down and transformed into a memorial plaza in honor of the men who fell in the World War. Some of the buildings contemplated are: a memorial building costing \$1,000,000, a municipal auditorium costing \$5,000,000, and an additional court house costing \$4,000,000.

Several millions of dollars will be spent in developing a storm sewer system in the river Des Peres valley and constructing boulevards

on either side of the stream. A complete new electric lighting system to take the place of the present gas street lighting system will be installed at a cost of \$8,000,000. Many traffic arteries will be widened, new parks will be acquired, hospital facilities will be expanded, and numerous other improvements will be undertaken.

Civic organizations and citizens have been advocating these improvements for fifteen to twenty years. The tax payers have been appealed to on several occasions but in each instance have refused to approve these large bond issues. The final accomplishment of this task is a good illustration of the gradual growth of public opinion in a great city in favor of spending money to make the city more convenient, comfortable and attractive.

 No Forum meeting for the next two weeks during the membership effort.

Daily Papers Approve Planning Project

THE following extracts from the editorial columns of the Chicago *Daily News* and the Chicago *Evening Post* indicate the interest in the forthcoming metropolitan planning conference called by the Board of Directors on recommendation of the City Planning and Zoning Committee of the Club:

PLANNING A CITY'S FUTURE

(From the Chicago *Daily News*)

Valuable results may be expected from the conference of mayors, village presidents, and official boards within the metropolitan district of Chicago called by the City Club for March 3. It is the intention there to organize a sort of commission to work out a comprehensive plan of progress and development for the entire district.

Obviously the best results are not to be obtained from the development of a district in such a hit-or-miss fashion. It would be a distinct advantage, for example, if all the local jobs of sewer and road building, and also the transportation service were co-ordinated and carried out with a view to the future requirements of the entire district.

In metropolitan planning there are to be considered, of course, conditions of commerce and industry, finance and government, but most important of all is the question of public welfare. As to the growth of Chicago and its environs in population and wealth, there can scarcely be a doubt, but that growth can be made surer if proper plans are formulated to attract and accommodate it. Similarly, Chicago and its environs can be made a better, more healthful and more attractive place in which to work and live if their development is intelligently planned.

CO-OPERATIVE MUNICIPAL PLANNING

(From the Chicago *Evening Post*)

The City Club has launched a big idea. If it can make its way over the hurdles of sectional prejudice, it ought to mean much in its development and application for the good of Chicago and all her neighbor municipalities.

The extraordinary growth of communities immediately adjacent to the city is a striking feature of recent years. It is pointed out that in the last decade the region comprehended within an area extending for ten miles north, south and west beyond the limits of Chicago has increased by 76.3 per cent population as compared with an increase of 23.6 per cent within the city's boundaries.

There is an intimate interweaving of the social, industrial and commercial life of Chicago and its neighbor cities and villages. The possibility for a better understanding and a more intelligent co-operation is what appeals to the City Club and urges it to call a conference of representatives from all the municipalities included in the so-called metropolitan area. We are assured there is no thought in this call of imposing the will of Chicago upon its smaller sisters; no purpose of aggrandizement. The right of independent existence is freely conceded, and the principle of municipal self-determination will be respected sacredly; but it is obvious that within the limits of local sovereignty there remains a field of opportunity for conference and co-operative planning which may be usefully exploited to the advantage of all concerned.

Boys' Club Work

One of the unusual types of forum luncheon meetings was held at the City Club on Friday. The sessions of the Middle West Division of the Boys' Club Federation were being held in the Club's rooms and the noon session was made a forum meeting, not only for a discussion of boys' club work but a practical demonstration of the work which the boys' clubs are doing.

BOYS' ORCHESTRA AND GLEE CLUB

During the luncheon the members and guests were entertained by a boys' club orchestra of 22 pieces, made up of boys from the several boys' clubs in Chicago. The high quality of the music was heartily appreciated by those present. At the close of the orchestral part of the program the boys' chorus of the Hull House Boys' Club sang, much to the delight of the audience.

The music was followed by the recital of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech by Peter Blackowicz of the Union League Boys' Club, which was the crowning event in the preliminary part of the program. The fine appreciation of the spirit of that great speech, as shown by this small boy of foreign parentage, is an evidence of the ability of foreign born population to grasp the meaning and value of American political institutions.

BOYS' CLUB WORK

The discussion of the organization, object and work of boys' clubs by C. R. Bechtel, chairman of the Boys' Work committee of the City Club; S. J. Duncan-Clark, member of the City Club's Boys' Work committee, and by Lewis E. Myers, chairman of the Middle West Division Boys' Work Federation, and Wm. E. Hall of New York City of the Boys' Club Federation, was especially illuminating on the work among the boys of the country.

In the discussion of the boys' club work these interesting facts were developed:

When a boy reaches the age when he becomes a producer, the community has invested in him \$4,000.

Every boy that is arrested costs the state \$31.

It costs \$600 to take care of a boy in a reformatory.

One boy out of every 13 boys at some time in his boyhood career gets into the criminal courts.

The idea is in harmony with the spirit of our time, in which success is achieved and progress made in the degree in which conference and joint effort are brought to bear upon the solving of problems and the shaping of plans.

It is to be hoped there will be a hearty response made to the call and that the resulting conference will stimulate interurban good feeling and develop many a project upon which we can unite wisdom and energy for the common good.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1923

NUMBER 10

Metropolitan Planning

Conference Attended by Many Delegates

THE Metropolitan Conference, to discuss the need of regional planning for the whole Metropolitan district of Chicago, was held on Saturday noon, March 3, in the main dining room of the City Club. Invitations were extended to all the mayors of cities and presidents of villages in the district, to the County Commissioners of Cook and Lake counties, to the representatives of the various commercial and civic organizations in the district, and to a number of people especially interested in city planning. Dwight H. Perkins, Vice-President of the City Club and a member of the Advisory Board of the Public Reserve district, presided.

The program of speakers was as follows:

Chas. H. Wacker, Chr. Chicago Plan Commission—"City Planning in Chicago."

H. A. Pearsons, Mayor of Evanston—"The Suburban Cities in Metropolitan Planning."

Samuel Insull, Pres. Commonwealth Edison Company—"Electric Power and Transmission in Metropolitan Planning."

Jacob L. Crane, Jr., Municipal Engineer—"Industrial and Agricultural Features of Metropolitan Planning."

Chas. S. Peterson, Board of County Commissioners—"Representing the Board of Commissioners of Cook County."

Dr. W. A. Evans—"Health and Sanitation in Relation to Metropolitan Planning."

Prof. Chas. E. Merriam, University of Chicago—"Governmental Organization in Metropolitan Planning."

The object of the conference was the discussion of the need of planning for the future growth and development of the environs of Chicago. The increase in the territory about the city has been during the last ten years three times as rapid as has been the growth of Chicago. Chicago increased 26.3 per cent, while the suburban area within ten miles of the city limits increased 76.3 per cent.

A full account of the discussion will be carried in the next bulletin.

Watch 'Em Work

Members Enlisted in Membership Effort

AT a rousing meeting on Friday, the Majors, Captains and high privates received their marching orders and will go over the top Monday in the effort to fill up the membership ranks of the City Club. They will meet at lunch in the main dining room at 12:30 noon on the first four days of this week and report the results of each day's efforts. The main dining room will be theirs for the week. An attractive 60-cent lunch will be served, a leader in singing will be present, and City Club spirit will be above par. If the membership effort is not successful it will not be due to the lack of optimism and effort on the part of the team workers.

The roll call indicated that the teams are all ready for the fray and the goal of 1500 new members was declared to be only a short distance ahead.

THE OTHER 1250 MEMBERS

While the 350 team workers are working, the other 1250 individual members will not be idle if President Johnstone's forceful letter to them has any pulling power. He asks every member to assume his share of the Club's responsibility and secure at least one new member. "It is easy," he says, "because I have added eight new members myself during the past six weeks."

WHEN IT'S OVER

Won't it be "a glorious feelin'" when the Club roster is full, the dining room cheerful with its overflow, the red ink in which the Board has been swimming for several years is on the back shelf safely corked, and the Club is ready to take its place more prominently and effectively in the civic movements which are going to place Chicago again in the front ranks of American cities after its eight years of political backsliding?

The future of the Club will be largely determined by the results of this week's work by the members.

☞ FULL LIST OF TEAM WORKERS ON ANOTHER PAGE ☞

Membership Team Organization

The team organization, as completed at the close of the instructions luncheon on Friday, for the membership effort of four days is printed below. The teams will be fully manned by Saturday noon.

COLONEL—F. BRUCE JOHNSTONE

LIEUT.-COL.—HENRY F. CHANDLER

CITY GROUP

Division No. 11

MAJOR—FRED G. HEUCHLING

ADJUTANT—E. W. LOTHROP

TEAM NO. 111

CAPT.—H. F. WHITE

Howard P. Castle	Carl B. Roden
Dr. Henry W. Cheney	Clarence J. Silber
John H. R. Jamar	Hayes McKinney

TEAM NO. 112

CAPT.—EUGENE A. RUMMLER

Hamilton Daughaday	B. W. Schumacher
Louis C. Penfield	James Van Buskirk
Thomas H. West	

TEAM NO. 113

CAPT.—FRANK J. MOULTON

Nathan B. Higbie	E. Jackson Dewire
Walter T. Field	

TEAM NO. 114

CAPT.—L. E. ASHLEY

Theo. A. Buenger	F. S. Lodge
J. L. Jacobs	Everett W. Turley

TEAM NO. 115

CAPT.—E. W. LOTHROP

C. M. Cartwright	C. R. Bechtel
F. H. Lane	Robt. G. Work

Division No. 12

MAJOR—F. GUY DAVIS

ADJUTANT—H. W. WAKELEE

TEAM NO. 121

CAPT.—H. W. WAKELEE

Walter L. Ballou	A. P. Canning
G. L. Campbell	Eugene T. Lies

TEAM NO. 122

CAPT.—H. L. FEARING

Hubert E. Page	C. F. Murray
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TEAM NO. 123

CAPT.—T. P. DUDLEY

Bernard McMahon	Wm. E. Sparrow, Jr.
Robert H. Kuss	F. L. Butterfield
R. W. R. Capes	

TEAM NO. 124

CAPT.—FREDERIC D. PELLET

Wm. Spooner	Lyon M. Drake, Jr.
Thos. H. Morrison	Harry W. Melville
C. J. Phillips	

TEAM NO. 125

CAPT.—C. M. WILLIAMS

Wm. M. Schellinger	Walter R. Stecher
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Division No. 13

MAJOR—ELMO C. LOWE

ADJUTANT—E. W. MARCELLUS

TEAM NO. 131

CAPT.—F. L. VENNING

Joseph H. Bristle	John D. Clancy
Ralph H. Rice	John S. Van Bergen
Charles B. Ball	

CLUB GROUP

Division No. 21

MAJOR—CHAS. YEOMANS

ADJUTANT—S. BOWLES KING

TEAM NO. 211

CAPT.—S. BOWLES KING

Barrett Conway	W. L. Richardson
D. R. Kennicott	J. Roy West
S. A. Greeley	Seward Simons

TEAM NO. 212

CAPT.—PERCY H. ARDEN

Alfred B. Andrews	John H. Hilton
R. F. Dewey	Harry Wolf
Eugene H. Leslie	

TEAM NO. 213

CAPT.—EVERETT L. MILLARD

Frederick Dickinson	D. N. Davidson
W. W. Case	

TEAM NO. 214

CAPT.—CHARLES R. HOLTON

Thomas C. Angerstein	Henry W. Drucker
Leo. W. Hoffman	Roy M. Harmon
Geo. T. Crossland	

TEAM NO. 215

CAPT.—ALBERT W. NOLL

Joseph L. Moss	John H. Witter
Albert E. Webster	E. W. Corn
F. D. Loomis	

Division No. 22

MAJOR—WALTER T. FISHER

TEAM NO. 221

CAPT.—WM. H. HAIGHT

Philip F. Hawley	C. R. Hope
C. J. Head	Geo. E. Ruther
B. M. Squires	

TEAM NO. 222

CAPT.—ROY A. NUTT

Ernst D. Dewey	Paul Hawxhurst
S. C. Hancock	F. W. Werner

TEAM NO. 223

CAPT.—THEODORE SCHMIDT

Norris E. Crull	W. E. Richey
Franklin Raber	Arthur E. Manheimer

TEAM NO. 224

CAPT.—WALTER F. DODD

Channing L. Sentz	Geo. F. Hurley
A. A. Henry	J. H. Londrigan
W. F. Zimmerman, Jr.	

TEAM NO. 225

CAPT.—C. R. YOUNG

Edw. Gudeman	Kenneth MacKenzie
D. P. McNabb	

CITY GROUP

TEAM NO. 132

CAPT.—ELMER S. BATTERSON

Geo. R. Harton Shelby M. Singleton
Orpheus M. Schantz E. E. Olp
F. H. Pattee

TEAM NO. 133

CAPT.—HARRY H. BENTLEY

J. O. Merrill R. R. Baldwin
Ridsdale Ellis C. A. Soans
Frank G. Dillard

TEAM NO. 134

CAPT.—C. D. HILL

Herbert E. Hudson E. J. Noonan
Herbert Bobb John J. Sloan
Theodore J. Franzen Edward J. Glackin

TEAM NO. 135

CAPT.—E. W. MARCELLUS

L. W. Beman C. G. Hobart
F. C. Smith Robt. K. Fast
C. C. Maddux C. C. Wells

Division No. 14

MAJOR—WILLIAM T. CROSS

ADJUTANT—M. A. LAW

TEAM NO. 141

CAPT.—EDW. L. BURCHARD

Prof. E. W. Burgess C. H. Van Tuyl
W. D. Freyburger Dr. Donald P. Abbott
F. Emory Lyon Prof. E. J. Goodspeed

TEAM NO. 142

CAPT. JOHN A. LAPP

Oscar E. Norman H. E. Barnard
Weighstill Woods

TEAM NO. 143

CAPT.—CHARLES P. SCHWARTZ

Dr. James A. Britton Ben. F. Newman
Francis X. Busch Judge Hugo Pam

TEAM NO. 144

CAPT.—JOEL D. HUNTER

Edward L. Ryerson Harry A. Williams
Rev. Jno. Timothy Stone Guy M. Blake

TEAM NO. 145

CAPT.—W. S. REYNOLDS

James J. Forstall Frederick Rex
H. B. Gear B. C. Hutchins
John E. Ransom

Division No. 15

MAJOR—HERBERT E. FLEMING

ADJUTANT—MURRAY C. HOBART

TEAM NO. 151

CAPT.—R. M. ASHCRAFT

J. Paul Goode Thomas J. Hair
Wm. H. Babcock Louis M. Beale
W. H. Holly

TEAM NO. 152

CAPT.—PROF. HENRY P. DUTTON

Prof. Fred'k S. Deibler Prof. W. E. Hotchkiss
Prof. R. E. Heilman A. W. T. Ogilvie

TEAM NO. 153

CAPT.—LESTER L. FALK

F. E. Short Davis G. McCarn
John Rudin Dr. Edward S. Ames
Henry Francis Bird

CLUB GROUP

Division No. 23

MAJOR—PRESTON KUMLER

ADJUTANT—SPENCER ADAMS

TEAM NO. 231

CAPT.—CHAS. E. MERRIAM

Andrew R. Sherriff A. H. Reynolds
Leonard D. White Prof. H. A. Millis
Jas. A. Field

TEAM NO. 232

CAPT.—MORRIS L. GREELEY, SR.

Earl D. Hostetter W. N. Buck
W. D. McKenzie Geo. Packard
Geo. W. Gordon

TEAM NO. 233

CAPT.—SPENCER L. ADAMS

T. K. Webster Geo. V. Dauchy
C. P. Wurts Jas. Curtiss
H. P. Goodnow Carlos C. Daughaday
Lew H. Webb

TEAM NO. 234

CAPT.—LAIRD BELL

Wm. C. Boyden Arthur Dixon
Wm. Burry, Jr.

TEAM NO. 235

CAPT.—J. H. PRIOR

Geo. C. Sikes Gelmer Kuiper
Glen Edwards

Division No. 24

MAJOR—HENRY F. TENNEY

ADJUTANT—R. MCC. ADAMS

TEAM NO. 241

CAPT.—R. MCC. ADAMS

Hugh W. McCulloch Alfred T. Cornell
Edgar H. Schroeder Curtis W. Post
Graham Aldis

TEAM NO. 242

CAPT.—MORRIS L. GREELEY, JR.

E. R. Reichmann W. F. Wallace
John A. Fisher R. H. Stafford
W. H. Harding

TEAM NO. 243

CAPT.—E. G. BOOZ

Dean L. Trapler Leon Wilson
H. C. Baxter H. Plumley
Alfred Pittman

TEAM NO. 244

CAPT.—MACK C. WYLIE

Allan W. Cook Wheaton Augur
Chas. F. Harding, Jr. Robt. N. Golding
Frank B. Thayer

TEAM NO. 245

CAPT.—GEO. W. SWAIN

A. W. Hobson F. L. Gehr
Frank H. Scott Chas. E. Clark

Division No. 25

MAJOR—LUKE GRANT

ADJUTANT—M. W. BRIDGES

TEAM NO. 251

CAPT.—H. J. WHITCOMB

W. G. Wood Samuel Heifetz
Percival H. Truman Donald Fraser
Judson F. Lee

CITY GROUP

TEAM NO. 154

CAPT.—ERWIN W. ROEMER

Guy Van Schaick D. D. Ettelson
Charles W. Lamborn Lambert Kaspers
Bernard W. Vinissky Judge Edwin K. Walker

TEAM NO. 155

CAPT.—WM. B. BOSWORTH

V. C. Johnson J. E. T. Johnson
R. F. Graves A. M. Jens
W. H. Jackson

Division No. 16

MAJOR—R. F. SCHUCHARDT

ADJUTANT—C. A. KELLER

TEAM NO. 161

CAPT.—J. E. KEARNS

Phil S. Dickinson Kentish Rankin
O. C. Lloyd Paul L. Sayre

TEAM NO. 162

CAPT.—H. M. FRANTZ

E. A. Bedell O. B. Roberts
F. S. Hickok Robt. J. Stewart
J. R. Roberts

TEAM NO. 163

CAPT.—N. J. CONRAD

George M. Armbrust Julius Getch
L. Choate Albert Scheible
Max Loeb Dr. Jos. L. Miller

TEAM NO. 164

CAPT.—E. J. FOWLER

Florien C. Fry P. J. Templeton
B. J. Mullaney C. M. McCormick
Cecil F. Elmes Oliver E. McCormick
Thos. H. Ashburner

TEAM NO. 165

CAPT.—EDW. H. BANGS

Louis P. Cain Allen L. Golinkin
T. W. Allinson

CLUB GROUP

TEAM NO. 252

CAPT.—S. J. DUNCAN-CLARK

R. H. Carnahan W. D. Brinton
Thos. W. Sprowles D. P. MacMillan
E. L. Jones

TEAM NO. 253

CAPT.—M. W. BRIDGES

Carl Bushnell J. F. Cornelius

TEAM NO. 254

CAPT.—W. R. HELTON

C. E. Christine Henry Hagens
Dr. Everett Morris W. H. Daffah
Theo. B. Van Ashcroft

TEAM NO. 255

CAPT.—DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND

Edward B. Witwer Arthur B. Hall
E. H. Cassels Donald F. Campbell
Donald M. Carter

Division No. 26

MAJOR—PHILIP L. SEMAN

TEAM NO. 261

CAPT.—ELI DAICHES

L. A. Cohen Milton E. Falker
Gerard M. Ungare Maurice J. Karpf
Isaac B. Lipson

TEAM NO. 262

CAPT.—M. S. GREEN

John W. Chapman Frank R. Jennings
P. B. Coffin Sam B. Newton

TEAM NO. 263

CAPT.—GAIL S. YOUNG

G. M. Davidson Edw. D. Byrnes
A. P. Tighe Louis P. Cain
Fred. H. Ertell H. E. Dixon

TEAM NO. 264

CAPT.—JOHN K. BRENTON

Robt. T. Mack Paul Crissman
N. L. Kratz Mitchell Dawson
Glenford W. Lawrence Wm. J. Bogan

TEAM NO. 265

A. J. Todd

Henry Stewart Sam. B. Fleager

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court Telephone: Harrison 8278
MAYO FESLER, Editor

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President.....F. BRUCE JOHNSTONE
Vice-President.....DWIGHT H. PERKINS
Treasurer.....FRED G. HEUCHLING
Secretary.....HENRY F. TENNEY

DIRECTORS

Laird Bell F. B. Johnstone
Francis X. Busch Max Loeb
William T. Cross H. A. Millis
S. J. Duncan-Clark Dwight H. Perkins
Morris L. Greeley R. F. Schuchardt
Fred G. Heuchling Henry F. Tenney
Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary

Vol. XVI Monday, Mar. 5, 1923 No. 10

Survey Attracts Attention

The Chicago City Club's self survey has created much attention from other city clubs which have the same kind of problems. The Bal-

timore and Portland City Club bulletins quote extensively from the report as printed, and the Baltimore Club asks for the comments of members on the application of the Survey Committee's recommendation to the Baltimore situation.

Chess Exhibition

Mr. Edward Lasker gave an exhibition of simultaneous chess in the lounge on Saturday afternoon, March 3, to a goodly gathering of the Club's chess players.

Chicago City Club the Pattern

The Portland City Club Bulletin says:

"When a group of young men founded the City Club of Portland they turned to the City Club of Chicago for suggestions as to organization. The Chicago City Club is a real leader and its Bulletin reflects its many activities."

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1923

NUMBER 11

Membership Effort Successful

Teams Carry on Until Next Week

THE membership campaign which has been engaging the interest and effort of some 300 of the Club's members during the week has not only been successful in actual results, but looked so promising of bigger results on Thursday noon that the majors, captains and high privates voted unanimously to carry over the campaign until next Tuesday in order to give them time to make final reports on the invitations which they have already extended to prospective members.

The main dining room was given over for the first four days of the week to the membership campaign. Following each day's luncheon reports were made by the majors and captains and the number of applications secured were registered on the score board at the back of the room. Keen competition developed between the divisions; particularly between Division 21 with Charles Yeomans as Major, and Division 26 with Philip L. Seman as Major. Division 26, however, took the lead on the second day and has kept it through the four days.

633 APPLICATIONS IN FOUR DAYS

The results of the four days' work were 633 applications for membership. The close fellowship which developed among the men on the several teams has meant a tremendous increase in Club spirit. Older members declared that there is more sociability in the Club rooms than has been known for years. The Club is taking on the real Chicago spirit; and if no further additions had been made to the membership, the week's work has been quite worth while. But the men want to go over the top with 1,000 new members so the campaign was continued until next week.

FULL REPORT NEXT WEEK

In next week's issue of the Bulletin a full report of the work of each member engaged in the campaign will be printed.

The Admissions Committee will hasten its work as rapidly as possible and by the following week it is hoped that a full list of new members can be published. It will then be time for a jollification.

Metropolitan Planning Conference

Resolutions Adopted in Favor of District Planning

MORE than 200 representatives, a majority of whom were delegates from cities and villages or commercial and civic organizations within the Chicago metropolitan district, attended the luncheon conference on Saturday, March 3, called by the City Club to consider the desirability of metropolitan planning for the entire area. It was a notable occasion, and the close attention shown was indicative of the widespread interest in the movement.

Dwight H. Perkins, Vice-President of the City Club, acting as chairman in the absence of President Johnstone, welcomed the representatives from "practically every city and village organization in Cook County and several from Lake County and adjoining cities in Indiana."

"I am confident," he said, "that a plan will result from the movement started here today; and lest it appear too large or impracticable, I am going to refer to the Forest Preserve of Cook County, as a matter of encouragement, lest any of us be discouraged at the magnitude of the propositions which are bound to grow out of this movement. In 1899, approximately twenty-four years ago, the municipal science club, composed of twenty-five members, adopted the resolutions which later became the ordinance calling first for the study and then the establishment of the metropolitan park district. Nobody paid any attention to it at first, but out of that movement has resulted the Forest Preserve System of today. Over 20,000 acres have been added to our park system of 5,000 acres, and 15,000 more are to be added. Eighteen million dollars have been made available, of which \$10,000,000 have already been expended. . . . It was a popular move, and there is nothing that can come out of this meeting today that will not share that same type of popularity, which will, if properly followed up, insure it the same degree of success."

CHICAGO PLAN COMMISSION WORK

The Chairman then called on Mr. Charles H. Wacker, member of the City Club and Chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission, who is devoting his public spirited energies to the carrying out of the Burnham Plan for Chicago. Mr. Wacker said in part:

(Continued on page 42)

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Treasurer.....FRED G. HEUCHLING
Secretary.....HENRY F. TENNEY

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Morris L. Greeley	R. F. Schuchardt
Fred G. Heuchling	Henry F. Tenney
Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary	

Vol. XVI Monday, Mar. 12, 1923 No. 11

Chamber Music Concert

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, AT 8:15 P. M.

The fifth program in the series of eight programs of Chamber Music will be rendered by the Philharmonic Quartette on Wednesday evening. The program is as follows:

PROGRAM V

THE PHILHARMONIC QUARTETTE

George Dasch, First Violin
Fritz Itte, Second Violin
Otto Roehrborn, Viola
Carl Brueckner, 'Cello

1. Quartet, in C minor.....*Beethoven*
(op. 18, No. 4)

Allegro ma non tanto.

Andante scherzoso quasi allegretto.

Menuetto.

Allegro.

2. By the Tarn (Op. 15, No. 1).....*Gossens*
Polka.....*Kopylow*
Andantino doucement expressif.....*Debussy*
(From op. 10)

Serenade.....*Artziboucheff*

3. Romance and Saltarello.....*Grieg*
(From op. 27)

Tickets (50 cents) can be secured at the desk.

SPECIAL DINNER IN GRILL—\$1.25

From 6:00 to 8:15 p. m.

Lasker Gives Chess Exhibition

Edward Lasker's final practice in Chicago before departing for New York to begin his contest with Frank Marshall for the chess championship of the United States, was played at the City Club Saturday afternoon, March 3. Eighteen members and guests lined up against Mr. Lasker and seldom, if ever in his simultaneous

exhibitions, has a more respectable showing been made against the Master.

Victories were won by Members "Bob" Kuss and "Judge" Fearing, and by W. E. Danley, a guest. A. B. Denis, who has not lost a game in three seasons of Masters' exhibitions at the City Club, and "Dan" Levi of the Elks Chess Team played draw games. Strong opposition was offered also by several others of the Club's best players.

Mr. Lasker's genial personality has always made him a favorite at the City Club and he departed amidst a shower of best wishes from those who want to see the national championship come to Chicago. Two of these championship games will be played at the Hamilton Club on April 2 and 10. Tickets may be obtained from W. N. Buck, captain of the City Club chess section.

Among the members who participated in the contest against Mr. Lasker were: Messrs, Sparrow, Denis, Buck, Murray, Williams, Lane, W. R. Reynolds, Gehr, Kuss, Clay, Fearing, Brinton, Law and Coffeen; also two guests, Messrs. Danley and Levi.

METROPOLITAN PLANNING CONFERENCE

(Continued from first page)

Since its creation, the Chicago Plan Commission has been keenly interested in regional planning. In the Commercial Club's report on the Plan of Chicago, published in 1909, it was pointed out that vital and almost organic relations existed between Chicago and the municipalities in the surrounding region. The report suggested the necessity not only of creating public improvement commissions in each municipality, but also the establishment of a regional planning commission as well. . . . It was intended that such a plan should take into consideration the actual and potential use of the land, the development of centers of population and industry, with interconnecting lines of transportation, rail, water and highway; the creation of forest preserves and other recreational facilities; the improvement of sanitation; and the various economic, social and legal features of community life.

He then outlined briefly the four circumferential highway routes outside of Chicago and the diagonal highways radiating out from Chicago as laid down in the Burnham plan. This proposed highway system extends from Kenosha, Wisconsin, on the north to Michigan City, Indiana, on the south. He discussed the intimate relation of zoning to the development of a proper street and highway plan, and the adoption of legislation looking to the zoning of all of the cities and villages in the metropolitan area. He pointed out the necessarily slow development of the plans in such a large city and the high cost of carrying them out in detail. In conclusion he said:

I am very glad indeed that the City Club has called this regional conference today, on the subject of a metropolitan plan. A regional plan for Chicago and its environs involves a vast amount of study and co-ordinated effort. It will require a large sum of money to develop a comprehensive practical plan that will properly solve the many physical, industrial, commercial, economic, political, and social problems of the communities within the metropolitan area. In this effort I need not assure you, you may confidently expect that the Chicago Plan Commission will co-operate to the fullest extent of its ability with the other representatives of the various communities that go to make up our metropolitan district.

PUBLIC UTILITIES IN DISTRICT PLANNING

Mr. Samuel Insull, President of the Commonwealth Edison Company, was then introduced and spoke on the relations of public utilities to metropolitan planning, especially the importance of adequate transportation facilities. He said in part:

If you take the shore line of Lake Michigan, from the State of Wisconsin to the State of Michigan, you have about 150 miles. To my mind, that forms about the most important territory on this continent, with regard to the location of vast industries, and the necessary aggregation of population that those industries will bring, for the supplying of the marvellous territory of the Mississippi Valley, with the manufactured products that it may need. My own belief is that over a period of years, no artificial boundaries will stand in the way of the development of that territory. With its marvellous natural opportunities for transportation development, and the development of the greatest possible artificial transportation system, I do not see how anything can interfere with its growth.

The chances are that the development of the great basic industries, requiring water front and steam railroad transportation, will be centered in the territory between the Illinois state line and the Michigan state line. The foresight of our legislative fathers in protecting the water front of the State of Illinois, precludes its use for manufacturing purposes, to the extent to which the Indiana water front can be used. That may be a great advantage, from the point of view of the health of the community, and preserving the beauty of the lake front, and all that sort of thing; but from an industrial point of view, that portion of the 150 miles which I refer to, in this territory, which is most advantageous for such development, is in Indiana.

But the people who work with these industries have got to be housed. The necessary transportation has got to be provided for them. . . . Now, the question of providing these transportation facilities and the necessary electrical energy for such a vast territory, is a very serious proposition.

If Chicago is to go along growing from year to year, and is not to be checked in its development by lack of the very facilities that are the life blood of its existence, it is absolutely essential that we should have in this city a proper system of rapid transit transportation. That is the first essential of metropolitan development. Not only every property owner, but every householder, every one who earns his living in this community, is interested vitally in that question.

The expenditure of less money than the Commonwealth Edison Company and the Illinois Bell Telephone Company spend every year in additions to their plant, would provide us with a double track rapid transit underground system, passing through the loop, that would more than double the capacity of the transportation systems centering in the loop, and enable them to handle considerably more than double the number of passengers now handled per day. That could be provided in a term of a very few years, three years at the outside.

The Commonwealth Edison Company will spend this year in the development of its system, about \$25,000,000. The Illinois Bell Telephone Company will spend in the City of Chicago alone this year about \$12,000,000. There you have \$37,000,000. The Gas Company will spend about \$3,000,000. That makes \$40,000,000. How much will the transportation lines spend in extending their systems? It is true that this year they are going to make some considerable expenditure in equipment. But in providing additional facilities, they will not spend much more than a half million dollars, in this great city of three millions of people, growing at a rate that is bound to make it four millions within a very few decades.

SATELLITE CITIES

Mayor Harry P. Pearson of Evanston was then called upon to speak for the outlying cities and villages and he took occasion to emphasize the necessity of keeping definitely in mind the independence of those surrounding cities and villages in the metropolitan district.

I would stress the point that there should be willing co-operation from the municipalities and not compulsion exercised over them. Let there be a clear definition and designation, and then co-operation.

PLANNING FOR BUSINESS

Jacob L. Crane, Jr., Municipal Development Engineer, who has been making surveys and doing planning and zoning work for a number of cities and villages about Chicago, was the next speaker. Mr. Crane emphasized the fact that this is an industrial and commercial district and in planning its growth "we must think of planning for business."

On the other hand, the enjoyment of our living depends upon many other things besides business. It depends upon recreational facilities, possibilities for social and cultural activities. It depends very much upon the appearance of our surroundings. All of these things are the other main branch of city planning or district planning.

The City of the future will be, not a single overgrown congested area, but rather a group of smaller units circling about the business, banking or shipping center, but independent of it. District planning, then, should provide for a city plan for each of the individual communities and then relate them to one another.

In the territory outside of Chicago there are about 800 square miles while in the City itself there are about 200 square miles. There are 500,000 people living in the 800 square miles outside the city, but that population is growing three

times as fast as the population of the city itself. So that, within the next twenty or thirty years the territory outside of the city will probably add as much to its population as the city itself will add.

COUNTY BOARD SYMPATHETIC

Honorable Charles S. Peterson, member of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, assured the delegates that

the County Board is in full sympathy with the work you are doing here. I do not see how any man or woman, possessed of even common sense, interested in this city, could be out of sympathy with this project. As a matter of fact, summing it up it is simply a case of doing now through a little foresight easily and at small expense, the things that will be almost impossible of doing, or which can be done only at great inconvenience and tremendous expense in a few years from now.

HEALTH ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

Dr. Wm. A. Evans, Health Editor of the *Chicago Tribune* and former Health Commissioner of Chicago, discussed the need of adequate health supervision especially in the territory immediately outside the city and the need of closer co-ordination of health administration.

No one can sit in the office of the Commissioner of Health of the City of Chicago, without being impressed with the needs, as well as the advantages, of having some kind of co-ordinated effort for the promotion of health in this district; for building lines of defense outside of the geographical or political lines of the city, if the health of the people of the city is to be properly protected. There is no part of a metropolitan planning program more important than the health part.

No man can serve as health commissioner of a great city like Chicago without appreciating the fact that it is impossible to control contagion where there is simply an authority that runs to certain geographic limits, where people are passing back and forth carrying contagion not limited by those geographic limits of authority. There is need of centralizing the health forces in and about the city. There would be very great improvement from a health standpoint if there were some kind of co-ordinated effort for health promotion.

GOVERNMENTAL ASPECTS OF PLANNING

The last speaker was Professor Charles E. Merriam, of the University of Chicago, former member of the Chicago City Council, who discussed the governmental aspects of metropolitan planning. He hastened to assure the representatives from the outlying villages and cities that this movement is not

a disguised attempt at Chicago Imperialism—another effort at consolidation or annexation. It is an effort to work out in a co-operative way those aspects of government that are feasible. Any one who looks at the government of our surrounding territory cannot avoid coming to the conclusion that we have been a good deal of a jumble. There are in the County of Cook something like 2,500 elective officials. There are between 300 and 400 local taxing bodies. There are almost 200 independent school authorities.

The great wastes that come in any metropolitan area are the wastes that very few people realize. It is not a case of somebody stealing \$100,000. It is more often the case where two sewers, or two sets of highways, or two systems of sanitary control do not come together. It is in the lack of co-operation where the great waste occurs. No community, no matter how wealthy or prosperous, can afford to stand the drain that comes from headless, designless and planless growth of a tremendous industrial and social community. The first step on the governmental side, would be to make a survey of the actual situation, and the second would be to develop some scheme of co-ordination and co-operation. In this we will have to go, not on the principle of the supremacy of Chicago, but on the supposition that there is a great metropolitan territory here that is bigger than Chicago, bigger than any city in the district, bigger than parties, or races, or religions—that there is here a great area which we wish to develop in the most orderly, most economical and most prudent fashion.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED

Following the addresses and a brief discussion, a resolution was offered by E. A. Rummler of Winnetka, and unanimously adopted, as follows:

THE NEED OF METROPOLITAN PLANNING FOR CHICAGO AND ENVIRONS

WHEREAS, The experience of the past ten years has again demonstrated the phenomenal growth in population of Chicago, and the communities in the surrounding area, and

WHEREAS, The movement away from the congestion of city life, augmented by the improvements in transportation facilities, the extension of public utilities, and the development of the automobile is increasing rather than diminishing this suburban growth which has exceeded more than three times the rate of growth of the city itself during the past ten years, and

WHEREAS, We have learned from experience the extreme difficulty and tremendous cost of attempting to make the city convenient, comfortable and attractive after the city has been permitted to grow, largely without plan or forethought, and

WHEREAS, The outlying political subdivisions are permitting the same undirected growth to go on outside the city as has for many years been developing within the city—which will in time result in the same unfortunate conditions in the outlying area as exist in Chicago unless some definite steps are taken looking toward co-operative effort on the part of all of these political subdivisions in the district;

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that it is the sense of this meeting that a committee of twenty-one citizens residing in the various parts of the metropolitan district, at least one-half of whom reside outside of the City of Chicago, should be appointed by the President of the City Club of Chicago, to consider and recommend to a later meeting, to be called by the City Club, of representatives of the cities and villages and civic and commercial organizations within the district, a method by which planning for the entire metropolitan area may be successfully undertaken, the features to be included in such planning and the extent of territory to be included in the proposed metropolitan planning district.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1923

NUMBER 12

Over the Top

Addition of 147 New Members

THE membership effort which has been under way for a week and a half closed on noon Friday at a luncheon of all of the team workers with 947 applications reported and many others yet to be reported. Chairman Chandler expressed the general opinion of the team workers when he asserted that the total applications before the end of the month would exceed 1000. He also said that the Admissions committee which is considering these applications has reported that the names submitted are high grade in every respect and that the new members will maintain the high standing of the Club.

President Johnstone who has been compelled to be out of town most of the time during the campaign, reached Chicago at noon and was present at the closing luncheon. He voiced the appreciation of the Board of Directors for the fine work of the teams and expressed the relief which the Directors will now feel with the financial worries, which have engrossed their minds for the past two years, removed.

Mr. Chandler and the majors, as the final reports were made, called special attention to the effective efforts of a number of the individual team workers.

Those receiving special mention were E. L. Burchard, F. E. Short, W. B. Bosworth, H. M. Frantz, E. J. Fowler, L. R. Cain, E. T. Lies, J. R. Roberts, F. S. Hickok, Thos. W. Allinson,

(Continued on page 46)

City Club Stokers

Workers Organize for Membership Conservation

AS a direct aftermath of the successful membership campaign, the three hundred and more members of the Club who have participated in the effort, decided at the Tuesday meeting to create some form of committee or sub-organization which would conserve the new spirit and the new strength which has come to the City Club. A committee was appointed, with Charles Yeomans as Chairman, to work out the plan and submit its report. At Friday's meeting the committee reported in favor of the creation of the "ancient and honorable body of City Club Stokers," whose subtitle would be the slogan, "We keep up the steam."

The committee said in its report "the success of the City Club depends largely upon the extent to which we make the membership an integral part of the Club. This is true not only on the social side but on the civic side of the Club's activities.

The splendid results of this membership effort will have largely failed unless we are able to tie these 800 to 1000 new members into the life of the Club and create in them the same vital interest and loyal spirit which the members of the sixty teams have displayed for the past three weeks."

The objects of the new organization will be essentially membership conservation which will include not only additions to the membership, the promotion of good fellowship among the

(Continued on page 46)

MEETINGS

FRIDAY, MARCH 23—12:30 Noon
Main Dining Room

Senator MEDILL McCORMICK
"Reconstruction"

A 75c table d'hote luncheon only will be served in the main dining room.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3—8:15 P. M.

Joint Meeting of City Club Members and
Chicago Ornithological Society
In Club Lounge

Speaker:

W. I. LYONS
Secretary Inland Bird Banding Association

"Trapping and Banding of Wild Birds"

Illustrated

A \$1.25 table d'hote Dinner served in Grill, 6:00 to 8:00 P. M. Ladies invited.

The City Club Bulletin

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Vice-President.....DWIGHT H. PERKINS
Treasurer.....FRED G. HEUCHLING
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Vol. XVI Monday, Mar. 19, 1923 No. 12

OVER THE TOP

(Continued from front page)

Albert W. Noll, W. R. Helton, W. E. Richey,
C. E. Christine, Thomas Schmidt, M. S. Green,
Louis P. Cain, John K. Brenton, Albert E.
Webster.

The value of the membership effort has been
not alone in the additions to the membership

roll, but in the fine spirit of fellowship which
has been developed during the campaign. The
Club has taken on new life and a new interest.
Already definite plans are under way to main-
tain the fine spirit which has been generated dur-
ing the campaign.

CITY CLUB STOKERS

(Continued from front page)

members, but also the improvement of the Club's
facilities to meet the needs of the members and
the development of plans for larger participa-
tion by the members in the Club's activities.

The Stokers will be permitted to perfect their
own organization and to plan their own work.
The emblem of the Stokers will be a steam
gauge registering 2500 pounds, and below it two
coal shovels crossed, all giving the effect of the
skull and crossbones. The pledge which charter
members were asked to sign is as follows:

"I desire to become a member of the ancient
and honorable body of City Club Stokers. I
agree to do my part of the shoveling. I prom-
ise to keep a close eye on the steam gauge. I
agree to abide by the rules and regulations laid
down by the crew."

Any member of the City Club is eligible to
charter membership in the Stokers.

Results of Membership Campaign

TOTAL OF 947 APPLICATIONS RECEIVED UP TO DATE

The very satisfactory results of the membership effort up to date are shown in the following
figures. The divisions and teams are each credited with the applications which have been re-
ported. Further results are expected from many of the teams which will be noted in a later bulletin.

COLONEL—F. BRUCE JOHNSTONE

CITY GROUP.

Division No.	Applications	Total
11.....	59	59
Major—Fred G. Heuchling.....		6
Adjutant—E. W. Lothrop.....		13

TEAM No. 111.....Total 13

Captain—H. F. White,	
Albert P. Allen	John H. R. Jamar
Howard P. Castle	Hayes McKinney
Dr. Henry W. Cheney	Carl B. Roden
Clarence J. Silber.	

TEAM No. 112.....Total 7

Captain—Eugene A. Rummler,	
B. W. Schumacher	James Van Buskirk
Thos. H. West	Hamilton Daughaday
Louis C. Penfield.	

TEAM No. 113.....Total 9

Captain—F. I. Moulton,	
E. Jackson Dewire	Geo. W. Dixon
Walter T. Field	Nathan B. Higbie

TEAM No. 114.....Total 13

Captain—L. E. Ashley,	
Theo. A. Buenger	J. L. Jacobs
F. S. Lodge	Everett W. Turley
H. C. Coffeen.	

TEAM No. 115.....Total 11

Captain—E. W. Lothrop,	
C. R. Bechtel	C. M. Cartwright
F. H. Lane	M. S. Loeb
Robt. G. Work.	

LIEUT.-COL.—HENRY P. CHANDLER

CLUB GROUP.

Division No.	Applications	Total
21.....	127	127
Major—Charles Yeomans.....		6
Adjutant—S. Bowles King.....		29

TEAM No. 211.....Total 29

Captain—S. Bowles King,	
Barrett Conway,	D. R. Kennicott
S. A. Greeley	W. L. Richardson
J. Roy West.	

TEAM No. 212.....Total 15

Captain—Percy H. Arden,	
Alfred B. Andrews	R. F. Dewey
John H. Hilton	Harry Wolf
Eugene H. Leslie.	

TEAM No. 213.....Total 11

Captain—D. N. Davidson, Jr.,	
Frederick Dickenson	W. W. Case
Seward Simons	Everett L. Millard
A. D. Denis, Jr.	

TEAM No. 214.....Total 14

Captain—Charles R. Holton,	
Thos. C. Angerstein	Roy M. Harmon
Henry W. Drucker	Leo W. Hoffman
Geo. T. Crossland.	

CITY GROUP—Continued

Division No. 12.....Total 43
Major—F. Guy Davis.....Total 0
Adjutant—H. W. Wakelee.

TEAM No. 121.....Total 13
Captain—Harry W. Wakelee,
Walter L. Ballou Eugene T. Lies
G. L. Campbell.

TEAM No. 122.....Total 11
Captain—Henry L. Fearing,
Jacob Abt Chas. F. Murray
Hubert E. Page W. C. Sharp

TEAM No. 123.....Total 6
Captain—T. P. Dudley,
F. L. Butterfield R. W. R. Capes
Robt. H. Kuss B. McMahon
W. E. Sparrow, Jr.

TEAM No. 124.....Total 6
Captain—F. D. Pellet,
Lyon M. Drake, Jr. Thos. H. Morrison
C. J. Phillips Harry W. Melville
Wm. Spooner.

TEAM No. 125.....Total 7
Captain—C. M. Williams,
Wm. M. Schellinger D. B. McGehee
Walter R. Stecher.

Division No. 13.....Total 50
Major—E. C. Lowe.....Total 1
Adjutant—E. W. Marcellus.

TEAM No. 131.....Total 9
Captain—F. L. Venning,
J. S. Van Bergen Ralph H. Rice
John D. Clancy Jos. H. Bristle
Chas. B. Ball.

TEAM No. 132.....Total 6
Captain—E. S. Batterson,
Geo. R. Horton E. E. Olp
F. H. Pattee O. M. Schantz
Shelby M. Singleton.

TEAM No. 133.....Total 14
Captain—H. H. Bentley,
R. R. Baldwin J. O. Merrill
C. A. Soans Ridsdale Ellis
Frank G. Dillard.

TEAM No. 134.....Total 13
Captain—C. D. Hill,
H. Bebb Theo. J. Franzen
Edw. J. Glackin E. J. Noonan
H. E. Hudson John J. Sloan

TEAM No. 135.....Total 7
Captain—E. W. Marcellus,
L. W. Beman Rudolf A. Clemen
Robt. K. Fast C. G. Hobart
C. C. Maddux F. C. Smith
Wm. E. Watt C. C. Wells

Division No. 14.....Total 53
Major—W. T. Cross.....Total 8
Adjutant—M. A. Law.

TEAM No. 141.....Total 15
Captain—E. L. Burchard,
Dr. D. P. Abbott Prof. E. W. Burgess
W. D. Freyburger C. T. B. Goodspeed
C. H. Van Tuyl C. A. Russell

TEAM No. 142.....Total 9
Captain—John A. Lapp,
Guy M. Peters Weighstill Woods
F. Emory Lyon.

CLUB GROUP—Continued

TEAM No. 215.....Total 52
Captain—Albert W. Noll,
Joseph L. Moss Albert E. Webster
John H. Witter E. W. Corn
F. D. Loomis.

Division No. 22.....Total 73
Major—Walter T. Fisher.....Total 10
Adjutant—Theodore Schmidt.

TEAM No. 221.....Total 14
Captain—Wm. H. Haight,
Philip F. Hawley C. J. Head
C. R. Hope Geo. E. Ruther
B. M. Squires.

TEAM No. 222.....Total 8
Captain—Paul Hawxhurst,
R. A. Nutt F. W. Werner
S. C. Hancock Ernst D. Dewey
Ralph Hoagland.

TEAM No. 223.....Total 37
Captain—Theodore Schmidt,
Norris E. Crull Franklin Raber
W. E. Richey Arthur E. Manheimer.

TEAM No. 224.....Total 2
Captain—Walter F. Dodd,
Channing L. Sentz A. A. Henry
Geo. F. Hurley W. F. Zimmerman, Jr.
J. H. Londrigan.

TEAM No. 225.....Total 2
Captain—C. R. Young,
Edw. Gudeman Kenneth MacKenzie
Duane T. McNabb.

Division No. 23.....Total 86
Major—Morris L. Greeley.....Total 5
Adjutant—Spencer Adams.

TEAM No. 231.....Total 15
Captain—Charles E. Merriam,
Andrew R. Sherriff Leonard D. White
A. H. Reynolds H. A. Millis
James A. Field.

TEAM No. 232.....Total 18
Captain—W. D. McKenzie,
Earl D. Hostetter Geo. Packard
Geo. W. Gordon.

TEAM No. 233.....Total 13
Captain—Spencer L. Adams,
T. K. Webster C. P. Wurts
H. P. Goodnow Geo. V. Dauchy
James Curtiss Carlos C. Daughaday
Lew H. Webb.

TEAM No. 234.....Total 23
Captain—Laird Bell,
Wm. C. Boyden Arthur Dixon
Wm. Burry, Jr. Ralph H. Poole.

TEAM No. 235.....Total 12
Captain—J. H. Prior,
G. C. Sikes, Gilmer Kuiper
Glen Edwards.

Division No. 24.....Total 95
Major—H. F. Tenney.....Total 6
Adjutant—R. McC. Adams.

TEAM No. 241.....Total 16
Captain—R. McC. Adams,
Hugh W. McCulloch Edgar H. Schroeder
Alfred T. Cornell Curtis W. Post
Graham Aldis.

CITY GROUP—Continued

TEAM No. 143.....	Total 9
Captain—C. P. Schwartz,	
M. F. Feiwell	Ben F. Newman
Judge Hugo Pam	Francis X. Busch
Dr. James A. Britton.	
TEAM No. 144.....	Total 4
Captain—Joel D. Hunter,	
Guy M. Blake	Edw. L. Ryerson
Jno. Timothy Stone	H. A. Williams
TEAM No. 145.....	Total 8
Captain—W. S. Reynolds,	
J. J. Forstall	H. B. Gear
D. C. Hutchins	J. E. Ransom
Frederick Rex.	
Division No. 15.....	Total 82
Major—Herbert E. Fleming.....	
Adjutant—Murray C. Hobart.	
TEAM No. 151.....	Total 14
Captain—R. M. Ashcraft,	
W. F. Babcock	L. M. Beale
J. Paul Goode	Thos. J. Hair
W. H. Holly.	
TEAM No. 152.....	Total 2
Captain—H. P. Dutton,	
E. L. Kohler	F. W. Cosner
F. S. Deibler	R. E. Heilman
W. D. McGann	Reuben D. Cahn
A. W. T. Ogilvie.	
TEAM No. 153.....	Total 30
Captain—F. E. Short,	
John Rudin	L. H. Puls
Lester L. Falk	Dr. Edw. S. Ames
Davis G. McCarn.	
TEAM No. 154.....	Total 9
Captain—E. W. Roemer,	
D. L. Ettelson	Lambert Kaspers
Chas. W. Lamborn	Guy Van Schaick
B. W. Vinissky	E. K. Walker
TEAM No. 155.....	Total 21
Captain—Wm. B. Bosworth,	
Robt. F. Graves	W. H. Jackson
J. E. T. Johnson	V. C. Johnson
George H. Mead.	
Division No. 16.....	Total 79
Major—R. F. Schuchardt.....	
Adjutant—C. A. Keller.	
TEAM No. 161.....	Total 4
Captain—J. E. Kearns,	
O. C. Lloyd	I. Kentish Rankin
Paul L. Sayre	Homer V. Winn
J. S. Ackerman	Philip S. Dickinson
TEAM No. 162.....	Total 24
Captain—H. M. Frantz,	
E. A. Bedell	F. S. Hickok
J. R. Roberts	O. B. Roberts
R. J. Stewart.	
TEAM No. 163.....	Total 10
Captain—N. J. Conrad,	
Julius Getch	Max Loeb
Dr. Jos. L. Miller	Albert Scheible
G. M. Armbrust	H. L. Choate
TEAM No. 164.....	Total 19
Captain—E. J. Fowler,	
F. C. Fry	P. J. Templeton
G. L. Weaver	P. F. Williams
Oliver E. McCormick	B. J. Mullaney
Thos. H. Ashburner.	
TEAM No. 165.....	Total 16
Captain—L. P. Cain,	
Louis P. Cain	Thos. W. Allinson
Allen L. Golinkin	E. H. Bangs

CLUB GROUP—Continued

TEAM No. 242.....	Total 6
Captain—Morris L. Greeley, Jr.,	
E. R. Reichmann	John A. Fisher
W. F. Wallace	R. H. Stafford
W. H. Harding.	
TEAM No. 243.....	Total 20
Captain—E. G. Booz,	
Dean L. Traxler	H. C. Baxter
Leon Wilson	H. Plumley
Alfred Pittman.	
TEAM No. 244.....	Total 19
Captain—Mack C. Wylie,	
Allan W. Cook	Chas. F. Harding, Jr.
Wheaton Augur	Robert N. Golding
Frank B. Thayer.	
TEAM No. 245.....	Total 28
Captain—Geo. W. Swain,	
A. W. Hobson	F. H. Scott
F. L. Gehr	Charles E. Clark.
Division No. 25.....	Total 91
Major—Luke Grant.....	
Adjutant—M. W. Bridges.	
TEAM No. 251.....	Total 10
Captain—H. J. Whitcomb,	
W. G. Wood	Percival H. Truman
Samuel Heifetz	Donald Fraser
Judson F. Lee.	
TEAM No. 252.....	Total 14
Captain—S. J. Duncan-Clark,	
R. H. Carnahan	Thos. W. Sprowles
W. D. Brinton	D. P. MacMillan
E. L. Jones.	
TEAM No. 253.....	Total 10
Captain—M. W. Bridges,	
Carl Bushnell	J. F. Cornelius
W. E. Keily.	
TEAM No. 254.....	Total 34
Captain—W. R. Helton,	
C. E. Christine	Dr. Everett Morris
Henry Hogans	W. H. Darrah
Theo. B. Van Ashcroft.	
TEAM No. 255.....	Total 9
Captain—Douglas Sutherland,	
Edward B. Witwer	E. H. Cassels
Arthur B. Hall	Donald F. Campbell
Donald M. Carter.	
Division No. 26.....	Total 109
Major—Philip L. Seman.....	
TEAM No. 261.....	Total 17
Captain—Eli Daiches,	
L. A. Cohen	Gerard M. Ungaro
Milton E. Falker	Maurice J. Karpf
Isaac B. Lipson.	
TEAM No. 262.....	Total 23
Captain—M. S. Green,	
John W. Chapman	P. B. Coffin
Frank R. Jennings	Sam B. Newton.
TEAM No. 263.....	Total 16
Captain—Gail S. Young,	
A. P. Tighe	G. M. Davidson
E. J. Fiery	Edw. D. Byrnes
H. E. Dixon.	
TEAM No. 264.....	Total 31
Captain—John K. Brenton,	
Robt. T. Mack	N. L. Kratz
Glenford W. Lawrence	Paul Crissman
Mitchell Dawson	
Wm. J. Bogan.	
TEAM No. 265.....	Total 6
Captain—A. J. Todd,	
Henry Stewart	Sam B. Fleager.



The City Club Bulletin

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
A Journal of Active Citizenship
APR 1923



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1923

NUMBER 13

Annual Meeting

Nominating Committee Seeks Suggestions

THE Board of Directors has named as members of the Nominating Committee for the year 1923, the following Club members:

Elmo C. Lowe, *Chairman*

E. L. Burchard

O. B. Roberts

Charles P. Schwartz

Charles Yeomans

The work of the Committee will be to select nominees for the offices of President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer and also seventeen members of the Board of Directors. The four members of the Board who hold over for another year are: Laird Bell, Wm. T. Cross, Morris L. Greeley, and R. F. Schuchardt.

The new Board, under the by-laws adopted at a recent Members' Meeting, will be double the size of the present Board and will consist of the four officers and twenty-one members. The officers are elected for a period of one year, the Board members for a period of two years.

The Nominating Committee will, under the by-laws, name a complete ticket for all the offices, but any twenty members may, by petition, nominate other candidates for the positions. The petition nominees must be posted at least ten days before the annual meeting, which will be held on Friday, April 20.

The selection of the candidates from the long list of new and old members is no easy task and the Nominating Committee earnestly requests the members of the Club to aid them by suggesting names for these offices.

The Nominating Committee Requests the members to suggest names for officers and members of the Board of Directors not later than March 29.

Welcome New Members

New Members Qualifying Rapidly

THE process of enrolling the more than 900 new members is progressing rapidly. The Admissions Committee has been working overtime. The office staff is sending out notifications and bills as rapidly as they can be prepared, and the new members are qualifying and receiving

their membership cards. The high quality of the applications is making the task of the Admissions Committee comparatively easy.

The Board of Directors and the Officers extend a most cordial welcome to the new members and express the hope that they will not only find the Club a comfortable downtown home, but that they will come forward with suggestions for improvements in the Club's service and its civic activities.

The "Stokers" are planning an appropriate "welcome" to the new members, which will probably take the form of noon-day luncheons and will be held early in April, in order that

the new members and old members may become better acquainted.

The "Stokers" propose to keep up the fine spirit of sociability which was developed during the membership effort and they count on the new members to respond to the invitations and aid in this direction. The Boston City Club's slogan, "Everybody knows everybody else without an introduction," was long ago adopted as the slogan of City Clubs generally, and we particularly want to make it our slogan.

FORUM MEETING

THURSDAY, MARCH 29—12:30 Noon

The Drainage Canal

Its Effect on Lake Levels and Chicago's Health

The Engineering Aspects—

George M. Wisner, Consulting Eng'r.

The Legal Aspects—

Edmund D. Adcock, Legal Adviser.

A 75c luncheon only will be served in the main dining room.

Speaking begins promptly at 1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3—8:15 P. M.

Joint Meeting of City Club and Chicago Ornithological Society

In the Lounge

Speaker:

W. I. LYONS

Secretary Inland Bird Banding Association

"Trapping and Banding of Wild Birds" [Illustrated]

A \$1.25 table d'hôte Dinner served in Grill, 6:00 to 8:00 P. M. *Ladies invited.*

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A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

Telephone: Harrison 8278

MAYO FESLER, Editor

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Entered as second class matter, December 3, 1917, at the postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Vice-President.....DWIGHT H. PERKINS
Treasurer.....FRED G. HEUCHLING
Secretary.....HENRY F. TENNEY

DIRECTORS

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Francis X. Busch
William T. Cross
S. J. Duncan-Clark
Morris L. Greeley
Fred G. Heuchling
F. B. Johnstone
Max Loeb
H. A. Millis
Dwight H. Perkins
R. F. Schuchardt
Henry F. Tenney

Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary

Vol. XVI Monday, Mar. 26, 1923 No. 13

The Membership Effort

NOW that the intensive membership effort is over and the roster comfortably filled, we desire to express a word of appreciation to the American City Bureau, which so ably directed the campaign. Members of the Board and Membership Committee doubted for some time the advisability of calling in the Bureau to assist in this effort; but that doubt was soon dispelled when they saw the careful way and the considerate manner in which Mr. Crosby and his assistants went about this task. It was a member's campaign and not a Bureau's campaign; and at no time was it permitted to be otherwise. Mr. Crosby at all times recognized the fact that this is a social club with a civic purpose; and the appeal for membership was based upon public service rather than social comfort. The result has been that the character of the new memberships is high, the cost of the campaign was low, and the general enthusiasm and interest which active participation in the campaign aroused was alone well worth the effort.

Civic Organizations Favor Restoration of Old Fine Arts Building

D. N. Davidson, Jr., Secretary of the City Club Committee on Municipal Art, represented his committee last Friday noon at a meeting of the Affiliated Clubs of Chicago and Cook County, held for the purpose of considering what steps can be taken to bring about the restoration of the old Fine Arts Building in Jackson Park. The City Club committee has been especially interested in this project.

Parker Chosen Assistant Secretary

The Board of Directors at its last meeting approved the recommendation of the Executive Secretary and appointed Lester S. Parker Assistant Secretary of the City Club.

Mr. Parker is a graduate of Clark University, lives in Glencoe, and has had several years' experience in business and organization work. He was for two years with the firm of E. O. Griffenhagen, a member of the City Club.

Mr. Parker's first duty will be membership work. He will be Secretary of all committees having to do with membership, and also Secretary of the "Stokers," whose object is membership conservation. He will take up his new duties on Monday, March 26.

Charles B. Ball Reassigned

Charles B. Ball, one of the active members of the City Club of long standing, who for three and one-half years has been detached from the Bureau of Sanitation in the City Government, has been reassigned by Dr. Bundesen, Health Commissioner, to his old position as Chief of the Bureau.

Reciprocal Relations with City Clubs

The Chicago City Club has reciprocal relations with the clubs listed below and members of the Chicago City Club may have all the privileges of these clubs when in the respective cities, by presenting their membership cards.

Atlanta, Ga. City Club, 17 Poplar Street.

Baltimore, Md. City Club, S. E. cor. Calvert and Fayette Streets. Restaurant, noon to 4 P. M.

Boston, Mass. City Club.

Cincinnati, Ohio. City Club, 501 Union Central Bldg.

Cleveland, Ohio. City Club, Hollenden Hotel. Restaurant, 12 M. to 2 P. M.

Duluth, Minn. Commercial Club.

Kansas City, Mo. City Club, 1021 Grand Avenue. Restaurant, 11:45 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Los Angeles, Cal. City Club, Chas. C. Chapman Bldg. Sleeping rooms (19). Restaurant, 12 M. to 2 P. M., 6 P. M. to 8 P. M.

Milwaukee, Wis. City Club, 211 Grand Ave. Restaurant, 11:30 A. M. to 2:00 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. to 8:00 P. M.

New York, N. Y. Civic Club, 14 W. 12th St.

Philadelphia, Pa. City Club. Sleeping Rooms (20). Restaurant, 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Portland, Ore. City Club, 1010 Northwestern Bank Bldg.

St. Louis, Mo. City Club, 911 Locust Street. Restaurant, 12 M. to 2:30 P. M.

Washington, D. C. City Club, 1320 G Street Northwest. Restaurant, 7:30 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Municipal Reference Library

City Club Directors Urge Retention

The Board of Directors last week addressed a communication to the finance committee of the City Council, expressing its concern over their reports regarding the removal of the Municipal Reference Library from its present quarters in the City Hall in order to make room for the Municipal Court. The Board said in its communication that it realized the necessity and importance of finding additional space for the Court and that it might be necessary to change the location but urged that if it is found necessary to change the library from its present quarters provision should be made for retaining the library in some other convenient quarters in the City Hall.

The Municipal Reference Library was established in 1900. It now contains over 84,000 books and pamphlets. All of the official reports of the city can be found in the Library where they are open for consultation not only to city officials and employees but to business and professional men and representatives of the civic and commercial organizations. Frederick Rex, a member of the City Club, has been librarian for many years and has built up a unique collection of material on municipal government, which is widely used by students, social workers, writers and the general public.

Lasker-Marshall Chess Match

Further details as to the match for the chess championship of the United States to be held at the Hamilton Club on April 2, 4, 7, and 9 are as follows:

Games will be played in one end of the gymnasium and at the other end will be a wall board 9 feet square, on which the games will be analyzed by an expert as they proceed. There will also be a number of chess tables set up so anyone may analyze the position for himself or play a game of his own. Spectators may watch the actual match if they desire.

There are still some tickets available at \$5.00 for the series, to be had at the cashier's desk. Many applications are being received from out of town so the 300 tickets to be issued will not last long.

Get your application in at once.

Inter-Club Chess League

The last game of the season was played March 20 against the Illinois Athletic Association and resulted in a complete victory for the City Club team which was composed of Messrs. Denis, Buck, Byerly, Murray, Boisot and Kuss.

Bureaus of Governmental Research Established in Many Cities

The Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research reports the following list of civic organizations established since 1906 to secure efficient government through citizen co-operation with public officials:

Akron. 1914. Bureau of Municipal Research.
Calgary. 1922. Citizens' Research League.
Chicago. 1910. Bureau of Public Efficiency.
Cleveland. 1920. Municipal Research Bureau.
Dayton. 1912. Research Association.

Des Moines. 1921. Bureau of Municipal Research.

Detroit. 1916. Bureau of Governmental Research.

Duluth. 1921. Taxpayers League.

Kansas City. 1921. Public Service Institute.

Milwaukee. 1914. Citizens Bureau.

Minneapolis. 1913. Bureau of Municipal Research.

New York City. 1906. Bureau of Municipal Research.

New York City. 1915. Institute for Public Service.

Oakland. 1911. Tax Association.

Philadelphia. 1908. Bureau of Municipal Research.

Rochester. 1915. Bureau of Municipal Research.

San Francisco. 1917. Bureau of Governmental Research.

St. Louis. 1922. Bureau of Municipal Research.

St. Paul. 1921. Bureau of Municipal Research.

Toronto. 1914. Bureau of Municipal Research.

California. 1916. Taxpayers Association.

New Jersey. 1915. Bureau of State Research.

New Mexico. 1915. Taxpayers Association.

New York. 1922. New York State Association.

North Dakota. 1923. Taxpayers Association.

Ohio. 1913. Institute for Public Service.

Pennsylvania. 1918. Research Bureau.

Canada. 1919. Citizens Research Institute.

United States. 1916. Institute for Governmental Research.

Mail Box for Club

The amount of incoming and outgoing mail from the City Club has increased so rapidly in the last few months, that the Post Office Department has placed a box in the entrance to the City Club for the use of the members and the Club offices. Sixteen collections are made each day.

Efficiency Bureau Report

Outline of a Plan for Permanent Central Registration of Voters

THE Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency has put out another report dealing with the subject of elections. The latest publication is entitled "A Proposed System of Registering Voters and of Canvassing the Registration Lists in Chicago."

Earlier reports of the Bureau have been important factors in securing legislation for the improvement of election methods, notably the fifty-ward law and the law for the non-partisan election of aldermen. It is hoped that the latest report will lead to the enactment of a law for permanent central registration for Chicago. It is expected that a bill embodying the recommendations of the Bureau will be introduced in the legislature in the near future.

The present method of registration of voters in Chicago is wasteful of voters' time and of taxpayers' money. It is not fraud proof. The present methods of canvassing registration lists in Chicago by clerks of election are severely condemned by the Bureau of Public Efficiency, which recommends instead thorough house-to-house canvasses by police patrolmen prior to each primary and each election. Such work is done with satisfactory results by policemen in New York, Boston, Detroit and Milwaukee. Proper canvassing of the voting lists is considered essential to the successful operation of any system of registration.

What the Bureau proposes is a plan of permanent central registration. A person once getting his or her name on the records would not register again in order to vote, so long as the residence remains the same. It is suggested, however, that a complete new registration might be ordered from time to time by the election authorities if the condition of the voting lists might seem to make that course desirable. Under the plan as outlined, a voter might register in the city hall at any time, except during the period beginning 29 days before a primary or an election. It is recognized, however, that central office registration alone would not suffice for a city as large as Chicago. The recommendation is made, therefore, that the election commissioners be given authority to designate such other places of registration as may be necessary, and the time or times during which they shall be open. Much emphasis is placed by the report on the need for flexibility, as distinguished from the present policy of prescribing detailed regulations rigidly by statute.

Another recommendation is that the work of registration be carried on by individual clerks, acting as registrars, instead of by the present

boards of registry, composed of the three precinct judges of election, assisted by the two clerks. The Bureau also would do away with the registration books now in use. It would have the information asked of voters recorded on individual sheets, made in duplicate by carbon process. The voter would sign both sheets. The sheets would be assembled alphabetically by precincts, and kept in locked binders. One set would be retained permanently in the office of the Election Commissioners. The other set would be sent to the precinct polling place on election day, together with accurate, printed lists of the voters of the precinct, against which the precinct officials would check, instead of the books now used for that purpose.

The plan provides that each voter shall sign his name on election day before receiving a ballot, so that such signature could be compared with that on the registration sheet. It is contended that the provision concerning signatures would do much to prevent fraudulent voting.

The best examples of permanent registration in other cities are furnished by Boston, Omaha, and Milwaukee.

Senator McCormick at the City Club

The dining room was filled to capacity Friday noon when Senator Medill McCormick addressed his fellow members of the City Club on the subject of reconstruction. President Johnstone was chairman of the meeting and several Directors and friends of the Senator sat at the speaker's table.

Two main facts upon which Senator McCormick based his opinion that America's reconstruction problem has been solved to a large extent are the return of general prosperity and the reduction in expenditures of the national government to the normal pre-war level. Nothing has contributed so much to recovery as the drastic curtailment of federal taxes, the Senator declared. National expenditures, which reached the enormous figure of ten billion dollars in 1920, were diminished to 5.5 billions in 1921, and 3.8 billions in 1922, and 3.5 billions in 1923. No other governments in the world, including our state and local governments, have effected such reductions. Nothing is more harmful to the country's prosperity than the wasteful unproductive expenditures of the state and local government.

World reconstruction has made little progress, but the first step has been taken by the refunding of the British debt to America. Britain's act will have an influence on all governments and will help toward other settlements through its recognition that economic considerations cannot be subordinated to political considerations.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1923

NUMBER 14

Unsightly Political Posters

Joint Campaign of Organizations Successful

THE campaign started by the Municipal Art Committee of the City Club some weeks ago, and augmented by the active co-operation of thirteen other associations, against political bill posting by candidates for public office, has been a complete success. The tangible evidence of this success is the almost total absence of the signs and posters on the fences, trolley and telephone poles and street lamps during the present mayoralty and councilmanic campaign. The contrast in that regard between this election and the state election last fall is proof of the power of public opinion in such matters.

Fourteen organizations co-operated in this movement; the Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club, Chicago Woman's Club, Woman's City Club, Illinois League of Women Voters, Union League Club, Hamilton Club, Church Federation, Chicago Real Estate Board, Cook County Real Estate Board, All Chicago Council, Association of Commerce and the Federation of Women's Clubs.

The delegates met on Wednesday at the City Club to determine whether or not a permanent organization should be formed. They decided, however, merely to continue the conference subject to call by the Chairman whenever conditions seemed to warrant action by the conference. The Chairman, Everett L. Millard, and the Secretary, D. N. Davidson, Jr., Chairman and Secretary of the City Club's Municipal Art Committee, were the moving spirits in the organization of the conference.

The Drainage Canal

Court Decision of Vital Importance to Chicago

THE problems of the Chicago Drainage Canal and its effect upon lake levels were most interestingly discussed by two City Club members at the Forum Luncheon meeting on Thursday, March 29. The legal and historical aspects of the question were presented by Edmund D.

Adcock, Special Counsel for the Sanitary Board; and the legal aspects were discussed by Langdon Pearce, Chief Engineer of the Board.

Both speakers emphasized the importance of the pending suit by the federal government against the Sanitary District in which the government is attempting to compel the Board to lessen the flow of water through the canal into the Illinois River. They both pointed out the necessity of maintaining the present flow of 10,000 second-feet which is required in order to dilute sufficiently the sewerage which now empties into the canal. The War Department has ordered and is trying to force a reduction

in its flow to 4,167 second-feet.

In the original grant of authority by the War Department to construct the Drainage Canal there was only one condition laid down, namely, that if the current were so strong as to obstruct navigation of the river, the War Department would interfere and require the flow to be decreased. Soon after the Canal was opened the Secretary of War, on recommendation of government engineers, ordered a limitation of the flow to 4,176 second-feet. The Sanitary Board protested, but proceeded to spend millions of

(Continued on page 54)

FORUM MEETING

THURSDAY, APRIL 5

General H. M. LORD

Director U. S. Bureau of the Budget

"Balancing the National Budget"

Luncheon at 12:30—Speaking at 1 P. M.

A 75c table d'hôte lunch will be served in the main dining room.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3—8:15 P. M.

Joint Meeting of City Club and Chicago Ornithological Society

In the Lounge

Speaker:

W. I. LYONS

Secretary Inland Bird Banding Association

"Trapping and Banding of Wild Birds" [Illustrated]

A \$1.25 table d'hôte Dinner served in Grill, 6:00 to 8:00 P. M. Ladies invited.

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Dwight H. Perkins
R. F. Schuchardt
Henry F. Tenney

Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary

Lester S. Parker, Assistant Secretary

Vol. XVI Monday, April 2, 1923 No. 14

THE DRAINAGE CANAL

(Continued from front page)

dollars deepening the channel to 56 feet and widening it to 200 feet so as to decrease the strength of the flow. This was not satisfactory, however, to the government engineers and suit was instituted by the federal government against the Sanitary District to compel compliance with the orders of the War Department. This suit is now pending.

If the War Department's order is sustained by the Court and the Sanitary District is compelled to lessen the flow as demanded in that order, the Sanitary District will be required to spend from \$100,000,000.00 to \$150,000,000.00 within the next twenty years in the construction of sewerage works, pumps and the adoption of other measures to overcome the impurities from the sewerage emptying into the Canal.

The claim of Wisconsin and other states that the lake level has been lowered seven inches has never been proved, according to the speakers, and cannot be proved from existing data, especially when the normal annual variation in the height of the water in the lakes is from two to three feet. The Sanitary District has offered to build submerged weirs or compensating works in the St. Clair and Niagara rivers as recommended by the government engineers in order to settle this phase of the controversy.

The whole problem is a large and serious one to Chicago, involving not only the disposal of the sewerage for a rapidly growing population, but also the expenditure of an enormous sum of money in constructing sewerage disposal plans.

By-Laws

The City Club of Chicago

Containing All Amendments up to April 1, 1923

The By-Laws are printed at this time prior to the annual meeting, especially for the information of the new members.

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OBJECTS.

Section 1. NAME. The name of this organization shall be The City Club of Chicago.

Section 2. OBJECTS. The objects for which the City Club is formed are the investigation and improvement of municipal conditions and public affairs in the City of Chicago, and the establishment and maintenance of a library and other facilities of a social club for the use of men who desire to co-operate in the accomplishment of this purpose by non-partisan and practical methods.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. PERSONS ELIGIBLE. Any male person twenty-one years of age and over, who has manifested an interest in the objects of this Club, as stated in its charter, is eligible to membership in the Club.

Section 2. CLASSES OF MEMBERS. There shall be the following classes of members:

a. ACTIVE MEMBERS. Those members who shall pay an initiation fee of not more than \$40.00 nor less than \$20.00 as may be determined by the Board of Directors; and annual dues to the amount of \$40.00 per year, payable in quarterly installments.

b. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS. Those members under thirty years of age who shall pay an initiation fee of not more than \$20.00 nor less than \$10.00, as may be determined by the Board of Directors; and annual dues in the amount of \$20.00 per year payable in quarterly installments. Such members, on reaching the age of thirty, shall automatically become active members. This class shall not exceed 300 in number.

c. SPECIAL MEMBERS. Those members who are, by profession, ministers, teachers or social workers in active service. Such members shall pay an initiation fee of not more than \$20.00, nor less than \$10.00, as may be determined by the Board of Directors; and annual dues in the amount of \$20.00 per year, payable in quarterly installments. This group shall not exceed 250 in number.

d. NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS. Those members who do not reside or have their place of business within fifty miles of the Club House. Such members shall pay an initiation fee of \$20.00 and annual dues in the amount of \$10.00 per year, in semi-annual installments.

e. CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS. Those members who pay \$60.00 per year to the support of the Club, at least two-thirds of which shall be devoted to the civic work of the Club.

f. LIFE MEMBERS. Any member or member-elect may become a life member upon payment of \$400.00. Life members shall not be subject to the payment of dues but shall have all the rights and privileges and shall be subject to all the obligations of a resident member. The number of life members shall not exceed forty.

Section 3. DUES PAYABLE. The dues of all members shall begin with the quarter whose commencement is nearest the date of their enrollment; and \$1.00 of the annual dues or contributions shall be

for one year's subscription to the City Club bulletin.

Section 4. ELECTION TO MEMBERSHIP. Election to membership in the Club shall be by vote of the Committee on Admissions. Any person applying for membership shall be proposed in writing by two members of the Club, who shall submit with the proposal such facts and references as may be required by the committee, to show the candidate's fitness for membership. A member-elect upon payment of initiation fee and the current dues shall be enrolled as a member. Any member-elect who shall fail to qualify within one month after being notified of his election, shall be deemed to have declined his election and such election shall be declared void by the Admissions Committee; provided, however, the Admissions Committee may for cause extend the date for qualifying.

Section 5. PAYMENT OF DUES. The fiscal year of the Club shall begin on the first day of April of each year. On the first day of each quarter the Treasurer shall send to each member a statement of his dues payable. If any member shall fail to pay such dues within three months after being notified in writing, the Treasurer shall send him a notice that his name will be posted on the bulletin board of the Club for delinquency; and if such delinquent shall not have paid such dues within fifteen days thereafter, his name and the amount of his arrears, including dues for the current quarter, shall be posted on the bulletin board of the Club.

Any member who shall not have paid his dues for any quarter within four months from the first day of such quarter, shall forfeit his right to the use of the Club, and may be dropped from the membership roll by the Board of Directors. A member dropped for delinquency may be reinstated within three months thereafter by a vote of the Board of Directors and upon payment of all arrears. No such person shall be eligible for reelection until all moneys owing by him to the Club are fully paid.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS.

Section 1. OFFICERS. The officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.

Section 2. PRESIDENT. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Club and of the Board of Directors and shall perform the duties usual to his office. He shall be ex-officio a member of all standing committees. At the annual meeting of the Club he shall make a report of the proceedings and activities of the Club during the preceding year.

Section 3. VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence or disability of the President the Vice-President shall act and perform the duties of the President.

Section 4. SECRETARY. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of all the meetings, shall attend to the correspondence of the Club and keep same on file. He shall be ex-officio a member of the Committee on Admissions, and shall act as its Secretary. He shall notify members of their election, keep a roll of members, issue notices of all the meetings of the Club called as hereinafter provided. He shall have custody of the seal, and perform such other duties as may be provided by the Board of Directors. The record of proceedings of meetings of the Club and of the Board of Directors and the roll of members shall at all times be open to the inspection of members at the business office of the Club.

Section 5. TREASURER. The Treasurer shall collect and disburse the funds of the Club. He shall be custodian of all bonds and securities of any kind whatsoever belonging to the Club. He shall present a monthly report to the Board of Directors of all monetary transactions and shall make a report to the members at the annual meeting, which shall be verified prior to such meeting by public accountants. He shall deposit the moneys of the Club in any bank in the City of Chicago approved by the Board of Directors. He shall keep proper books of account in books which shall belong to the Club, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Board of Directors. At the expiration of his term of office he shall within ten days deliver to his successor all moneys, securities, books or documents of any kind in his possession belonging to the Club. For the faithful performance of his duties he shall furnish a bond in such an amount as may be determined by the Board of Directors, which bond shall be approved by the Board of Directors and which shall be paid for by the Club.

ARTICLE IV.

DIRECTORS.

Section 1. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. The Board of Directors shall consist of the officers of the Club and twenty-one other members to be elected as follows:

The four holdover directors and the seventeen to be elected in 1923 shall be divided into three groups by the Board of Directors at its first meeting after the election, and shall hold office respectively for one, two and three years and until their successors are elected and qualify; and thereafter seven directors shall be elected annually to serve for a term of three years and until their successors are elected and qualify.

Section 2. BOARD'S AUTHORITY. The Board of Directors shall have the general control and management of the activities and property and affairs of the Club.

Section 3. BOARD MEETINGS. The Board of Directors shall meet at least once each month, except the months of July, August and September, at the pleasure of the President, who shall give, so far as he can, at least two days' notice of the time of such meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called at any time by the President or by any three Directors, provided the call gives twenty-four hours' notice of the time and object of such special meetings.

Section 4. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. The Board of Directors shall appoint from its own members, an Executive Committee consisting of the officers and seven other directors which shall, in the interim between Board meetings, exercise all the powers of the Board, subject at all times, however, to review by the Board of Directors on matters of Club policy.

Section 5. MEMBERSHIP RULES. The Board of Directors shall have power, subject to the provisions of these by-laws, to fix rules governing admission to membership, determining members' classification; establishing the initiation fee and annual dues, but only by classes; granting in special cases remission of membership dues and fees; suspending, expelling or restoring members to good standing; and granting the privileges of the Club to non-members.

Section 6. ANNUAL BUDGET. The Board of Directors shall annually cause to be prepared and submitted to them at the earliest date practicable

after the annual election, a budget of receipts and expenditures for the coming year. Such budget upon approval and adoption by the Board of Directors shall be controlling upon all officers and employes and committees of the Club, and no expenditures in excess of the amount appropriated in the budget shall be made or liabilities incurred in excess of the amount appropriated in the budget, by them, except by authority of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE V. NOMINATIONS.

Section 1. **NOMINATING COMMITTEE.** A Nominating Committee of five members of the Club shall be selected by the Board of Directors on or before March 1st of each year. This committee shall nominate a list of candidates for officers and directors, which list shall be prominently posted on the bulletin board in the Club House on or before April 1st of each year.

Any twenty members may, by petition posted on the bulletin board at least ten days before the date of the annual election, nominate other candidates for officers and directors. Notice of all nominations for officers and directors shall be given as required by Section 1, Article VI, of these by-laws.

Section 2. **ELECTION.** At the regular annual meeting of the Club each year there shall be elected the officers of the Club for a period of one year, and seven directors to hold office for the term of three years, as well as directors to fill the unexpired term of any director who may have resigned or whose office may have become vacant for any reason: except that in 1923 seventeen directors shall be elected as provided for in Section 1 of Article IV.

ARTICLE VI. MEETINGS—QUORUM

Section 1. **ANNUAL MEETING.** The regular annual meeting of the Club shall be held at the Club House or some other designated place in the City of Chicago, on the third Friday of April in each year at such hour as may be determined by the President. For the purpose of transacting business at any annual or special meeting, thirty members shall constitute a quorum. At least 7 days' notice of the time and place of the annual meeting shall be given to all members of the Club by the Secretary. Such notice shall contain the names of all nominees for office.

Section 2. **SPECIAL MEETINGS.** Special meetings of the Club may be called (a) by the Board of Directors, (b) by the President, or (c) upon the petition of twenty members in writing to the Secretary, who in either instance shall mail to the members of the Club notice of such meeting at least five days before the date fixed for such meeting, which notice shall state the time, place and purpose for which the meeting is called. The day and time for such special meeting shall be fixed by such person or persons at whose instance the same may be called.

ARTICLE VII. COMMITTEES

Section 1. **COMMITTEES.** The Board of Directors shall from time to time appoint such standing, special and civic committees of the Club as it may deem wise and expedient. Such committees shall consist of such number of members and perform such duties and exercise such authority as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine, except as otherwise herein provided. The President

of the Club shall be ex-officio a member of committees.

Section 2. **ADMISSIONS COMMITTEE.** The Board of Directors shall annually appoint a committee on admissions which shall consist of nine members of the Club who are not members of the Board of Directors, except the Secretary of the Club, who shall be ex-officio a member.

All proposals for membership in the Club shall be submitted to the Committee on Admissions and acted upon by them under such regulations as the Board of Directors may from time to time prescribe, and upon the election of each new member of the committee shall forthwith give notice of the same to the Secretary.

ARTICLE VIII. HOUSE RULES

Section 1. **GUESTS.** Members shall be privileged to introduce as guests, residents of the City of Chicago and adjoining territory under regulation of the Board of Directors. Non-residents may be accorded the full privileges of the Club for a period of two weeks, upon notice to the Secretary in writing by the member introducing such non-resident, and upon such member guaranteeing all charges incurred by such non-member.

Section 2. **OUTSIDE MEETINGS.** The Club rooms may be used as places of meetings by outside persons and organizations with the consent of the House Committee.

ARTICLE IX.

ELECTIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. **ANNUAL ELECTION.** Officers and directors shall be elected at the annual meeting each year by a viva voce vote, except should more persons be nominated for the position of director than there are vacancies, or should more than one person be nominated for the office of either President, Vice-President, Secretary or Treasurer, then the election shall be by ballot, and the polls shall be kept open from 12:00 m. to 5:00 p. m. on the day of election.

Members whose Club dues are in arrears to exceed 30 days shall not be privileged to vote.

In case of illness or absence from the city members may also submit their ballots by mail and such ballots shall be counted if received at the City Club before noon of the day of the election. Such ballot shall be written on plain paper and may be enclosed in a plain envelope without identification marks and then enclosed in an outer envelope which shall bear the name of the member sending the ballot.

Section 2. **AMENDING ARTICLES.** The Articles of Association may be changed, modified or amended by a two-thirds vote of such members of the Club as may be present at any regular meeting or at any adjourned session thereof, or at any special meeting called for that purpose, providing ten days' notice by mail of the proposed change, modification or amendment has been given to all members of the Club by the Secretary.

Section 3. **AMENDING BY-LAWS.** These by-laws may be modified, altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Club or at any adjourned session thereof, or at any special meeting called for that purpose by a majority vote of the members present, provided that a notice of the time, place and objects of the meeting shall have been sent to the members at least ten days prior to the date of the meeting.

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1923

NUMBER 15

Nominations

Regular Ticket Placed in the Field

THE Nominating Committee has posted the list of nominees for officers and members of the Board of Directors which will be submitted to the members at the Annual Meeting to be held on Friday, April 20. Any twenty members are privileged, under the by-laws, to submit other nominations by petition posted on the bulletin board at least ten days prior to the Annual meeting.

It is rumored about the Club that, in order to arouse membership interest, a member's ticket is to be placed in nomination in opposition to the regular ticket named by the Nominating Committee; but this is not confirmed. The regular ticket is as follows:

OFFICERS

President—Henry P. Chandler, Attorney.
Vice-President—A. J. Todd, Labor Manager.
Treasurer—Wm. T. Cross, Banker.
Secretary—Walter T. Fisher, Attorney.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Clifton R. Bechtel—Real Estate.
Harry H. Bentley—Architect.
Wm. J. Bogan—Principal High School.
Edwin G. Booz—Statistician.
S. J. Duncan-Clark—Editorial Writer.
Howard M. Frantz—Salesman.
Clarence N. Goodwin—Attorney.
E. O. Griffenhagen—Industrial Engineer.
E. T. Gundlach—Advertising.
Ralph E. Heilman—Dean, School of Commerce.
Wm. H. Holly—Attorney.
F. Bruce Johnstone—Attorney.
Max Loeb—Real Estate.
Thos. H. Morrison—Printing and Publishing.

(Continued on page 58.)

New Members' Luncheon

Enthusiastic Meeting Steered by the Stokers

THE "Stokers" have made good their promise "to keep up steam" by organizing and giving their first luncheon to new members on Friday, April 6, in the main dining room. A program of speech-making and singing was interspersed with good fellowship and the meeting was enjoyed by both the old team workers and the new members. The speakers were S. J. Duncan-Clark, Henry P. Chandler, Judge John B. McGoorty, and Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary. Singing was led by Edw. T. Clissold.

Friday's luncheon was given to the "Club Group" of workers and new members. The second luncheon on Wednesday, April 11, will be given to the "City Group" of workers and new members. Two luncheons were found necessary because of the limited capacity of the dining room. Any members who could not attend the Friday luncheon are invited to attend the Wednesday meeting.

S. J. Duncan-Clark has been elected Chairman of the "Ancient and honorable body of City Club Stokers." He will be assisted in the direction of their activities by an executive committee composed of Fred. G. Heuchling, Chas. Yeomans, F. Guy Davis, Elmo C. Lowe, Wm. T. Cross, Henry F. Tenney, Morris L. Greeley, Herbert E. Fleming, R. F. Schuchardt, Philip L. Seman, Luke Grant and Walter T. Fisher. Committees on Recruiting, Resignations, Social Activities and Liaison will be appointed.

The steering committee which outlined and submitted the plan for organizing the Stokers was: S. Bowles King, A. W. Noll, M. S. Green, Robert M. Cunningham and Chas. Yeomans.

NEW MEMBERS' LUNCHEON

The Second Luncheon for New Members on Wednesday, April 11—12:30 Noon. All New Members invited to be present. 'Phone reservations.

CHAMBER MUSIC

Chamber Music Program, Wednesday Evening, April 18, at 8:15 P. M.
See program on page 59

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

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Telephone: Harrison 8278

MAYO FESLER, Editor

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Entered as second class matter, December 3, 1917, at the postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of March 3, 1879.

CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President.....F. BRUCE JOHNSTONE
Vice-President.....DWIGHT H. PERKINS
Treasurer.....FRED G. HEUCHLING
Secretary.....HENRY F. TENNEY

DIRECTORS

Laird Bell	F. B. Johnstone
Francis X. Busch	Max Loeb
William T. Cross	H. A. Millis
S. J. Duncan-Clark	Dwight H. Perkins
Morris L. Greeley	R. F. Schuchardt
Fred G. Heuchling	Henry F. Tenney
Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary	
Lester S. Parker, Assistant Secretary	

Vol. XVI Monday, April 9, 1923 No. 15

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN, published weekly at Chicago, Illinois, for April 1, 1923.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Mayo Fesler, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of The City Club Bulletin, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation, etc.) of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, City Club of Chicago, 815 Plymouth Court, Chicago.

Editor, Mayo Fesler, same address.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Managers, None.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

The City Club of Chicago a corporation organized under the laws of Illinois. No stock. F. B. Johnstone, President, 108 S. La Salle Street; Fred G. Heuchling, Treasurer, 1201 Milwaukee Ave.; Henry F. Tenney, Secretary, 137 S. La Salle St.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

MAYO FESLER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of March, 1923.

(SEAL.)

(My commission expires July 8, 1924.)

MARGIE WALBRIDGE.

NOMINATIONS—(Continued from front page.)

Everett L. Millard—Attorney.

Hubert E. Page—Attorney.

Eugene A. Rummier—Attorney.

W. J. Stebbins—Hardware Merchant.

The three holdover directors are Laird Bell, Morris L. Greeley and R. F. Schuchardt. Wm. T. Cross, the other holdover director, was named for the office of Treasurer.

The President and other officers some weeks ago expressed the wish to the Board of Directors and again to the Chairman of the Nominating Committee that their names should not be considered for renomination; and that the well established custom of two years of service should be observed.

The increase in the size of the Board substantially increased the task of the Nominating Committee; but the willingness of members when approached, to serve the Club and permit their names to be placed in nomination, make the task comparatively easy.

The members of the nominating committee were: Elmo C. Lowe, E. L. Burchard, O. B. Roberts, Chas. P. Schwartz and Chas. Yeomans.

The Annual Meeting will be held on Friday, April 20, at a noon day luncheon.

Annual Payment of Dues

Three members have complained of the new plan of billing members for the full year instead of quarterly as heretofore. The plan was not adopted, until after the careful consideration by the Board of Directors; and the Board instructed the Treasurer to have printed, in red ink at the bottom of the bill, the statement that "dues may be paid quarterly." Yet, ninety per cent of the members who have paid their dues this last week have paid for the full year. This fact itself answers the criticism that the change in policy was not wise.

Safety Conference—April 17

The mid year Safety Conference of the Chicago Safety Council and Western Society of Engineers is to be held in the Western Society's Auditorium, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, on Tuesday, April 17. Three sessions, morning, afternoon and evening, will be held. Members of the City Club are cordially invited to attend.

Error in By-Laws

The attention of the members is called to an unfortunate error in the printing of the by-laws in last week's issue. In Section 2 of Article II, the initiation fee for non-resident members was printed as \$20.00 and the annual dues as \$10.00. The figures should have been reversed.

Chamber Music Concert

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 8:15 P. M.—IN LOUNGE

The sixth program in the series of seven musical programs will be rendered by the Shostac String Quartette in the Lounge of the City Club on Wednesday evening, April 18. Single tickets, 50 cents.

The program is as follows:

Henri Shostac, Violin.
Alexander Sebald, Viola.
Jaroslav Gons, 'Cello.
Frank Mannheimer, piano.

1. Quartet in E Flat.....*Beethoven*
Grave—Allegro ma non troppe
Andante cantabile
Rondo
 2. Divertimento for Violin, Viola, and 'Cello
(2 movements)*Mozart*
Adagio
Menuetto
 3. Quartet in A Major.....*Chausson*
Animé
Très calme
- Dinner (\$1.25) will be served in the Grill to members and their guests.

Rapid Increase in Building

The following table of building permits as compiled by Chas. B. Ball, Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Sanitation, shows how rapidly Chicago is growing. The year 1916 was a banner year up to that date. Note the prospects for 1923 as shown by the first three months' returns:

	1916	1921	1923	3 mos. 1922	3 mos. 1923
New Buildings.....	12,437	8,921	16,581	3,665	4,654
Single Family Dwell- ings	3,887	4,608	6,390	1,255	1,304
Tenement Houses....	7,098	2,496	6,837	1,645	2,422
Total Apartments....	20,525	6,708	18,125	4,579	6,263
Families Provided with Homes	24,412	11,316	24,515	5,834	7,567
Total—New and Old Buildings	14,788	10,309	18,187	3,940	4,938

Chicago is increasing in population at the rate of approximately 24 per cent every ten years, while the suburban area within ten miles of the city limits is increasing at the rate of 76 per cent. A similar table for the suburban area would be illuminating as showing the need for metropolitan planning and zoning in this Chicago metropolitan district.

Water Terminals Discussed

"What Water Terminals Are Needed and How Best to Plan for Them" will be discussed in the lecture hall of the Western Society of Engineers in the Monadnock Building, Monday,

New City Club Building for Baltimore

The Baltimore City Club is in the midst of a campaign to sell \$250,000 worth of stock for the erection of a new club building to cost \$700,000. More than \$150,000 of the stock has already been sold. St. Louis City Club recently completed a successful campaign for a new home of its own. Many of the City Clubs are now in their own buildings. Among them are Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington; and others are working toward that goal.

Philadelphia Membership Campaign

The Philadelphia City Club, following the successful membership efforts of the Chicago City Club, is in the midst of a membership campaign. Early reports indicate a strong and enthusiastic team organization and good prospects for a successful effort.

Chicago City Club wishes her younger sister (or brother, which?) as large an increase in members and as good quality as has been our good fortune.

Public Building Plans

According to the National City Bank of Chicago, plans are already formulated by 90 cities and towns in the country which contemplate expenditures exceeding \$245,000,000. Thirteen cities will spend more than \$5,000,000 each on public buildings and since these outlays are quite apart from expenditures by the federal government the probability is that total investments in structures devoted to municipal and federal uses will break all records during 1923. "These enormous outlays are reflected in part by the huge emissions of state and municipal bonds in February, the total exceeding \$72,500,000, and for the first two months of the year, \$170,-490,000. This total was never reached before in the same period and shows that the country is bringing out tax exempt securities on an enormous scale. It has been estimated that just about 14 cents out of every dollar earned by the American people will go for taxation this year. This is more than double the tax burden shown in this country before the war and reflects a word-wide growth in taxation on a scale so great as to seriously reduce the surplus funds available for reinvestment and other purposes."

April 9, at 7:00 p. m. The Society extends an invitation to all members of the City Club to be present. Prominent local and government engineers will speak.

Balancing the Budget

ONE of the most illuminating and interesting addresses to which Club members have had the opportunity of listening this winter was General H. M. Lord's address Thursday last, on "Balancing the National Budget." At the speaker's table, in addition to a number of the budget officials, were General Charles S. Dawes of Chicago, the first director of the budget, Congressman Martin B. Madden, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Grant B. Miller, Acting Postmaster of Chicago.

The keynote of General Lord's address was the fact that the federal government is now trying to save instead of spend the people's money and this spirit of thrift is growing among the federal offices and bureaus.

"We came out of the war," he said, "with an extraordinary debt of approximately \$24,000,000,000, the interest on which amounts to \$1,025,000,000. There was no central financial control. The forty-three agencies of the government were asking not for what they ought to get, but each asked for more than they thought they could get and took what Congress saw fit to give them. They then spent it as they saw fit. The result of this uncontrolled system of estimating is shown in the fact that from 1890 to 1922 the executive departments asked Congress for \$23,000,000,000 more than Congress gave them, and they got along comfortably with what Congress saw fit to appropriate."

He pointed out that the actual expenditures in the fiscal year 1922 (June 1, 1921, to June 1, 1922) which was the year of General Dawes' administration, amounted to \$1,724,000,000 less than for the previous year 1921, and \$2,685,000,000 less than the fiscal year 1920. He predicted that the close of this fiscal year would show several hundred million less in expenditure than last year. The total estimated deficit for this fiscal year was \$698,000,000 but on March 29 this estimated deficit had been reduced to \$93,000,000.

In addition to the actual economies which are being practiced, General Lord pointed out that the spirit of thrift is spreading throughout the executive departments. He said that "U. S." no longer means "you spend" but "you save." "We are establishing," he said, "a spirit of accountability and responsibility in the government bureaus. A new era has come into the public service. It is no longer a mark of success to get large departmental appropriations. Success is measured by the amount of money saved without lost efficiency."

Metropolitan Planning Committee Appointed

THE Committee of Twenty-One recommended at the recent metropolitan planning conference called by the City Club, and appointed for the purpose of considering and recommending a method by which planning for the entire metropolitan area of Chicago can be successfully undertaken, has been appointed by President F. Bruce Johnstone, and all members of the committee have accepted their appointments. Under the provisions of the resolution more than fifty per cent of them are residents of the suburban district and the membership represents practically every interest involved in such a large undertaking. Members of the Committee are:

Dwight H. Perkins, Architect.

Charles E. Merriam, Professor of Political Science.

Charles S. Peterson, Member, Board of Commissioners.

Henry P. Chandler, Attorney for City Planning Commission.

Samuel Greeley, Engineer.

G. Herrick Hammond, Architect.

Charles B. Ball, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Eugene A. Rummeler, Attorney.

J. G. Wray, Planning Engineer.

Herbert E. Fleming, Industrial Engineer.

Dr. W. A. Evans, Health Officer.

Chas. M. Nichols, Real Estate.

Langdon Pearse, Engineer, Sanitary District.

W. F. Hodges, President, Gary Chamber of Commerce.

Paul F. Klenk, Mayor, Blue Island.

Harris E. Dante, Secretary, Harvey Chamber of Commerce.

Jacob L. Crane, Jr., Planning Engineer.

John S. Miller, Jr., Attorney, Pres., Village of Winnetka.

Daniel H. Burnham, Jr., Architect.

Grace E. Temple, Pres., Chicago Woman's Club.

Mrs. Morris Woolf, Highland Park.

A meeting of the committee will be held in the near future to consider plans and methods. This committee's task will be to work out the outlines of a plan for doing the planning for the metropolitan district, determine the area to be included, and to suggest the form of organization which can best undertake this big task. When it is ready to make these general recommendations another conference will be called and the recommendations will be laid before the delegates for approval. This is a big and important movement which will take time to get under way.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

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APR 16 1923



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1923

NUMBER 16

Annual Meeting, April 20

Reports, Addresses, Music and Election of Officers

THE twentieth annual meeting of the City Club will be held in the main dining room at 1:00 o'clock on Friday, April 20, immediately following a luncheon to which all members are invited and urged to be present. Members who do not wish to attend the luncheon at 12:30 can come in at 1:00 p. m. when the meeting begins.

A full attendance of members is desired.

The members at recent meetings have enjoyed the group singing so much that the committee in charge has decided to have music at the annual meeting. Some musical surprises, it is rumored, are being hatched in the stokehole of the Stokers.

The program will be:

Treasurer's Report—

Fred G. Heuchling.

Secretary's Report—

Henry F. Tenney.

Address of Retiring

President—F. Bruce

Johnstone.

Report of Nominating

Com.—Elmo C. Lowe.

Inaugural of the new

president—Henry P.

Chandler(?).

ONLY ONE TICKET

The rumored members' ticket did not materialize, chiefly, it is said, because the proponents of the opposition ticket realized the difficulty of improving upon the quality and popularity of the regular ticket. The only ticket in the field is the one nominated by the Nominating Committee, and is as follows:

President—Henry P. Chandler

Vice-President—A. J. Todd

(Continued on page 63)

A Non-Partisan Mayor

Referendum to Members on Pending Bill

THE Legislative Committee of the City Club has recommended to the Board of Directors that the City Club endorse the pending Dahlberg Bill recently introduced at Springfield, providing for the non-partisan election of Mayor, City Clerk and City Treasurer in the same manner as the members of the Council are now chosen. The bill provides for nomination of candidates for the three offices by petitions signed by 5,000 voters. Two elections are provided, one in February, and a supplementary election in April, provided no candidate receives a majority of all votes cast at the first election.

The Club's Legislative Committee, however, favors an amendment to the bill making the City Clerk and City Treasurer appointive instead of elective. This would shorten the municipal ballot by removing two offices from the elective list.

REFERRED TO VOTE OF
THE MEMBERS

On account of the importance of the issue involved and the recent practice of consulting the members on these issues, the Board of Directors decided to submit the question in the form of a referendum to the members. The major arguments on both sides of this question were prepared by two prominent members of the Club who preferred that their names be not published so that no member would be influenced in his vote by the personal equation.

In 1918 a conference of the civic organizations in Chicago, including the City Club, formu-

(Continued on page 64)

MEETINGS

ANNUAL MEETING

FRIDAY, APRIL 20—1:00 P. M.

Preceded by luncheon (75c.) at 12:30

Music during the luncheon. Reports and addresses by officers. Other business by members. Members are urged to be present.

Educational Conference

SATURDAY, APRIL 21—12:30 Noon

"Chicago Board of Education"

Its size, method of appointment, and powers, and the authority of the Superintendent will be discussed by competent speakers.

A 75c. lunch will be served. Members and their wives invited to attend.

Chamber Music Concert

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18—8:15 P. M.

Tickets (free) can be obtained at desk.

Dinner in Grill, 6:00 to 8:15 P. M.

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DIRECTORS

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Francis X. Busch	Max Loeb
William T. Cross	H. A. Mills
S. J. Duncan-Clark	Dwight H. Perkins
Morris L. Greeley	R. F. Schuchardt
Fred G. Heuchling	Henry F. Tenney
Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary	
Lester S. Parker, Assistant Secretary	

Vol. XVI Monday, April 16, 1923 No. 16

Free Chamber Music Concert

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 8:15 P. M.

The Music Committee announces that the next Chamber Music program on Wednesday evening next will be free to all members of the Club. Tickets can be procured at the desk on the main floor. Not more than two will be available for any one member.

The program as printed in last week's Bulletin is by the Shostac String Quartette.

DINNER IN GRILL

The following dinner (\$1.25) will be served to members, their wives and guests in the grill room from 6:00 to 8:15 p. m.

Canapé Caviar

Chicken Okra, Creole

California Ripe Olives Hearts of Celery
(Choice of)

Boiled Columbia Salmon

Hollandaise Sauce

or

Small Steak, City Club

or

Breaded Veal Cutlet, Neapolitaine

or

Roast Vermont Turkey

Cranberry Sauce

Potato Rissole Succotash

Waldorf Salad Mayonnaise

Apple Pie or Ice Cream and Cake

Coffee

If a special table is desired, make arrangements at the desk.

Members will find the Club a good place to dine with their ladies before going to the theatre. Tables or private rooms for parties can be reserved at any time.

Information for New Members

MANY new members want to know about the Club rooms. These are a few of the items of information. Other information will be gladly given over the 'phone or at the desk. If you want to know anything about the City Club ask "Joe" at the door or "Mac" at the desk. Both have been with the Club a long time, know everybody and everything about the Club, and will be glad to answer all questions.

1. Club rooms open until 10:00 o'clock p. m.
2. Ladies of members invited after 4:00 p. m. every day and after 12:00 noon on Saturdays.
3. Guests can be brought to the Club by members and privilege cards will be issued at the desk for two weeks' period.
4. Private rooms for business and conference can be arranged for at the desk. There will be a nominal charge for the room or the cost of the room can be absorbed in the price of the luncheon or dinner.
5. Parties and banquets can be arranged through the courtesy of a member, by applying to the manager.
6. Luncheon service—three table d'hote lunches, 50 cents, 65 cents and 75 cents—also à la carte service. The same service both in the main dining room and the grill.
7. Dinner is regularly served in the grill from 6:00 to 8:30. Table d'hote dinner, \$1.25—also à la carte service. Many members bring their families to the Club for dinner.
8. Billiard and card rooms on fourth floor. Golf practice in the basement. A nominal charge is made for each.
9. Chess games will be found in the reading room on second floor. Recruits always welcome.
10. All checks should be paid at the desk as the member leaves the Club house. The Club keeps no charge account for the members.

The Club is yours, and if there is any information you want, ask for it, and it will be gladly given.

Pay at the Desk

The attention of the members, especially the new ones, is called to the plan of paying for lunches and dinners at the desk as the members leave the building. The Club has never had a charge account for the members as do most clubs. The members have always paid at the desk.

ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 20

(Continued from front page)

Treasurer—Wm. T. Cross

Secretary—Walter T. Fisher

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Clifton R. Bechtel	Ralph E. Heilman
Harry H. Bentley	Wm. H. Holly
Wm. J. Bogan	F. Bruce Johnstone
Edwin G. Booz	Max Loeb
S. J. Duncan-Clark	Thos. H. Morrison
Howard M. Frantz	Everett L. Millard
Clarence N. Goodwin	Hubert E. Page
E. O. Griffenhagen	Eugene A. Rummier
E. T. Gundlach	W. J. Stebbins

The vote under the by-laws will be *viva voce* and can be only for the candidates named by the Nominating Committee, since no other nominations were made by petition.

BY-LAWS ADOPTED

In order to avoid a possible legal complication the by-laws as amended at a recent members' meeting and printed in a recent number of the Bulletin will be submitted for adoption at the annual meeting. One of the leading and brilliant lawyer members (name not given) has raised the question whether amendments can be adopted at other than annual meeting. Since he and the other attorneys in the club, true to their training, do not believe in the doctrine "What's a constitution among friends?" it seems best to remove the doubt by adopting the amendments at the annual meeting.

The Board hopes for a full attendance of members.

Second Meeting—New Members

The meeting of the "City Group" of new members and the membership team workers on Tuesday, April 10, was even more successful than the first one on the Friday preceding. The attendance was larger, the singing was louder and the speeches were—well just as good. The Stokers are starting off well in "keeping up the steam." S. J. Duncan-Clark, chief stoker, presided. W. T. Clissold led the singing. Max Loeb, Benjamin Mesriow and Clifford B. Ewart spoke.

The tenor of all the speeches was the important place which the City Club has played in the civic life of Chicago, and the desire of the members, new and old, to make the City Club not only an attractive social club but a civic force.

The community singing, a new feature in the City Club's experience, is of so much interest to the members that plans are being discussed by the Stokers for holding frequent "Sings" as is done weekly by the Los Angeles City Club.

Favors Gateway Amendment

The Board of Directors has approved the recommendation of the Legislative Committee in favor of the submission of the amending amendment in preference to all other proposed constitutional amendments now before the legislature. The members approved this action in a referendum some months ago. The proposed amendment permits the legislature to submit any number of amendments to the people, and provides for their adoption by a majority of the electors voting thereon "if the affirmative vote thereon be not less than thirty per cent of the total number voting at the election." Efforts are being made to crowd this proposal into the background by pushing to the front the income tax amendment. Most of the civic organizations and the newspapers favor the gateway amendment at this time, since only one can be submitted by this legislature.

Committee on Committees

A Committee on Committees, appointed by the Board of Directors, is wrestling with the problem of how best to organize the members for effective committee work and for the maintenance of membership interest. It hopes to have a plan worked out and a list of committees ready when the new Board of Directors meets soon after the annual meeting. The Committee is composed of H. A. Millis, chairman, E. O. Griffenhagen, E. W. Lothrop, R. F. Schuchardt, and Wm. T. Cross.

Conference on Social Work

The social welfare agencies of Philadelphia have arranged for an All-Philadelphia conference on social work to be held on April 18-21, which will have for consideration the work of the whole group of city welfare organizations and the departments of the city government most directly concerned in questions of social welfare.

According to the Bureau of Municipal Research "This combined group of 330 agencies employs an army of from six to seven thousand workers, to which must be added more than four thousand members of managing boards. Its yearly expenditures have been variously estimated at from 20 to 25 million dollars."

This will be a conference not merely for the social workers but its sessions will be open to the public. Prominent speakers have been provided.

Would not a similar conference in Chicago be worth while?

A NON-PARTISAN MAYOR

(Continued from front page)

lated a legislative program which included a bill for the non-partisan election of mayor and aldermen. The legislature passed a non-partisan aldermen's bill, but refused to provide for the non-partisan election of the mayor. Again in 1921 a City Club Committee, with the approval of the Board, urged, but without success, the enactment of a similar measure. The Dahlberg bill is the third attempt to obtain legislation providing for the non-partisan election of the mayor.

ARGUMENTS FOR

The main arguments as presented by one of the advocates for the non-partisan election of the mayor are these:

- a. City government is purely a business matter. Partisan influences merely interfere with the application of business principles.
- b. The issues in municipal campaigns are purely local and do not correspond with any national party issue.
- c. The members of the council are elected on a non-partisan ballot, and the same reasons apply to the election of the mayor. They are so closely related that they should be elected by the same election methods.
- d. A bona fide non-partisan mayor would naturally obey the civil service law, violation of which is the great factor in building up corrupt political machines.
- e. "Party Responsibility" has not produced good municipal government. The struggle for municipal reform in the past forty years has been almost wholly a struggle against political machines affiliated with and protected by national political parties.
- f. Many smaller cities and a number of the larger ones, including Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, San Francisco and Los Angeles, have abandoned national party tickets in city elections in recent years.
- g. Arguments for non-partisanship in municipal affairs are not to be construed as arguments against political parties or organizations for political purposes. They are arguments only for the necessity of divorcing city affairs from national party control or domination.
- i. The last mayor elected in 1919 received only 38 per cent of the votes cast for the office. Under the non-partisan system the candidates chosen must be the majority's choice.
- j. There is a strong definite trend in Chicago away from national parties in city affairs. The new method of electing aldermen is in response to this trend. It should be given a fair trial by including the mayor.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

The main arguments against the proposed non-partisan election of the mayor, as suggested by one of the opponents, are these:

- a. In a popular election, political organization of some kind is necessary in order to carry on a campaign. There is no other practical way of setting up issues, conducting the campaign, and getting the voters to the polls.
- b. If the existing party organizations are not used, new organizations have to be built up. This creates a political party and the election then is no longer non-partisan.
- c. If the advocates for non-partisan elections mean the establishment of municipal parties independent of national parties, then to be consistent there should be set up independent county parties and independent state parties, because the issues are different in each case. Where will we stop then in independent party organizations, and will the electors submit to this multiplicity of political organizations?
- d. The average voter will refuse to be burdened with so many local political organizations. This has been clearly shown by the experience of cities like Boston, Cleveland and Detroit, which have non-partisan ballots, and yet where the national political parties still function in local elections, practically as effectively as if they were supporting their own partisan candidates.
- e. On account of the frequency of our elections, political organization for mobilizing the electorate must be more or less permanent. The national political parties are organized on a permanent basis and have the machinery for conducting local elections as well as national elections.
- f. Human nature still, unfortunately, responds quickly to motives of self interest and the forces of self interest are more quickly mobilized in a campaign than the forces which stand for public service. This public inertia means that the forces of self interest being ready for the campaign will, in the absence of permanent party organization, be usually able to elect unfit candidates.
- g. The cost of a political campaign in a large city like Chicago to a non-partisan candidate who must make himself known to the voters, is almost prohibitive. It prevents many good men of moderate means from standing for election. In partisan elections party organizations supply the funds and the workers.
- h. The voters in a non-partisan election, having no party designation to guide them, are apt to be influenced by extraneous and inconsequential matters such as race or religious prejudices and are often led to vote for conspicuously unfit candidates.
- i. Party nomination which carries with it party responsibility for its own candidates will lead to the selection and election of far better men than will the non-partisan petition plan.

"LEAGUE OF NATIONS"

Hon. John H. Clarke, former Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, will address the members on the League of Nations at a Forum Luncheon Meeting on Thursday, April 26.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1923

NUMBER 17

Annual Meeting

Well Attended—Reports and Election

THE Twentieth Annual Meeting of the City Club was attended on Friday, April 20, by a large number of the members—the largest, in the opinion of older members, of any meeting in recent years. The Stokers were out in full force. During the luncheon hour community singing was led by Mr. Clissold in which the members joined with enthusiasm. The program as outlined in the last Bulletin was carried out in detail. The financial conditions of the Club, as contained in the auditors' report, were presented by Fred. G. Heuchling, retiring Treasurer (the financial statement appears elsewhere in the Bulletin.)

Henry F. Tenney, Secretary, submitted his report in which he reported the present membership as follows:

Active	2,095
Associate	207
Special	121
Non-Resident	103
Contributing	57
Life	17

Total 2,601

He stated that this is the largest membership in the history of the Club.

BY-LAWS ADOPTED

Mr. Tenney called attention to the legal question raised as to the validity of the by-laws adopted at the special meeting of the Club; and in order to remove any legal questions moved that the by-laws be adopted at this annual meeting with the change in the non-resident dues from \$20.00 to \$10.00. The motion was unanimously adopted and the by-laws were approved.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTONE PRAISED

Before the retiring President, F. Bruce Johnstone, had an opportunity of addressing the members, S. J. Duncan-Clark, Chairman of the Stokers, asked permission to say a few words relative to the services of the retiring President.

He called attention to the distinguished list of names carried upon the presidential roster of the Club and the services rendered by these men to the Club and the community "but none of that list," he said, "has juster title to honor than your own. You assumed the Presidency at a time when the Club in common with other institutions was suffering from the aftermath of the war. You put your shoulders under its burdens. You did not spare yourself in time or labor—you never failed to hearten and inspire those who have worked with you. You met multiplying problems and situations of increasing difficulty with unfailing wisdom and energy. You

impelled us to loyalty and through all differences of opinion your good humor and cheerfulness maintained an unbroken harmony.

"Your successor today receives from your hands a Club which has been rebuilt in membership and reinvigorated in spirit—with promising opportunities lying before it." In conclusion, he offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the members of the City Club of Chicago, assembled in annual meeting, express their deep appreciation of the untiring

(Continued on page 66)

Forum Meeting

THURSDAY, APRIL 26

Hon. JOHN H. CLARKE

Former Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court

"Should We Join the League of Nations Now?"

Luncheon at 12:30

Speaking at 1:00 P. M.

A 75c table d'hote lunch will be served in the main dining room.

Post card notices are being sent to all members with return card for reservation. Only those making reservation will be admitted.

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

Telephone: Harrison 8278

MAYO FESLER, Editor

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of March 3, 1879.

CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President.....F. BRUCE JOHNSTONE
Vice-President.....DWIGHT H. PERKINS
Treasurer.....FRED G. HEUCHLING
Secretary.....HENRY F. TENNEY

DIRECTORS

Laird Bell	F. B. Johnstone
Francis X. Busch	Max Loeb
William T. Cross	H. A. Mills
S. J. Duncan-Clark	Dwight H. Perkins
Morris L. Greeley	R. F. Schuchardt
Fred G. Heuchling	Henry F. Tenney
Mayo Fesler, <i>Executive Secretary</i>	
Lester S. Parker, <i>Assistant Secretary</i>	

Vol. XVI Monday, April 23, 1923 No. 17

Result of Referendum

Large Majority Favors Non-Partisan Election

While the votes are still coming in from the members on the referendum mailed last week on the question, "Do You Favor the Non-Partisan Election of Mayor?" the votes up to date (Friday morning) indicate an overwhelming majority of the members in favor of eliminating party designations on the ballot and party primaries in the election of the mayor of Chicago. The vote thus far tabulated is, Yes, 596; No, 59.

With this large majority in favor of the pending legislation known as the Dahlberg Bill, the new Board of Directors when it meets next week will, no doubt, authorize the sending of communication to the legislature urging favorable action on the bill. They will also probably urge that the bill be amended so as to provide for the appointment rather than election of the City Clerk and City Treasurer.

If the bill passes the legislature it still has to be submitted to a referendum of the voters of Chicago. If the voters approve the measure it will then take effect in 1927 at the mayoralty election.

ANNUAL MEETING

(Continued from front page)

and constructive leadership which the Club has enjoyed under the two years' presidency of F. Bruce Johnstone; that they recognize how exigent have been his duties and how critical the period in which he has served, and that they mark his retirement from office by recording their great gratification at the splendid achievements of his regime, evidenced in the increased membership of the Club, the improved financial

situation and the new spirit of fellowship and activity which he bequeaths as heritage to his successor.

"Further Be It Resolved, That the members of the City Club pledge their loyal co-operation to the incoming administration, to the end that under its direction the Club may maintain in its life and service the ideals which have been faithfully and effectively upheld by its retiring president."

The resolution was enthusiastically adopted by a rising vote.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTONE'S ADDRESS

In his reply to the resolutions, President Johnstone said in part:

"I am indebted to you for the opportunity given me during these two years of serving as your president. The work has demanded time, and the condition of the Club has on occasion caused anxiety, but I have been more than repaid by the pleasure of association with your directors and the satisfaction now and then of seeing some definite thing accomplished for the good of the community.

"The beginning of my administration found the Club at a low ebb financially, due to the economic depression following the war, and I could not have 'carried on' but for the help of an able and sympathetic board, the wise counsel of C. A. Dykstra, of Everett W. Lothrop—now happily one of our own number—and of Mayo Fesler, who has done yeoman service since he came with us last November. And all this would not have availed but for the splendid manner in which you yourselves put an army into the field and carried the membership campaign to its glorious conclusion. . . .

"If there is one thing more than another which differentiates the City Club from other club organizations, it is that the underlying spirit of the enterprise is altruistic. The primary purpose of the City Club is that some good may come to the community. I do not say this in any 'holier than thou' spirit. Most clubs are organized frankly for the primary purpose of serving the personal ends of the members. Incidentally, many of these same clubs undertake and perform excellent civic work. The point of difference is that what is incidental with them, with us is fundamental. When the idea of civic betterment, of reform in municipal conditions, ceases to be the primary purpose of the City Club of Chicago, it will have lost its reason for existence.

"I realize quite fully that there is and should be a human side to the Club, that if men are going to get together for the purpose of studying and solving municipal problems, they will work better and accomplish more if they meet in an atmosphere of fellowship and good will.

I think we may take it for granted that red blood is not a monopoly of any club or group and that a serious purpose and a sense of humor can readily be housed in the same human frame. And so I welcome the advent of the Stokers and the songs; there is need for them and much that they can do, and to just the extent that they knit us together will we be a stronger body of men.

"The spirit of the City Club, the spirit that, unlike the King of Alice's Wonderland, demands evidence before verdict, that declines the easy complacency of a partisan conclusion, that insists on hearing both sides of a controverted question, that is willing to take a little time out of its bread-and-butter hours in order that the state may profit—that spirit is the real treasure of a commonwealth. It is the only means through which real progress in a democracy is possible. . . .

"I congratulate you most heartily on the man who has been selected as your new leader, Henry P. Chandler. He is as fine a type as I know of the American citizen, and with your co-operation I am satisfied that under his leadership the Club will steadily increase in strength and usefulness."

CORPORATION COUNSEL SPEAKS

Francis X. Busch, the new Corporation Counsel of the City, a retiring member of the Board of Directors, was called upon for a few remarks, in the course of which he pointed out that the long distance between the City Hall and the City Club which has existed in the past eight years, was greatly shortened in the recent election, if not entirely wiped out. He said that he felt entirely justified in saying that Mayor Dever would welcome most heartily the co-operation of City Club committees in solving the city problems; and he assured the members of the Club that at all times he would be ready to assist in bringing together for purposes of conference the heads of departments and representatives of the City Club.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED

Elmo C. Lowe, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, reported the list of nominations made and posted on the Bulletin Board by the Nominating Committee and then offered the motion "since no other nominations have been made by petition as provided for in the by-laws of the Club, I move that the report of the Nominating Committee be approved and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the nominees named therein." The motion was unanimously approved and the following officers and members of the Board of Directors were duly elected:

OFFICERS

For President—Henry P. Chandler
For Vice-President—A. J. Todd
For Treasurer—Wm. T. Cross
For Secretary—Walter T. Fisher

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Clifton R. Bechtel	Ralph E. Heilman
Harry H. Bentley	Wm. H. Holly
Wm. J. Bogan	F. Bruce Johnstone
Edwin G. Booz	Max Loeb
S. J. Duncan-Clark	Thos. H. Morrison
Howard M. Frantz	Everett L. Millard
Clarence N. Goodwin	Hubert E. Page
E. O. Griffenhagen	Eugene A. Rummeler
E. T. Gundlach	W. J. Stebbins

The three holdover members, Messrs. Laird Bell, Morris L. Greeley and R. F. Schuchardt, together with the four officers will constitute a Board of Directors of 25 members for the year 1923-4.

THE NEW PRESIDENT

President Johnstone announced the result of the election and in handing over the gavel to Mr. Chandler expressed the hope that the new President would find as much pleasure and profit in wielding the gavel during the next year as he, the retiring President, had found. Mr. Chandler in response assured the members that he regarded his election to the office as a high honor and that he would exert his best efforts to meet the obligations of the office. He expressed the opinion that never in the history of Chicago was there a better opportunity of public service than will be offered to the City Club during the next two or three years. He stated that he had as yet no policy to outline but that the new Board of Directors would be called together at the earliest moment to outline policies, organize committees and approve the budget for the coming year.

A motion was then made from the floor that the members of the Club express to the retiring officers and Board its warmest appreciation for the efficient manner in which the affairs of the Club have been directed during the past year.

NON-PARTISAN ELECTION

Joseph Cummins, a former President of the Club, after stating the results of the recent referendum to the Club members on the non-partisan mayoralty election bill and the overwhelming majority in favor of the bill, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

"WHEREAS, The City Club has heretofore actively advocated the non-partisan election of city officials, and

"WHEREAS, A referendum of the members upon the non-partisan election of mayor just concluded shows a vote of approximately seven

to one in favor of such non-partisan elections; and

"WHEREAS, Rep. Gotthard A. Dahlberg has introduced at the present session of the General Assembly a bill providing for the non-partisan election of mayor, city clerk and city treasurer in the same manner and at the same time as is now provided by law for the election of aldermen; and

"WHEREAS, The Chicago Bar Association has prepared and caused to be introduced at the General Assembly a Bill for the non-partisan election of Municipal Judges.

"Resolved, (1) That the City Club endorses the Dahlberg bill and recommends its passage by the Legislature; respectfully suggesting it would be a further improvement to make the clerk and treasurer appointive instead of elective.

"(2) That the City Club endorses the movement for the non-partisan election of judges of the Municipal Court.

"(3) That the officers of the Club be authorized to take suitable steps to bring this action to the attention of the members of the Legislature and to the attention of other civic organizations, and to promote the success of these measures."

The new President then declared the 20th Annual Meeting adjourned.

Auditor's Report

The auditors in their final report of the Club's operations for the year ending March 31, 1923, as presented by Mr. Heuchling, Treasurer, showed the following:

Current: ASSETS	
Cash in bank	\$ 4,225.81
Cash on hand	600.00
Accounts Receivable:	\$ 4,825.81
Unpaid dues	\$ 4,207.72
Unpaid restaurant checks.....	193.30
Sundry	107.71
	<u>\$ 4,508.73</u>
Inventories	5,023.22
Capital Assets:	\$ 12,357.76
Furnishings	\$ 15,933.83
Leasehold Building and Equipment at cost..	178,719.98
Deferred Charges:	\$194,653.81
Deferred charges to future operations.....	2,208.70
Deficiency account	22,106.97
	<u>\$231,927.24</u>
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 9,083.14
Interest and taxes accrued.....	14,607.78
Notes payable, bank loans.....	14,000.00
Dues paid in advance.....	7,923.50
	<u>\$ 45,614.42</u>
Bonds outstanding	\$178,300.00
Scrp outstanding	3,575.00
	<u>\$181,875.00</u>
Unexpended Balance of Sundry Funds.....	5,837.82
	<u>\$231,927.24</u>

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

Income:	
Dues earned	\$ 61,450.50
Rents	4,199.90
Departmental receipts	88,446.30
Employees' board	5,949.50
Miscellaneous	379.18
	<u>\$160,424.38</u>
Expenses:	
Supplies	\$ 60,194.85
Wages	66,006.05
Board of employees.....	5,949.60
Heat, light and power.....	5,464.85
Taxes	9,734.97
Leasehold Ground Rent	12,025.00
Insurance	1,133.08
Interest, bonds and loans.....	9,945.53
Silverware, crockery, linen	1,682.91
Telephone	1,865.44
Public work expense	1,324.66
Bulletin	1,432.09
Laundry	1,498.64
Uniforms	241.66
Newspapers and periodicals.....	404.04
Building maintenance	105.98
General house expense	2,231.03
Stationery and printing	1,204.88
Postage	411.80
Auditing	450.60
Premiums on Surety Bonds.....	154.09
Collection fees in respect to back dues....	534.04
General expense	333.50
License	200.00
Depreciation, furniture and equipment.....	1,830.00
	<u>\$186,358.54</u>
LOSS FOR YEAR.....	<u>\$ 25,934.16</u>

RESTAURANT OPERATIONS

RESTAURANT	
Income:	
Receipts from members	\$79,252.20
Receipts from guests	353.20
Board of employees, etc.....	5,949.50
	<u>\$85,554.90</u>
Direct Expenses:	
Cost of supplies	\$45,280.07
Kitchen wages	18,524.81
Kitchen expenses	5,827.16
Dining room wages	16,680.96
Dining room expenses	3,361.10
Manager's salary (proportion).....	2,380.00
Cashier's salary	900.00
License	90.00
Electric light	782.55
Crockery	901.96
Linen	562.54
Silverware	50.35
Depreciation—kitchen equipment	600.00
	<u>\$95,840.80</u>
Net Loss for year 1923.....	<u>\$10,285.90</u>
CIGARS	
Income:	
Receipts from members.....	\$ 7,271.75
Direct Expenses:	
Cost of supplies used.....	\$ 5,506.79
Wages of attendant.....	1,050.00
License	100.00
	<u>\$ 6,656.79</u>
Net Profit for Year.....	<u>614.96</u>
BILLIARDS	
Income:	
Receipts from members	\$ 785.80
Direct Expenses:	
Wages of attendant	\$ 540.00
License	10.00
Cost of supplies.....	1.40
Depreciation of equipment.....	150.00
	<u>\$ 701.40</u>
Net Profit for Year.....	<u>84.40</u>
CARDS	
Income:	
Receipts from members.....	\$ 782.35
Direct Expenses:	
Cost of supplies used.....	\$ 218.88
Wages of attendant	190.00
	<u>\$ 408.33</u>
Net Profit for Year.....	<u>374.02</u>



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



VOLUME XVI

MAY 5 1923
CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1923

NUMBER 18

Metropolitan Planning

Planning Committee Holds First Meeting

THE Committee, appointed as the result of the recent Metropolitan Planning Conference, held its first meeting in the City Club on Wednesday, April 25, at luncheon. Fourteen members of the Committee were present. President Chandler of the City Club called the meeting to order and, after a few appropriate remarks regarding the necessity of planning the future of the metropolitan district, turned the matter over to the Committee.

Mr. Dwight H. Perkins, member of the Advisory Board of the Forest Preserve District, was made Chairman of the Committee and Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary of the City Club, was appointed Secretary. The work before the Committee was discussed and it developed that the Committee has a three-fold function: (a) to determine how much territory should be included in any proposed planning project for the Chicago metropolitan district; (b) to determine what features, physical, social, financial, and governmental should be included in a metropolitan plan; (c) to devise a method by which this big planning project for the entire metropolitan area can best be undertaken.

The way in which these three questions have been answered by other cities doing metropolitan planning, particularly New York City, Buffalo and Los Angeles, were presented in detail.

Major R. F. Kelker, engineer, was added to the Committee because of his expert knowledge of transportation questions.

The Committee decided to meet weekly on Wednesdays until it is able to complete its recommendations for submission to the Planning Conference. Members of the Committee who were present at this first meeting were: Dwight H. Perkins, Chas. E. Merriam, Chas. S. Peterson, Henry P. Chandler, G. Herrick Hammond, Chas. B. Ball, J. G. Wray, Herbert E. Fleming, Dr. W. A. Evans, Chas. M. Nichols, Langdon Pearse, W. F. Hodges, Harris Dante, Jacob L. Crane, Jr.

Legislative Program

Progress of the Club's Proposed Measures

THE City Club has been interested in legislation in two ways; first in the program which was adopted after a referendum to the members; and second, by watching all legislation and sending to committees of the Club bills in which the City Club is interested.

Up to the present time there have been, all told, more than 400 bills introduced in the Senate, and nearly 700 in the House. Less than thirty of these bills have become laws, and approximately 300 of them have been reported out of committees in both houses.

Bills in which the City Club is especially interested are in the position as indicated in the following summary:

a. Extension of merit system to employees of the Sanitary District, the Municipal Court and the employees of Cook County, not now under civil service. There are three bills and all are still in the hands of the committee on Civil Service and no report has been made on them.

b. Removing presidential electors from the ballot. The bill was only recently introduced after coming from the Legislative Reference Bureau and is in the House Committee on Elections.

c. The proposed amendment to the Public Opinion law requiring fewer signatures to petitions calling for submission of a public policy question is in the Committees on Election in both houses. No report has been made.

d. The Massachusetts or Office Group form of ballot bill is in the Committee on Elections in the House and no report has yet been made by the committee.

e. City Manager plan of government. The City Club's Committee intended to work in conjunction with the Illinois Municipal League and other civic bodies in the state and ask for a law which would enable any city, including Chicago, to adopt the City Manager form of government. The down state organizations, however, preferred to submit a bill not including Chicago; so the City Club's Committee has decided that

(Continued on page 71)

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Treasurer.....WM. T. CROSS
Secretary.....WALTER T. FISHER

DIRECTORS

Clifton R. Bechtel	Ralph E. Heilman
Harry H. Bentley	Wm. H. Holly
Wm. J. Bogan	F. Bruce Johnstone
Edwin G. Booz	Max Loeb
S. J. Duncan-Clark	Thos. H. Morrison
Howard M. Frantz	Everett L. Millard
Clarence N. Goodwin	Hubert E. Page
E. O. Griffenhagen	Eugene A. Rummier
E. T. Gundlach	W. J. Stebbins

Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary
Lester S. Parker, Assistant Secretary

Vol. XVI Monday, April 30, 1923 No. 18

A Word of Explanation

The members are entitled to a word of explanation concerning the unusual procedure for forum meetings as carried out last week when Judge Clarke spoke on the "League of Nations." When the reservations began to roll in, realizing that we could take care of, at one time, only one-fifth of the entire membership, we found it would be necessary to limit the number of reservations that could be accepted. When the number reached the limit, members were notified that no more reservations could be made.

Knowing that many members would be disappointed, it was decided to have the address delivered in the Lounge following the luncheon, where the Club could care for double the number that could be served in the dining room. Then to be sure that those who had taken the trouble to make reservations would have seats in the Lounge, to which they were entitled, a portion of the Lounge was reserved for them until they were through with their luncheons. The office made the mistake of permitting members to bring guests. The meeting should have been limited to members only. But there was no way of gauging the demand for seats. Every effort was made to serve the largest possible number of members on that day, and those who were deprived of the opportunity of hearing Judge Clarke can justly lay the blame only to their failure to make reservations in time. Two weeks' notice was given in the Bulletin, and a special double post card notice was sent out to every member on Saturday with the urgent request that immediate replies be made. The Club's facilities were fully tested on Thursday.

First Meeting of New Directors

The new Board of Directors of the City Club will hold its first meeting on Tuesday, May 1st, at noon. There will be twenty-five members instead of twelve as in the past. The Board's first task will be to select seven of its members, who, with the four officers, will constitute the Executive Committee, as provided for in the by-laws. The Executive Committee will probably meet weekly while the entire Board will probably meet only once a month. The Executive Committee will have charge of the details of administration in the interim between meetings of the full Board.

At its first session the Board will have a crowded docket. It will have to divide its members into three groups, in order to establish the overlapping terms, as provided for in the by-laws. A tentative budget for the year, a new plan of committee organization, and a number of recommendations on pending legislation will be submitted, for consideration and action. President Henry P. Chandler will preside.

Club's Committee Praised

The following letter from Chas. Bostrom, Chairman of the Zoning Commission, was received last week:

"In behalf of the Chicago Zoning Commission I desire to express the appreciation which I have for the support and constructive criticism which has been given by the City Club of Chicago, and which has been of great help in the framing of a zoning ordinance for Chicago. It is this kind of support that has led to the approval of the ordinance by the City Council without a dissenting vote on Thursday afternoon, April 5th."

The Club's City Planning and Zoning Committee took an active interest in the work of the Zoning Commission.

National City Planning Conference

The National City Planning Conference this year will be held in Baltimore, Maryland, on April 30, May 1 and 2. The entire conference will be devoted to questions of regional planning in which the City of Chicago is now vitally interested. President Henry P. Chandler has appointed as representatives of the City Club to attend this conference, Charles B. Ball of the City Planning Committee, and Samuel Dauchy, the Club's representative on the Smoke Abatement Commission.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Continued from front page)

it will be better not to introduce this year a separate bill granting Chicago the right to adopt the City Manager form of government.

f. Amending the amending clause of the Constitution. The City Club's Committee is in favor of an amendment which would place no limitations on the number of amendments which could be offered; would require only a majority of each house of the Legislature for submitting an amendment to a vote of the people; and only a majority of those voting on the proposition, provided the vote for the proposition shall not be less than 30% of the total vote cast at the election.

The proposed amendment, however, as finally drafted by a committee representing several organizations requires a three-fifths vote of the general assembly instead of a majority; and a total vote thereon, both affirmative and negative, of not less than one-half of the total number voting at the election. The bill was introduced in this form, which is not as liberal in its provisions as the original recommendations approved by the members of the Club. It seems, however, that it will be impossible to secure an amendment as liberal as the Club recommends; so the Club's Local Government Committee is now hoping to keep the amendment as liberal as will be acceptable to the Legislature and the other groups who are interested in the "gateway" amendment.

g. Educational Bills. The Education Committee has been wrestling with four different bills affecting the School Board of Chicago; has held several committee meetings and one Forum meeting; and is to meet again on Monday in joint session with the Legislative Committee of the Club in the effort to determine what recommendations the committees should submit to the Board of Directors on these pending measures. One bill provides for changing the number of members of the Board of Education from eleven to seven and giving the Mayor power of removal "for cause" upon the approval of the City Council. Another bill leaves the Board with eleven members, but makes them removable by the Mayor "whenever the interests of the city demand such removal." Another bill provides for the election instead of appointment of seven members for terms of six years. Still another bill makes the Superintendent the administrative head of the entire school system and empowers him to nominate the other administrative officers and to have supervision over them.

The joint committee meeting on Monday, may result in some recommendation on these measures to the Board of Directors which meets on Tuesday.

The Legislative Committee has been diligently examining all pending bills before the Legislature, determining which bills the City Club should consider, assigning bills to other committees for examination and report, and preparing its own recommendations to the Board of Directors on a few of the pending measures.

Joseph Cummins and George C. Sikes were asked by the Board of Directors to go to Springfield last week and represent the City Club at the hearings on the non-partisan mayoralty election bill, the "gateway" constitutional amendment and other bills in which the Club is interested. They appeared at two hearings in advocacy of the City Club's recommendations.

Cost of Government

The April 2 number of *The Budget*, a publication issued by the National Budget Committee, contains an article on "The Cost of City Government" which gives the average cost of all forms of government, national, state and local. The total average cost to every individual in the country is:

Federal government	\$35.47
State government	9.46
County government	6.91
City government	44.32
Total	\$96.16

Every family of five has to pay about \$480 in taxation of one form or another.

Police protection in American cities costs the residents an average of \$3.15 apiece annually. The per capita cost in New York is \$4.14; Chicago \$4.01; Philadelphia \$4.05; St. Louis \$3.92.

Fire protection costs the residents \$2.57 each. The per capita cost in New York is \$2.57; Chicago \$1.99; Philadelphia \$1.69; St. Louis \$2.17; Boston \$3.66.

Public schools cost an average of \$10.25 per capita in the cities: New York \$12.32; Chicago \$8.88; Philadelphia \$7.73; St. Louis \$9.40.

Street cleaning costs the residents an average of \$2.91. The per capita cost in New York is \$4.20; Chicago \$4.25; Philadelphia \$3.52; St. Louis \$3.37.

The total cost of maintaining all forms of government in this country in 1921 was as follows:

Cost of maintaining the Federal Government	\$4,666,671,594
Cost of maintaining 48 state governments	1,008,540,232
Cost of maintaining county governments	592,068,972
Cost of maintaining city governments	2,192,730,698
Total	\$8,460,011,587

Educational Conference

Legislation Affecting Chicago Board of Education

THE pending legislation at Springfield affecting the method of appointment and powers of the Board of Education and the authority of the Superintendent, were discussed at a luncheon conference called by the City Club on Saturday, April 21. The conference was arranged by the Committee on Education, Max Loeb, Chairman, and was attended by representatives of the Chicago Principals' Club, Teachers' Federation, Woman's Club, and a large number of members of the City Club interested in educational problems.

Mr. Glenn Edwards, of the staff of the Bureau of Public Efficiency, opened the discussion by presenting the arguments for and against the appointive and elective method of choosing school boards, and cited the experience of various cities to illustrate the results of each method in practice.

Professor Chas. H. Judd, Director of the School of Education, University of Chicago, discussed the "Superintendency Bill" now pending, first by tracing the development of the present Board, and the history of the office of Superintendent. He stated that the 1917 law gave the Superintendent all powers necessary to effective supervision and control of our school system, but that these powers have never been used to the fullest possible extent. The Chicago school system has proportionally less supervision than any other large city in the country, and lacks the scientific central control which alone can correct existing conditions. The issue before the city, Dr. Judd stated, is not a change in legislation, but a change through information. Public opinion must demand proper exercise of powers already assigned to the office of Superintendent by an incumbent who will secure and utilize a body of scientific information which will put the school system under control, and give its teachers a fair and effective merit system of appointment and promotion.

Mr. Angus R. Shannon, former attorney for the Chicago Board of Education, added emphasis to Dr. Judd's statements, and stated that new legislation is useless until the law of 1917 has been enforced. When a superintendent can be secured who will exercise the present powers of his office to the fullest possible extent, then Chicago may hope for improvement in the school system. Mr. Shannon stated that such a superintendent must have the support of a properly chosen school board, and urged that the Mayor and Council be impressed with the necessity of a careful choice in appointment of the members of the Board.

The League of Nations

FORMER Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, John H. Clarke, addressed one of the largest gatherings of members in the history of the City Club on Thursday, April 26, on the subject, "Should We Join the League of Nations Now?" The dining room was filled to overflowing and all of the private rooms on the fifth floor were utilized in order to take care of the members who wished to hear the address. Arrangements finally had to be made to have the address delivered on the lounge floor in order to take care of the large number who desired to attend.

Judge Clarke in advocating the need of the United States promptly joining some form of a league or union of nations, called attention to the fact that there are now fifty-two nations in the League and that the United States by remaining out of the League keeps company with Germany, Russia, Turkey and a few other small nations, instead of being associated with the leading nations of the world in promoting World Peace.

He called attention to statements of competent military men that nineteen nations are now preparing for future wars. He said that General Pershing, Secretary of the Navy Denby, and Secretary of War Weeks, are all urging upon Congress adequate preparation for the next war. He regards the next war as inevitable unless the nations of the world, including the United States, find some form of a league in which all can unite to prevent war.

He analyzed the provisions of the covenant of the League of Nations, pointing out in particular that the United States will in no sense lose its sovereignty by joining the League; and that this country could not be drawn into war in defense of other nations without its full consent.

He discussed the work which the League has already accomplished and drew the conclusion that "if the League did nothing else and if it were to dissolve tomorrow, it would have more than justified the effort that has been put into it and the hopes that have centered in it by thus four times bringing peace to a distracted world."

Judge Clarke took particular pains to endorse the World Court as advocated by President Harding and Secretary Hughes. He believes that the World Court is a step in the direction of a world alliance.

In conclusion, he tried to make it clear that he did not insist upon any particular form of a league of nations, but that he was seeking in a non-partisan way to convince the people and the political leaders in this country that the United States cannot permanently remain outside of a League of Nations and fulfill its destiny.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1923

NUMBER 19

City Club Committees

A New Plan for Committee Organization

AN entirely new plan for the organization of committees of the City Club was approved by the Board of Directors at its recent meeting. The plan was the result of a careful and detailed study of the question by a committee consisting of H. A. Millis, Wm. T. Cross, E. O. Griffenhagen, Everett W. Lothrop and R. F. Schuchardt.

The committee sought to draft a plan which would make it possible to maintain the active interest of members in Club affairs and at the same time keep the committees small enough to do efficient work in connection with the detailed studies of particular problems. So they adopted the plan of establishing six larger groups of committees with several committees in each group.

The groups will be for the purpose of discussing problems of interest to the group. They will meet more or less frequently for discussion. The committees which are created for purposes of definite action on these problems will have the benefit of the discussion in preparing their recommendations to the Board of Directors.

Twenty-four committees are provided for in the six groups. These will consist of varying numbers of members according to the character and extent of the work before the committee. The groups may contain 200 or 300 members of the Club.

The report points out the desirability of hav-

(Continued on page 76)

Board of Education

Referendum to Members on Educational Legislation

THE Board of Directors at its meeting on Tuesday decided to submit to the members of the City Club, for an expression of Club opinion, the joint recommendations of the committees on Legislation and Education relative to the pending legislation at Springfield affecting the Board of Education. There are four important measures now pending and the report was agreed upon by a majority vote of the two committees at a joint meeting on Monday last. The vote on the recommendations while not unanimous, was a clear majority in favor of each of the recommendations.

A brief statement of the arguments for and against each proposition has been prepared. A return post card is being sent to the members of the Club and they are urged to make immediate reply so that the Club's views on this important legislation can be recorded at Springfield before the final vote is taken on the measures.

The members of the two committees which prepared these recommendations are:

Legislative Committee: Professor Leonard D. White, Chairman; Edwin H. Cassels, Walter F. Dodd, Walter T. Fisher, Earl C. Hales, Arthur B. Hall, Wm. H. Holly, Joel D. Hunter, Harris S. Keeler, John A. Lapp, George C. Sikes, Seward Simons, Harold F. White, Victor Yarros.

Committee on Education: Max Loeb, Chairman; Laird Bell, E. L. Burchard, Geo. N. Car-

(Continued on page 75)

Forum Meeting

Mayor Dever has accepted an invitation to be the guest of the City Club at a dinner to be given during the last week in May. Detailed announcement next week.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16—8:15 P. M.

Chamber Music Concert

The Beethoven Trio

Tickets free by calling at the desk

New and Old Members

Reserve the Date

TUESDAY, MAY 22

Ladies' Night at the City Club

Further Announcement Next Week

Stokers' Social Squad

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

Telephone: Harrison 8278

MAYO FESLER, Editor

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President.....HENRY P. CHANDLER
Vice-President.....A. J. TODD
Treasurer.....W.M. T. CROSS
Secretary.....WALTER T. FISHER

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E. O. Griffenhagen	R. F. Schuchardt
	W. J. Stebbins

Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary
Lester S. Parker, Assistant Secretary

Vol. XVI Monday, May 7, 1923 No. 19

Board of Directors

The new Board of Directors held its first meeting on Tuesday, May 1, with twenty of the twenty-five members present. Under the revised by-laws the Board was required to divide itself into three groups for one, two, and three year terms. This was determined by drawing lots, which resulted as follows:

ONE-YEAR TERM

Clifton R. Bechtel	Clarence N. Goodwin
Laird Bell	Morris L. Greeley
Edwin G. Booz	Everett L. Millard

TWO-YEAR TERM

Wm. J. Bogan	E. T. Gundlach
S. J. Duncan-Clark	Wm. H. Holly
E. O. Griffenhagen	Thos. H. Morrison

W. J. Stebbins

THREE-YEAR TERM

Harry H. Bentley	F. Bruce Johnstone
Howard M. Frantz	Max Loeb
Ralph E. Heilman	Hubert E. Page
	Eugene A. Rummmler

The Board selected the following seven members, who together with the four officers, will constitute the Executive Committee: Messrs. Bechtel, Duncan-Clark, Frantz, Griffenhagen, Loeb, Rummmler and Schuchardt.

The Executive Committee will meet weekly and will have all the powers of the Board in the interim between Board meetings. The Board of Directors will meet monthly except when occasion demands more frequent meetings.

The Stokers' Column

"We Keep Up the Steam."—*Stokers' Slogan.*

The City Club Stokers are organized and at work. Four Squads have been provided to keep up the steam, each with a Stoker Foreman, and all working under the direction of an Executive Squad headed by the Chief Stoker.

The Stoker Squads are: Recruiting, Membership Conservation, Social and Liaison. The first three are organized and have held meetings to formulate plans. The fourth will be at work before the next issue of the Bulletin.

Service is the one thing the Stokers "don't know anything but." If you see a chance for the Club to do something which will serve its membership better, and add to its convenience, pleasure and fellowship—"Tell a Stoker."

The last of the excellent Chamber Music concerts arranged by the Club's Music Committee will be held on Wednesday evening, May 16. Members who are not already in possession of tickets may obtain them *free* by applying at the first floor office. The Stokers want to make this a record attendance. It is well worth an evening in town. Arrange to take dinner at the Club with friend wife or some other friend, and enjoy this delightful occasion.

All steam on and the safety valve open! That is the word for Tuesday evening, May 22, when the Stokers will give a big Reception to the new City Club administration, with a house-warming, dinner, music and dance. It will be a great wind-up for the season; a chance to get acquainted, and to meet the Club officers. If you have a wife, bring her. If not—well, it's up to you to find a substitute. Further particulars later. Meantime mark the date—May 22—and keep it free!

Stokerisms

The convenience of the greater number sometimes requires the inconvenience of the individual. Remember you are only one out of 2,500.

One purpose of a Club is to cultivate congenial human contacts, hence the member who puts oil in the bearings is more valuable than the one who throws in sand.

If you have a grouch, bring it to the Stokers. They have a special process for substituting goodwill in the stead of all grouches.

The fun of Club life comes through contributing to it. The member who merely eats and runs never really appreciates its possibilities.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

(Continued from front page)

man, S. J. Duncan-Clark, Harry O. Gillett, R. E. Hieronymous, Robt. T. Mack, Wm. D. McKenzie, Geo. H. Mead, H. A. Millis, A. B. Pond, W. S. Reynolds, Dr. Irving F. Stein, C. H. Van Tuyl, Chas. B. Stillman, Carl Roden.

JOINT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the recommendations of the joint committee relative to the principles involved in the pending legislation; and the arguments for and against each proposition:

A. The City Club does not favor the election of members of the Board of Education.

The arguments for the appointment by the Mayor are: that it aids in centralizing administrative control of municipal functions; avoids the lengthening of an already long ballot by keeping down the number of elective boards, and furnishes an important issue in the mayoralty campaign.

The arguments in favor of the elective method are: that the Board of Education is a legislative or policy determining body and should be elected; the elective method gives to the voters a direct voice in school matters and thus creates wider interest in school affairs; it divorces the schools from local politics; and it insures the decision of the board on educational issues unconfused with other local political issues.

Six states provide for appointive boards; thirty-four states for elective boards. In cities of over 250,000, six have appointive boards, while fifteen have elective boards. In New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the boards are appointive. In Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis and Boston, they are elective.

B. The City Club favors amendments to the existing laws empowering the Mayor to remove the members of the Board of Education subject to the concurrence of a two-thirds majority of the City Council.

The present law gives the members of the Board, when once appointed by the mayor, a fixed tenure. They are not removable by the Mayor. It was thought that this fixed tenure for a definite term would insure independence of action on the part of the board members, and freedom from influence by the political forces which might be in control of the city government.

The disadvantage of the fixed tenure is: that it makes it impossible to get rid of an unworthy member of the board until his term expires, however much he may have abused the privileges of his high office.

C. The City Club is in favor of the principle of centralization of administrative control and authority in the hands of the Superintendent of Schools. The Club is opposed, however, to restricting the power of the Board of Education by requiring the approval of the Superintendent of Schools on questions of policy and administration.

The purpose of such restrictions on the power of the Board is to guard against any action which has not had the benefit of expert educational advice and approval.

The objection to such restriction is that since the Board of Education is the final authority

in school matters, it is inconsistent with sound administration to give the subordinate of the board power to veto the board's action.

D. The City Club is in favor of reducing the number of members of the board from eleven to seven.

The advantage of the larger Board is that it gives the public a broader representation in the determination of school policies.

The advantages of a smaller Board are: that business will be transacted more expeditiously, and it will tend to avoid the creation of standing committees which are likely to interfere with administrative functions belonging to the Superintendent.

The tendency for the past twenty-five years in American cities has been toward the small school board. The average size in the first twenty-five cities is seven. The largest is fifteen in three cities, and the smallest is five in seven cities. New York has seven members, Philadelphia, fifteen; St. Louis, twelve; Boston, five; Detroit, seven; Cleveland, seven, and Baltimore, nine.

E. The City Club is opposed to legislation fixing a salary for members of the Board of Education.

The arguments in favor of a fixed salary are: that it will enable citizens of moderate means to serve on the Board of Education; that the duties devolving upon board members in service on the board and on committees of the board are so heavy and require so much time, that the person of moderate means can hardly afford to accept an appointment; that public service on the Board of Education, like all public service, should be paid for; that a definite salary will insure more active attention to school matters on the part of the board members.

The arguments against the salaried school board are that salaries tend to attract mediocre men; that paid board members are inclined to interfere with the administrative staff; that the board should determine policies and leave the administration of policies to the paid experts, the Superintendent and his staff; that experience has shown that the highest kind of public service on a Board of Education can be had without pay.

Stokers Continue Campaign for New Members

The enthusiasm which made the recent membership campaign such a big success, is finding further expression in membership effort through the work of the Stokers Membership Squad which is now organized for action. Several small groups of energetic Stokers are already engaged on different phases of the recruiting problem, such as increasing our "Contributing" membership, and bringing up the "Special" and "Associate" groups to the quota set at the beginning of the campaign.

The City Club still has space for more members of all classes, and the Stokers will enlist the entire membership of the Club in the effort until the membership is recruited to full strength.

CITY CLUB COMMITTEES

(Continued from front page)

ing secretarial service for each of the committees and recommends "that the Club arrange with some of the neighboring universities to assign graduate students, particularly qualified for the work of these committees, who will not only serve as secretaries but will also do most of the research work for the committees." The committee thinks that these men should be made members of the City Club at the Club's expense and in some instances, depending upon the amount and character of the work, it may be advisable to pay them a small stipend for their services.

A committee on civic committees consisting of members of the Board is recommended, whose functions it will be to advise the Board on matters of committee organization and to stimulate committee activities.

In addition to the twenty-four civic committees the report recommends the creation of seven organization committees which will have charge of strictly club affairs.

A questionnaire was sent out to the members of the Club asking them to indicate the group or groups in which they are interested. This will be of assistance to the Committee on Committees and the President in selecting the personnel of the various committees. Committees will be appointed for the term of one year. In addition to these regular committees, there will be occasions when special committees will need to be appointed by the Board of Directors to handle questions of an emergency nature or calling for special study.

There will be in all thirty-one organization and civic committees, as follows:

I. Organization Committees:

Executive	Admissions
Finance	House
Membership	Forum
Library	

II. Civic Committees:

A. Government Group:

Local Government
Judiciary
Civil Service
Elections
Legislation

B. Public Finance Group:

Taxation and Revenue
Special Assessments
Public Expenditures

C. Public Works and City Planning Group:

City Planning and Zoning
Municipal Art
Streets and Highways
Waterways and Terminals

D. Education and Recreation:

Citizenship
Education
Music
Parks and Public Recreation
Boys' Work

E. Public Utilities Group:

Local Transportation
Public Utilities (other than Transit)

F. Social Welfare Group:

Sanitation and Public Health
City Waste
Public Safety
Social Welfare
Labor

Chess Tournament

A tournament will be held in the chess room commencing at once, and all chess fans are requested to join in it.

The matter of winning the tournament is not so important, but the results will show the relative strength of the players. This will form the basis for rating the players for a handicap tournament next fall in which it is expected every contestant will have an equal chance to win.

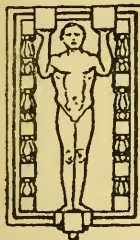
Chicago Symphony Orchestra

The City Club has been asked to offer its good offices in an effort to harmonize the differences now existing between the Chicago Orchestra Association and the Musicians' Federation over the wages of certain members of the Orchestra. The situation, which seems to be acute, led the Board to appoint a committee consisting of President Chandler, Victor Yarros and A. J. Todd to go into the question and offer the Club's services if it is deemed advisable after a preliminary examination.

Aiding Russian Students and Professors

The Y. M. C. A. of Chicago is asking the members of the City Club to aid them in gathering old clothes, to be sent to Russian students and professors for their use next winter. Thousands of these students and professors are in actual need, and are enduring great hardships in order to advance the educational interests of their country.

Overcoats, suits, shoes, warm underwear and other clothing, good for one season's wear, will be acceptable. If you have any old clothes of this kind, send them to the Central Y. M. C. A. at 19 South La Salle Street, indicating that it is for Russian students and professors.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 14, 1923

NUMBER 20

Luncheon for Special Members

Stokers Call Together New Membership Group

AT the beginning of the recent membership campaign there was formed a "Special" membership group open to men engaged in the various branches of social service, ministers, college professors, and public school teachers and principals. A large number of the members of this group met at a luncheon on Thursday, May 10th, arranged by a Stokers' committee organized to assist the Special membership in fostering Club spirit within the group.

Mr. Roy Franklin Dewey, Chairman of the Committee, presided and introduced as the first speaker President Henry P. Chandler, who outlined the ways in which the Special group might be of particular help to the Club. President Chandler said he felt that those engaged in lines of work in which the chief motive is service must be depended on to help maintain the high ideals of civic spirit which are the distinctive features of the City Club. He reminded the

group also that the business and professional membership might in return help the social service workers to a practical realization of their ideals in concrete service to the community.

Mr. William Bachrach, Superintendent of Commercial work in Chicago high schools, expressed most effectively the personal point of view of the new members who are engaged in school work. He called attention to the great service of the Club to school men in bringing them into contact with other men in different

(Continued on page 78)

The Bakule Chorus

Famous Children Singers at Wednesday Luncheon

THROUGH the courtesy of the American Red Cross the members of the City Club are to have an opportunity on Wednesday of hearing the internationally famous Bakule Chorus consisting of crippled children from the Bakule School in Prague, Czecho-Slovakia.

This chorus, according to the Red Cross, has literally been singing itself into the hearts of the American people on its tour of the country. Clippings from the newspapers indicate that the children are a wonderful group of singers and render their native folk songs and national airs in a most impressive manner.

The school takes its name from its Principal and Founder, Frantisek Bakule, who is here in charge of the children. This school has created widespread attention by reason of the remarkable success it has achieved in the reclamation of crippled boys and girls and in the development of talents which physical infirmities

would otherwise have suppressed.

Following the period of the world war, Mr. Bakule brought together a large number of deserted and helpless children into a school whose resources were very scant. With practically no means and little material and with few tools except their pocket knives, he taught these pupils to make baskets, boxes and toys, which they sold for daily bread. His work finally came to the attention of the Junior American Red Cross, which extended financial aid on a modest scale

(Continued on page 78)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16—12:30 Noon

Luncheon Meeting

An Unusual Program

The Bakule Chorus

Following a brief address at 1:00 p. m. by

Prof. CARLETON W. WASHBURN

Supt. Winnetka Schools

on

"Education in Czecho-Slovakia"

The Bakule Chorus of Prague, consisting of a select group of 40 children from the Bakule School, will sing folk songs. These singers are internationally famous.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16—8:15 P. M.

Chamber Music Concert

The Beethoven Trio

The last concert in the series.

Tickets (free) by applying at the desk

TUESDAY, MAY 22—Evening

Ladies' Night at the City Club

A "Stokers" Program

Special dinner, reception to new officers and members, music and dancing.

Reserve the date.

Further announcements later.

DINNER TO MAYOR DEVER AND CABINET, FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

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Telephone: Harrison 8278

MAYO FESLER, Editor

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Vice-President.....A. J. TODD
Treasurer.....WM. T. CROSS
Secretary.....WALTER T. FISHER

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Vol. XVI Monday, May 14, 1923 No. 20

Last Concert of Chamber Music Season

The seventh and last concert of the season in the Chamber Music series will take place according to schedule on Wednesday evening, May 16th, 1923, in the Lounge. The Beethoven Trio will have the assistance of Mr. Johann Lingemann, the eminent 'cellist and member of the Chicago String Quartet, in the place of Mr. Theodore Du Moulin, the regular 'cellist of the Trio. The program is as follows:

SEVENTH AND LAST PROGRAM OF THE SEASON

The Beethoven Trio: Jenette Loudon, piano; Ralph Michaelis, violin; Johann Lingemann, 'cello.

1. Allegro from the Trio in E flat.....
.....Johannes Brahms
(d. 1897 at Vienna)
2. Colonial Song
Irish Tune from County } ..Percy Grainger
Derry } (contemporary
Molly on the Shore } Australian)
3. "In Variation Style" from the "Elegiac
Trio"Wassill Rachmaninoff
(contemporary Russian)
4. Dumka (from Trio).....Antonin Dvorak
(d. 1904 at Prague)

For the special benefit of members for coming into the Club since the series begun, admission to this last concert will be free. Tickets for members and their friends can be secured at the desk upon application. All members are invited to be present.

A special French table d'hote dinner (\$1.25) will be served in the Grill to members, their wives and guests from 6:00 to 8:00.

THE BAKULE CHORUS

(Continued from front page)

to his undertaking. A residence was secured in a suburb of Prague where the school was established and the Bakule system was installed.

This school owes its success largely to the support given the Junior Red Cross by millions of American children during the years immediately following the war. Forty of the best singers from among their number are in this country to weld more tightly the bonds of fraternity that unite their country with ours.

Following the program of music and the adjournment of the luncheon meeting there will be a demonstration by crippled children of some of the wonderful work which has been accomplished by the school. A large number of physicians, teachers and others vitally interested in vocational and reclamation work will witness the demonstration. The Red Cross has arranged the demonstration meeting.

LUNCHEON FOR SPECIAL MEMBERS

(Continued from front page)

lines of work, and in keeping them in touch with civic affairs. Mr. Bachrach also outlined specifically ways in which he hoped the City Club might help to improve conditions in Chicago's public schools.

Mr. Frank C. Loomis, Secretary of Community Trust of Chicago, spoke of the value of friendships formed in the City Club and of the opportunity which it affords for meeting representatives of all branches of social service work. He also urged all members present to help fill the roll of the Special group by inviting friends and associates to become members.

Rev. Robert Clements, Pastor of the Austin Presbyterian Church, spoke particularly of the personal convenience to ministers of the faculties of the Club, and of the importance of sharing in constructive efforts toward civic betterment. He expressed the belief that many of Chicago's clergymen would appreciate and accept an invitation to City Club membership.

The meeting closed with a general discussion of ways and means of interesting special members, and suggestions were made for further opportunities for members of the group to meet together for discussion of problems of social interest.

The meeting was arranged by a committee from the Stokers consisting of Roy Franklin Dewey, Wm. S. Reynolds and F. E. Short.

Referendum on School Legislation

While the returns from the referendum on pending school legislation are incomplete and the cards are coming in with every mail, the vote up to Friday morning showed a clear majority in favor of each of the five recommendations of the committee. The recommendation and the vote are as follows:

- a—The City Club is opposed to the election of members of the Board of Education.
293 in favor, 105 against, the recommendation.
- b—The City Club favors amendments to existing laws empowering the mayor to remove the members of the Board of Education, subject to the concurrence of a two-thirds majority of the City Council.
345 in favor, 54 against, the recommendation.
- c—The City Club is in favor of the principle of centralization of administrative authority in the hands of the Superintendent of Schools.
337 in favor, 56 against, the recommendation.
- d—The City Club is in favor of reducing the number of members of the board from eleven to seven.
330 in favor, 74 against, the recommendation.
- e—The City Club is opposed to legislation fixing a small salary for members of the Board of Education.
227 in favor, 168 against, the recommendation.

Political Posters in Chicago

Quoted from the Baltimore City Club Bulletin:

"Chicago's mayoralty and councilmanic election afforded the Chicago City Club an opportunity which is not frequently seized. The Club's Municipal Art Committee started a campaign, before things got hot, against political bill-posting by candidates for public office. It secured the co-operation of some thirteen other organizations and reports that the campaign was a complete success.

"Signs and posters on fences and trolley and telephone poles, it is said, were almost entirely absent during the election, in decided contrast to the appearance of the municipal landscape during the State election held last fall. The committee of the Chicago City Club seems to think this a fine proof of the power of public opinion; but the committee should also be assured that it is an example of what can be done if someone has the energy to start it."

"Government in Illinois"

ANOTHER BOOK BY THE DODDS

Walter F. Dodd, an active member of the City Club, and Mrs. Dodd, a leader in the Woman's City Club, are joint authors of a most interesting and timely volume on "Government in Illinois."

This volume follows his other work on "State Government," and presents a picture of state and local government as it operates in Illinois. The first chapters give an account of governmental organization in the state in all three departments. This is followed by a general view of local government. One long chapter is devoted to Cook County and Chicago. The development of the school system is also given full attention.

The clear and accurate manner in which the facts are set forth, the interesting arrangement of the details, the attractive illustrations and illuminating charts and diagrams make this volume a distinct contribution to the study of government, and one which should be in the hands of every voter of the state.

No one is better equipped by training and experience than Dr. Dodd to write an accurate, readable and helpful history of government in Illinois. He was Professor of Political Science in the University of Illinois and Secretary of the Illinois Legislative Bureau. He compiled most of the information used by the members of the Constitutional Convention.

The volume is published by the University of Chicago Press and can be seen on the Club's reading table in the Lounge.

Metropolitan Districts

Areas and Population According to U. S. Census

In connection with the movement for metropolitan planning for Chicago and its environs, the following table is of interest as showing the population distribution in the cities and their suburbs:

City	Area of city acres	Area of adjacent territory	Population of city	Population of adjacent territory	Total population of district
New York....	191,360	684,155	5,260,048	2,414,301	7,674,349
Chicago	123,382	471,027	2,701,705	499,596	3,201,301
Philadelphia .	81,920	563,409	1,823,779	604,949	2,428,728
Detroit	49,839	246,067	993,678	187,379	1,181,057
Cleveland	36,039	315,495	796,814	154,738	951,579
St. Louis.....	39,040	417,317	772,897	241,560	1,014,457
Boston	27,870	364,146	748,060	1,054,260	1,801,320
Baltimore	50,560	381,888	733,826	80,569	814,395
Pittsburgh ...	25,517	473,706	588,343	628,121	1,216,464
Los Angeles...	234,037	707,833	576,673	303,980	880,653

Indifferent Citizenship

The Kansas City Citizens' League in a tabulated statement, calls attention of the indifference of the average voter to the performance of his civic duties at election times when especially important issues are before the voters. Last fall at the charter election in that city approximately one-third of the registered voters cast their ballots. At the school bond election where an issue of \$5,000,000 was at stake, only one voter in ten voted. At a hotly contested city election last Spring, only two-thirds of the possible vote was cast.

In the City of Boston at the municipal elections in 1919, 35 per cent of the voters cast their ballot. In 1920, 31 per cent and in 1921 less than 30 per cent.

The same problem is discussed in the Detroit Citizens' League Bulletin by Wm. P. Lovett, Secretary. "Two years ago," he said, "when Detroit elected three members of its school board, there was a 12 per cent vote at the polls. Last November at the election, only 27 per cent voted, and at the same time only 9 per cent of the registered women voted. At the recent hotly contested mayoralty election on April 2nd, only 40 per cent of the voters voted."

Truly, democracy is not yet functioning as efficiently as it should.

Restoration of Fine Arts Building

A Citizens' Committee of 100 has been appointed to direct the effort to secure the immediate restoration of the Fine Arts Building in Jackson Park by the Board of South Park Commissioners. Everett L. Millard and D. N. Davidson, Jr., Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Municipal Art Committee of the City Club, are appointed from the City Club to membership on this Citizens' Committee. The Committee in charge of the organization of the Committee of 100 is headed by William Nelson Pelouze, President, Association of Arts and Industries. Mr. Geo. W. Maher, a member of the City Club and Chairman of the Restoration Committee of the Chicago Chapter, American Institute of Architects, has been the organizing spirit in this effort to restore and retain this building, which is regarded as one of the most beautiful buildings of placid architecture in the world. Mr. Lorado Taft, another member of the City Club, has been supporting the movement.

The South Park Commissioners have appropriated \$500,000 for the preliminary work of restoration, and will submit a bond issue at the next election for an additional \$1,000,000 for this purpose.

Co-operative Officing

Twelve social and civic organizations in Chicago have taken up joint headquarters in the Keehn Building on North Michigan Avenue. The Chicago Council of Social Agencies of which Willoughby Walling is President and W. S. Reynolds is Secretary, both members of the City Club, has been working on this problem for some years. The twelve organizations will occupy two entire floors, sharing in the use of conference rooms, library, storage space, and in purchase of supplies. This co-operative plan will greatly increase administrative efficiency, supply an added stimulus to the work, and aid in standardizing the financial and service features of these agencies.

The twelve organizations are: Chicago Association for the Prevention and Relief of Heart Disease, Chicago Council of Social Agencies, Social Service Exchange, Glenwood Manual Training School, Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, Illinois League of Women Voters, Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene, Illinois Society for Prevention of Blindness, Infant Welfare Society, Joint Service Bureau, Religious Education Association, United Charities of Chicago, Legal Aid Bureau, The National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, Chicago Office.

Information, Not Reformation

Quoted from the Washington, D. C., City Club Bulletin:

"In the City of Washington there are conservatively estimated to be some five hundred organizations of one kind or another which devote part or all of their activities to *Reformation*—that is, to passing resolutions or taking other action to improve civic, national or international affairs.

"In this same City of Washington, there is *only one* prominent and outstanding civic organization that devotes its civic activities, not to reformation, but to *Information*—to the solid, basic groundwork on which any and all reformation must be based.

"That organization is the City Club!

"The work is done steadily, regularly and effectively every week through the City Club's Luncheon Forum. The Forum does not take action; the Club is not committed to what any speaker says; does not stand sponsor for his views; but endeavors only to present to its members accurate and thought-stimulating information from authoritative speakers, no matter what their opinions may be.

"Reformation, without information, or with information from one side of a question only, is worse than useless—it is often dangerous!"



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 21, 1923

NUMBER 21

State Legislation

Few Bills Acted Upon in Either House

THE General Assembly met on January 10 and has been in session for eighteen consecutive weeks. 485 senate bills, 743 house bills, 26 senate joint resolutions, and 32 house joint resolutions, some of which are duplicates, have been introduced in the two houses. The senate had enacted fifteen measures and the house sixteen up to May 12. The measures which have become laws, or were vetoed by the Governor, are as follows:

SENATE BILLS:

- S.B. 1—An emergency appropriation of \$120,-428.73 for the National Guards.
- S.B. 2—An emergency appropriation of \$35,-000.00 for the Department of Public Health.
- S.B. 3—An emergency appropriation of \$75,-000.00 for the prosecution of the Williamson County riot cases.
- S.B. 5—A re-appropriation of \$30,000,000 from the State Bond Road Fund.
- S.B. 17—Increasing maximum annual salaries of town collectors in counties of the third class.
- S.B. 18—An emergency appropriation of \$14,-200 for Dept. of Registration and Education.
- S.B. 24—An emergency appropriation of \$12,000 for Dept. of Trade and Commerce.
- S.B. 39—An appropriation of \$1,148,200 for completing and equipping state penitentiary.
- S.B. 48—Amending election law permitting managing committees to nominate candidates to fill vacancies in county offices.
- S.B. 132—Creating Spanish-American War Memorial Commission.
- S.B. 158—Emergency appropriation of \$786.80 to City of Geneva to pay state share of assessment.
- S.B. 161—Emergency appropriation of \$56,260 to

(Continued on page 83)

Ladies' Night

A Program Full of Interest to Members

THE Stokers are stoking! and the result is a program of unusual interest to the members and their families on Tuesday evening. This is to be "Ladies' Night" and every member, whether he is married or single, is urged to be present and to bring a lady with him.

The party begins soon after 6:00 when the members and their guests will assemble in the lounge and get acquainted quite informally with each other. Dinner will be served in the main dining room at 6:30, and Johnson is going to outdo himself in the service that night. It will be a dinner to please your hungry palate. During the dinner the members are to have the rare treat of hearing some of the popular numbers of that beautiful musical play, "Blossom Time," sung by members of the company now playing at the Great Northern Theatre. This will be a half hour of real delight. Members can't afford to miss this treat.

After dinner members and their guests are to have the pleasure of shaking the hands, hearing the voices, and looking upon the benign countenances of the officers of the Club and also meeting their wives who are chiefly responsible for their benignity. It will do your soul good to know them better.

At nine o'clock those who are still blessed with the spring of youth will have the pleasure of dancing to stirring music in the main dining room for three short hours, and until Joe turns

(Continued on page 83)

Ladies' Night

TUESDAY, MAY 22

Under auspices of The Stokers

Dinner at 6:30 P. M.—Music

Singers from "Blossom Time"

Dancing, 9:00 - 12:00

BRING THE LADIES!

Forum Luncheon

THURSDAY, MAY 24—12:30

Gov. WM. E. SWEET

of Colorado, will speak on

"Present-Day Democracy"

He is a forceful and progressive speaker.

Speaking begins at 1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 1

Reception and Dinner

to

Mayor Dever and Cabinet

Invitations will be sent later.

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

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Vol. XVI Monday, May 21, 1923 No. 21

Dining Room

The consensus of opinion, as far as the Club's officers and staff can tell from the expressions of the members, is that the Club's dining room, under Mr. Johnson's management, is operating most satisfactorily to the members. The food is good, the quantities liberal, the prices low, and the service speedy.

The average daily attendance during the month of April was 402. During April of last year the average attendance was 332. A year ago the loss for April was \$670.46. This year the profit for April was \$523.05; making a difference between the two corresponding months of \$1,193.51.

The losses which were averaging more than \$1,000 per month last fall have been changed to profits each month since January 1. The profits for the four months of this year have amounted to more than \$1,700. These profits during the winter months will go far toward balancing the losses of the summer months.

List of Members to Be Printed

A complete list of the members of the City Club is now in preparation for publication in the Bulletin about June 10. The list will contain the names but not the addresses. If your name is incorrectly spelled, or if you have overlooked that rather disagreeable task of sending in a check for dues, it would be well for you to get in touch with the office by phone or by letter, so that your name will appear, and in correct form, in the Bulletin.

The Stokers' Column

All set for the Big Doings next Tuesday night. Let's go.

Once again the Stokers have broken into the first page of this metropolitan weekly. The editor in chief, profoundly impressed by our preparations for the first big Stokers Open House and Ladies' Night, has written a story about it which you are now urged to read. If you have read it once, read it again. All the thrilling details are there set forth.

"We Keep up the Steam," and Tuesday night is to be a high pressure night with the safety valve open.

The Stokers believe that recreation is as vital to a community as just laws, honest officials and efficient administration. The City Club is a "Social Club with a Civic Purpose," and here is where the social side gets emphasis, and the civic purpose is no less promoted. The better we know one another and the better we like one another, the more we can do to serve Chicago. An element of fun is essential to any work that is worth doing.

There will be fun, music, fellowship, cards, dancing Tuesday night—and NO SPEECHES.

In a way this is a test and an experiment.

The Social Squad of the Stokers, commanded by Stoker Foreman Yeomans, is shaping its policy for next season. It wants to know whether the Club membership cares for an occasional evening frolic. If it does, this is the chance to prove it. You must furnish the proof.

Nothing will please the Stokers more than to see the entertaining capacity of the Club tried to its limit. Nothing could more encourage the new administration of the Club, for whom this is, in part, a reception and an opportunity to become acquainted with the members.

So make Tuesday, May 22, a date to be kept and to be long remembered.

N.B.—The Trio from "Blossom Time" will POSITIVELY appear in costume, and contribute to your enjoyment during the dinner hour.

Every Stoker is interested in the dinner to Mayor Dever and his cabinet, to be given by the Club on Friday evening, June 1. The Stokers have been asked to provide special songs for this occasion. They will. The songs were ready before the request was made. The stokers believe in preparedness.

STATE LEGISLATION

(Continued from front page)

City of Springfield to pay states share of assessment.

- S.B. 184—Extending annuity and benefit fund to all employees of any Board of Park Commissioners.
- S.B. 252—Appropriating \$25,000 for completion of Equestrian Monument in Lincoln Park.
- S.B. 400—Amending general corporation act by providing that no par value stock shall be considered to be of the value of \$100 per share for the purpose of fixing the annual license or franchise tax.

HOUSE BILLS:

- H.B. 44—Appropriating \$1,037,240 for expense of attorney general's office.
- H.B. 94—Validating bonds authorized by election of a municipality.
- H.B. 109—\$8,000,000 appropriation—University of Illinois.
- H.B. 113—\$20,000,000 appropriation from road funds for construction of roads.
- H.B. 119—Appropriating \$50,000 to University of Illinois for colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts.
- H.B. 127—Legalizing consolidation of contiguous territory into school districts.
- H.B. 148—Changing the fees for recording instruments from 10 cents per 100 words to 50 cents per page.
- H.B. 168—Changing the date for commencement of June term of Iroquois Co. Court.
- H.B. 183—Reducing the number of names on the jury list in Cook County—vetoed by the Governor.
- H.B. 191—Changing date of the beginning of the terms of Court of McLane Co.
- H.B. 219—Re-appropriating \$19,000,000 for Illinois waterway.
- H.B. 221—Appropriating small sums amounting to less than \$100,000 to seven state institutions.
- H.B. 237—Appropriating \$126,800 for upkeep of Executive Mansion and contingent expenses of the Governor.
- H.B. 238—Appropriating \$20,000 for contingent expenses of Lieut.-Governor.
- H.B. 401—Removing bar to a person becoming mayor of a city or village who has been interested in public service corporation within two years prior to the election.
- H.B. 457—Appropriating \$110,000 for alterations and equipment of power plant in state capitol.

Governor Sweet—Forum Speaker

The next forum speaker, Gov. Wm. E. Sweet of Colorado, is one of the new progressive type of business men in public life. He was a successful bond dealer who, after making a fortune, retired to devote the prime of his life to public welfare. He has been prominent in the world work of the Y. M. C. A., and was President of the International Y. M. C. A.

He was elected Governor of Colorado in 1922, in a spectacular contest in which he championed the rights of free speech, freedom of assemblage, and the civil liberties.

Gateway Amendment

FOLLOWING the approval by the Board of Directors, President Chandler recently sent the following letter to all of the members of the House of Representatives urging favorable action on the proposed Gateway Amendment:

"The most important task confronting the Illinois Legislature at the present session, in the opinion of the City Club of Chicago, is the submission to a vote of the people of an amendment to the amending clause of the State Constitution liberalizing the amending process. Progress toward improvements in the basic law of the State is practically at a stand still until this improvement is made.

"The Club, by the almost unanimous vote of its members participating in a recent Club referendum, voted in favor of an amendment which would require only a majority vote of the two houses for submission, and a majority of those voting thereon at the election for the adoption of the amendment provided the affirmative vote is 30 per cent of the total vote cast at the election.

"The Judiciary Committee has reported favorably a bill permitting submission of three amendments, requiring a two-thirds vote of each house, and an affirmative vote of 35 per cent of the electors. While these provisions are not as liberal as the City Club has recommended, they offer a great improvement over the present provisions.

"We would, however, strongly urge that the provision for a two-thirds vote be changed to a three-fifths vote of each house. This simple but important modification will greatly aid in getting before the voters amendments to the many antiquated provisions existing in the present State Constitution.

"The City Club, therefore, respectfully urges your earnest support of the joint resolutions with the suggested amendment."

LADIES' NIGHT

(Continued from front page)

out the lights and locks the doors. If any prefer less stirring forms of amusement, provision will be made for bridge; or even that more staid game of chess, if the day time "steadies" are through with the chessmen. The basement golf practice court and the billiard room will be also open. You can try your hand at almost any form of amusement; and if you cannot find entertainment enough the Stokers will be ready to invent new forms. Ask any one of the five Stokers on the Committee in charge, Chas. Yeomans of "Balaklava" fame, Edw. T. Clissold, H. M. Frantz, Albert W. Noll and A. R. Tighe.

The Stokers expect to make this an evening of real pleasure to the members.

The Bakule Chorus and School

A Musical and Educational Treat

THE Junior Red Cross arranged one of the most interesting programs on Wednesday, May 16, which the members of the City Club have been permitted to enjoy in a long time.

The members met at luncheon in the main dining room and listened to a brief address by Professor Carleton W. Washburn, Superintendent of the Winnetka Schools, who recently made a trip into eastern Europe and while there visited the Bakule School in the suburbs of Prague, Czecho-Slovakia. Professor Washburn told in a brief address of the wonderful reclamation work which this school is doing for the neglected and crippled children of that land.

Following his address the audience retired to the lounge floor to listen to the Children's Chorus, composed of twenty-five or thirty youngsters from that school. It was an extraordinary example of what children's singing can be under proper direction and with good voices. There was not a note of the artificial in their voices and nothing stilted in their singing. They threw themselves into the music and seemed to enjoy it quite as much as did the audience. They sang songs of their native land and they startled the audience by singing the "Star Spangled Banner" and "America" in our own language. They sang and danced for thirty minutes and at the close grouped themselves around their teacher, Professor Bakule, sang one verse of "America" and then listened to the audience sing the same verse in turn. The whole audience, which packed every corner of the lounge floor, was thrilled and inspired with the music.

DEMONSTRATION

The Red Cross had invited several hundred teachers, social workers, nurses and physicians to witness a demonstration of the new educational theories which Professor Bakule has been developing in his school. The Professor briefly and modestly told his audience how the school came into being, how it was receiving assistance from the Junior Red Cross and how he had been inspired in the work of salvaging these helpless and abandoned children following the tragedies of the world war. He spoke in his own native language, but was fluently interpreted by Miss Marie Mikova, who is the accompanist of the Chorus.

As an illustration of the accomplishments of the school he had several cripples from his school, armless or with limbs paralyzed, demonstrate before the audience the results of the educational theories which Professor Bakule had put into practice. He asked the audience for suggestions as to what they would have the cripples make while he talked. Suggestions

were made and while he continued his explanations of the work a poster in colors illustrating one of the songs of the Chorus, and another telling of one of the interesting things which the children had seen in America in cities—the White Wings at work—and another the crossed flags of the two nations in colors, were exquisitely painted by the crippled boys.

The exploits of Frantik, an armless boy, in opening a penknife and lighting a match with his toes, writing in a note book and removing objects from his pocket, created enthusiasm on the part of the audience.

Another one of the cripples who received enthusiastic applause from the audience, was Seytach, whose arms are deformed, who had been cast out by his parents and picked up by Professor Bakule and trained. He is today the best paid lithographer in his country, supports his father and mother and also makes contributions to the support of the Bakule School.

Professor Bakule started out with the idea of helping these apparently helpless cripples to be of use to society and began by teaching the boys how to play. Gradually, he said, he turned their attention from play to work, which they found as interesting as the play. All of these boys are doing a man's work and are equipped to support themselves. When they learned that they could do things even with their deformities, they were delighted with the idea that they could help themselves. One of the strong influences, he said, in developing the capacity of the boys, was proving to them that they, weak, warped and twisted as they were, could help him, a strong healthy man who had a big burden to carry. This, he declared, has been the moving spirit of his educational policy and it was this spirit of helpfulness that led these cripples to believe that they could become useful and self-supporting members of society.

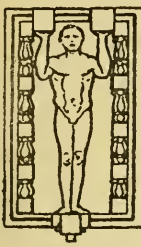
The school is being largely supported by the children of America through their contributions to the Junior Red Cross.

Boston City Club Still Leads

The annual report of the Membership Committee of the Boston City Club at its recent annual meeting shows that Boston still leads among City Clubs in membership:

Membership April 1, 1922.....	7,356
Losses from resignations, deaths, etc.....	499
New members during year.....	538
Membership on April 1, 1923.....	7,395

The Club's loss in membership in 1922 was 773 as against 499 in 1923, but each year the increases have more than overcome the decreases. The large turnover in membership in City Clubs and Chambers of Commerce is one of their most difficult problems.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1923

NUMBER 22

Ladies' Night a Success

Club House Crowded with Members and Guests

IF any member questioned the Stokers' ability to stoke and keep the steam gauge up to 225° he had it dispelled on Tuesday evening when the Clubhouse was crowded with members and their ladies. The main dining room, the grill and every private dining room in the building were utilized, and even then the committee was compelled to stop taking reservations on Monday evening.

The program was replete with interest and there were no lagging minutes from 6:30 o'clock until the music stopped at 12:00 o'clock. The guests began to gather in the lounge at 6:00 p. m. and at 6:30 dinner was served, as Mr. Parker announced, "on the installment plan." Music of all kinds was interspersed between the courses. Starting off with community singing led by Mr. Clissold, the dessert course was interrupted for a half hour by choice selections from "Blossom Time" sung by the members of the company now playing at the Great Northern Theatre. During the last course the members were entertained with some exceptionally choice violin music by Mr. Aldo Del Missier, accompanied by Mr. Robert MacDonald, who was compelled to respond to several encores.

At 8:30 the officers and their wives formed the receiving line in the lounge and the Stokers' Committee presented the members and guests, many of whom are new members. By 9:30 the dining room was clear and ready for dancing;

(Continued on page 87)

Fesler Submits Resignation

Returns to Cleveland as Director of Citizens League

AT the meeting of the Board of Directors of the City Club on Tuesday, Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary, submitted his resignation to take effect June 1, so that he can return to Cleveland to accept the Directorship of a new organization recently created and to be called

"The Citizen's League of Cleveland." It will absorb the old Civic League, of which Mr. Fesler was at one time Secretary. The new organization has been created and financed at this time especially to promote the effective operation of the new city manager form of government which goes into effect on January 1 in Cleveland.

The City Council of twenty-five will be elected in November by proportional representation from four large districts, and on January 1 will appoint a city manager who will have full charge of all administrative departments. Cleveland is the largest city to adopt the new form of govern-

ment, and its operation is being closely watched not only by students of government but by politicians as well. Interest in this new municipal experiment was one of the chief reasons for Mr. Fesler's decision to accept the offer from the Cleveland organization.

In his letter of resignation to President Henry P. Chandler he said:

My Dear Mr. Chandler:

Confirming my statement to you of some weeks ago that I have been asked to accept the position of Director of a new civic organization in Cleve-

(Continued on page 86)

FRIDAY, JUNE 1

Reception and Dinner

given by

The City Club

to

Mayor Dever and Cabinet

Reception at 6:00 P. M.

Dinner at 6:30 P. M.

Members only—\$2.00 per plate

Checks should accompany requests for reservations

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

Telephone: Harrison 8278

MAYO FESLER, Editor

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Vice-President.....A. J. TODD
Treasurer.....WM. T. CROSS
Secretary.....WALTER T. FISHER

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W. J. Stebbins	

Mayo Fesler, Executive Secretary
Lester S. Parker, Assistant Secretary

Vol. XVI Monday, May 28, 1923 No. 22

Mayor Dever Dinner

Invitations went out to the entire membership of the Club on Wednesday announcing the dinner to Mayor Dever and his Cabinet on Friday evening, June 1. Invitations have been restricted to members only. Arrangements have been made to take care of the overflow in the grill room. Reservations will be made in the order of their receipt, but all members will be able to hear the addresses in the main dining room.

An informal reception will be held in the lounge preceding the dinner. The interest already shown in this meeting indicates that there will be a crowded house on June 1.

Men and Women's Organizations Consolidated

The Citizens' Union of New York City and the Woman's Municipal League of New York have decided to unite into one organization in order "to secure a wider and more intelligent interest in public affairs and better government for New York City." Both organizations recently celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversaries. The question of a merger has been under discussion for more than a year on the initiative of the Town Hall, which is attempting to federate various civic activities for more effective work and to use their building as a center for executive offices. The Board of Directors of the two merging organizations reached an agreement favorable to consolidation after several conferences.

FESLER SUBMITS RESIGNATION

(Continued from front page)

land, I have decided to accept the offer; and I herewith tender my resignation as Executive Secretary of the City Club to take effect June 1.

I take this step with very keen regrets because of the generous and cordial support which I have had from the officers, Board of Directors and members of the City Club, during my brief term of service here. In that time, by close co-operation, we have been able to increase the membership by more than 900 names, to enlarge greatly the budget, to reorganize the committees, to carry on the regular work of the Club, and to start the movement for regional planning for the entire metropolitan district of Chicago.

In all of my work here I have had the hearty and loyal co-operation of the President, first of F. Bruce Johnstone and later of yourself; and I can assure you both that it has been a real pleasure to be so intimately associated with both of you.

I feel that the resignation can take effect on June 1, with the least interruption to the work, because by that time the major work of the year will have been completed; the new committees will be appointed; and the summer vacation will be coming on, when you will have ample time to find my successor before the fall work begins.

Assuring you again of my regrets at leaving a work in which I have had such pleasant relationships, I am,

Very truly yours,
(Signed) MAYO FESLER.

The Board of Directors accepted the resignation with expressions of regrets and best wishes and asked President Chandler to express in the form of a letter the sentiments of the Board. His letter is as follows:

My dear Mr. Fesler:

The Board of Directors at a meeting held May 22nd, 1923, accepted your resignation as Executive Secretary, to take effect June 1st in accordance with your letter of May 15th.

It is with very sincere regret that we contemplate the loss of your service. We have been impressed by your constructive ability, your sound judgment, and zeal. We have come to count upon your counsel, and have been stimulated by your enthusiasm.

Beyond a question the Club has been a large gainer by your brief term with us, and I know that I speak the sentiment of every member in extending our best wishes as you take up your new labors in Cleveland.

With cordial personal regards, I remain,
Yours very truly,

HENRY P. CHANDLER,
President.

The Committee on Committees was asked to take up at once the question of a successor. The committee is composed of Dr. A. J. Todd, Chairman; E. O. Griffenhagen, R. F. Schuchardt, Wm. H. Holly and Hubert E. Page.

LADIES' NIGHT A SUCCESS (Continued from front page)

the chess room was arranged for bridge and the tables were soon occupied; the more socially inclined gathered in groups; and a few sought the chess boards and the billiard room. Everyone had his choice and everybody was interestingly entertained.

Mr. S. Bowles King's bridge party filled the chess room; and the dancers more than filled the dining room.

The Stokers' Social Committee, composed of Charles Yeomans, Chairman; Edward T. Clissold, H. M. Frantz, Albert W. Noll, A. R. Tighe, ably assisted by Lester S. Parker, Assistant Secretary, proved their ability to direct an informal social gathering of large proportions, to make everyone feel that it was his party, and to give every member present a new appreciation of his Club as a social institution.

Furnace Blasts

The Stokers' Recruiting Squad, under Stoker Foreman Schmidt, has tackled its job scientifically. It is going after a full quota of memberships in the Special and Associate groups. Members in these groups are urged to bring in their friends before the limit number is reached. You can make the life of the Club more congenial for yourself by getting in the men you know, who have like tastes and interests. Ask Secretary Parker. He will help you. Remember the limit is fixed by the Board of Directors on these groups, and once reached, waiting lists will be established.

Associate Members—men under thirty—are warned to watch for an interesting announcement soon to issue from the Stoke Hole. It is meant for them. Keep your eye on this column. You may miss more than reading matter if you don't.

Keeping Politics Out of City Hall

The Citizen's League of Grand Rapids in its recent Bulletin on candidates for the city commission, circuit court judges and members of the Board of Education, headed its report with the sub-head, "Keep Politics Out of the City Hall." We cannot refrain from asking, "Where would you keep politics if not in the City Hall?" Isn't the City Hall the place where politics should be housed and hot-housed? Can we have government without politics?

If the League had said to the voters, "Help improve the standards and quality of the politics in the City Hall," it would have had a better slogan. Grand Rapids voters were voting on the question of returning to the ward system of electing members of the city commission.

Forum Luncheon Canceled

For the first time this season the Forum Committee was compelled to cancel a forum meeting, when Governor Wm. E. Sweet of Colorado wired on Tuesday a cancellation of his acceptance to speak on Thursday, May 24. Important matters before the Interstate Commerce Commission demanding his presence in Washington on that day was the reason.

The season of Forum or other addresses will close with the dinner to Mayor Dever and his Cabinet on June 1, unless some exceptional speaker is available during the summer months. The meetings will be renewed early in the fall.

Economic Prize

The Hart Schaffner & Marx Company of Chicago offers for the twentieth year its four prizes for the best studies in the economic field. The first prize is \$1,000, the second \$500, the third \$300 and the fourth \$200. Six subjects are suggested but other subjects can be adopted provided they are approved by the committee in charge, of which Professor J. Laurence Laughlin of the University of Chicago is Chairman.

The six topics are:

1. A Survey of the World's Cotton Situation.
2. The Theory and Practice of Ship Subsidies.
3. The Sales Tax.
4. The Theory and Practice of Unemployment Insurance.
5. What Conditions Limit the Amount of Wages That Can Be Paid?
6. A Comparison of Business Cycles in the United States, Great Britain and Canada.

Chief Collins Enforces Ordinance

A committee representing the conference of delegates that has been meeting at the City Club, called on Chief of Police Morgan J. Collins, Thursday, May 10. The committee consisted of Jos. R. Noel, Chairman, Chicago Association of Commerce; Everett L. Millard, President, Municipal Art League; Mrs. W. C. Elrod, Woman's City Club; B. L. Coolidge, Chicago Real Estate Board, and D. N. Davidson, Jr., of the City Club.

The committee asked the co-operation of Chief Collins in the enforcement of the ordinance against placing posters on poles, walls, etc., throughout the city. The Chief at once dictated a general order instructing that the ordinance be enforced. He embodied in the order the language of the ordinance and penalty for violation. He further expressed his desire to help in any way he could, thanking the organization for calling on him.

County Jail Relief

THE Board of Directors at its meeting on Tuesday approved the recommendation of its Committee on Crime and Penal Institutions and addressed communications to the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Council, and to the President of the Board of County Commissioners, recommending:

1. That the city make alterations and repairs on the old John Worthy School building at an estimated cost of not to exceed \$50,000.00 and that this building when it is thus put into condition for use, be leased to the county and be used by the county as a detention house for boys and men held in the county jail on minor charges. It is estimated that this would remove from the county jail approximately 200 inmates or about one-third of a normal population. The cost of maintenance after the building has been put into condition by the city should be borne by the county.

2. That an agreement be reached between the city and county by which the county will release to the city the old Juvenile Detention Home on Gilpen Place and that the School Board be requested to release to the city the school building in the rear of the detention home and that the city make necessary alterations and supply equipment for the building at a total estimated cost not to exceed \$100,000.00 and that this building be then utilized as a city detention home for women.

The use of these two buildings for the purposes mentioned will relieve the crowded condition of the central jail and will make unnecessary emergency action in the construction of a new jail for the care of prisoners.

The wisdom of this recommendation is especially apparent when it is considered that there is a wide divergence of opinion now as to the type of structure which should be erected as a permanent place of detention. The Kirchwey Survey proposes a detention home of the cottage type. Some of the county commissioners are recommending a jail in the downtown district of a skyscraper type. Until the proposition has had more general discussion and there is a more general agreement on the type of structure to be erected, it would seem that the repair of the buildings above named and their temporary use for a brief period of years would be in the interest of economy and sound administration.

Philadelphia City Club Increase

The City Club of Philadelphia which recently put on a membership campaign has received 1100 new applications for membership. This exceeds by nearly 200 the number added by the City Club of Chicago in its recent effort.

Bonded Debt of American Cities

The following table of municipal bonded indebtedness as of January 1, 1923, compiled by the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research and published in the May issue of the *National Municipal Review*, is illuminating as to the growing cost of city government. Chicago's per capita net debt, it will be seen, is among the lowest:

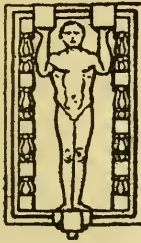
City	Net Total Bonded Debt	Per Capita Net Debt
New York	\$1,085,596,501	\$193.13
Chicago	112,617,800	41.68
Philadelphia	195,306,015	107.09
Detroit	131,730,656	132.56
Cleveland	107,851,929	135.35
St. Louis	12,972,000	16.79
Boston	84,040,919	112.34
Baltimore	79,910,537	108.89
Pittsburgh	54,720,700	93.03
San Francisco	68,494,800	134.72
Buffalo	46,200,062	91.16
Milwaukee	24,271,577	53.09
Washington	156,328	.36
Newark	43,746,012	105.25
Cincinnati	76,316,486	190.20
Minneapolis	34,499,672	90.65
Kansas City, Mo.	15,513,215	47.82
Seattle	54,572,442	172.89
Indianapolis	17,231,588	54.84
Rochester	25,683,103	86.84
Portland	25,391,052	98.30
Denver	22,647,004	88.33
Toledo	25,819,309	106.20
Providence	15,486,490	65.18
Columbus	23,209,323	97.91

Final Vote School Board Referendum

The final vote on the School Board referendum was rather disappointing to the Education Committee because of the comparatively small portion of the membership which participated. Five questions make a rather long referendum, yet it was in no sense complicated. The returns sustained all of the recommendations of the joint committee. The vote on each of the five questions was as follows:

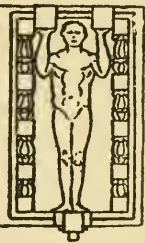
1. Do you favor the election of members of the Board of Education? Yes, 126; No, 363.
2. Do you favor giving the Mayor power to remove members of the Board on concurrence of two-thirds majority of the Council? Yes, 414; No, 64.
3. Are you in favor of the principle of centralizing administrative authority in the hands of the Superintendent of Schools? Yes, 400; No, 69.
4. Are you in favor of reducing the number of members of the Board from 11 to 7? Yes, 395; No, 88.
5. Are you in favor of legislation fixing a salary for members of the Board of Education? Yes, 218; No, 263.

The pending legislation is making no progress at Springfield.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1923

NUMBER 23

Dinner to Mayor and Cabinet

Members of City Club Honor Chicago's Mayor

MORE than 200 members of the City Club met on Friday evening, June 1st, to do honor to Mayor Wm. E. Dever and the members of his Cabinet. Dinner was served at 6:30, and was followed by a program during which President Henry P. Chandler acted as Toastmaster.

The following members of the Mayor's official family were seated at the speaker's table with prominent members of the Club:

Francis X. Busch, Corporation Counsel

Morgan A. Collins, Chief of Police

J. J. Sloan, President of the Board of Local Improvements

Edw. J. Glackin, Secretary, Board of Local Improvements

Miss Mary McDowell, Commissioner of Public Welfare

Philip J. McKenna, Attorney, Board of Local Improvements.

President Chandler introduced the guests with a stirring tribute to the new administration and pledged to the Mayor the whole-hearted support of the City Club. Mr. Chandler also spoke on the subject, "The City and the City Club."

Mr. Julius Rosenwald, President of the Bureau of Public Efficiency, greeted Mayor Dever on behalf of his organization, and discussed problems of municipal efficiency.

Judge Charles M. Thomson told in an informal personal way of his long acquaintance with Mayor Dever, and paid high tribute to his character and reputation as a Judge.

Mayor Dever expressed his appreciation of the cordial reception given him by the City Club and discussed the plans and problems of the various departments of the city government.

The occasion was one long to be remembered in the annals of the City Club, since it marks the beginning of what promises to be a period of friendly and mutually helpful relations between the Club and the city administration.

Mayor Dever Talks to City Club

Extracts from Mayor's Address

I FEEL more than embarrassed by the very warmth of the reception that I and my friends in the City Hall have received tonight. I would like to speak for the members of my cabinet and about them, but they are in substantially the same position that I am in myself. Their official careers have been of such short duration that really it would not be in good taste even to talk about them, but at least we have not done enough harm to subject us fairly to much criticism.

I would like to talk about all of the heads of the departments and tell about the fine things they are doing, but it would take too long, so I will only say that I am intensely proud and fond of all of them. I think they are doing splendid work. I am very glad that I have been fortunate enough to obtain men who are willing to give their time to the public service. It has not been easy to get good men to serve even in these high spots in the City Hall. It seems to me that some sort of public spirit should be aroused so that when a mayor or the head of any other great governmental department seeks to administer the government fairly and decently, he ought to have the right to call upon the citizenship to help. There is one great board that we have been trying to organize for the last three or four weeks, and the truth of the matter is that I am unable to present those names to the City Council because at least twenty men to whom I have offered places on that board have refused to serve.

The administration of the Police Department can be covered almost in a sentence. The Chief says not that he is enforcing the law, but that *he is going to enforce the law throughout the entire term of his service as Chief of Police.* I know the impulse sometimes of new administrators is to change the old order of things. Sometimes they indulge in change for change's sake and for no other reason. I don't think that that sort of thing applies in the Police Department. Fundamentally, it is a military organization and it will function well and properly

(Continued on page 91)

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Vol. XVI Monday, June 4, 1923 No. 23

City-wide Play Festival

On Saturday, June 9th, the West Park Commissioners, Christian F. Wiehe, Chairman, will act as hosts to the City-wide Play Festival which brings together the various public and semi-public recreation agencies in Chicago.

Years ago Chicago had beautiful play festivals with large and appreciative audiences. That was before athletic contests and competitive games came to claim public attention and applause. For years we have applauded parades, military and other maneuvers, skating contests and baseball games till some of us came to think that athletics and competitive games were the aim and end of all recreation. For three years civic-minded women and men have been trying again to bring to the notice of Chicago people an exhibition of the bigger, finer, more fundamental recreation work that is going on in our parks and playgrounds, in settlements, in clubs and various organizations seeking to furnish wholesome recreation for the leisure time of our varied and complex citizenship.

The Woman's City Club was responsible for the revival of the Play Festival and held one four years ago in Grant Park. The City Club of Chicago then gave their support to the Festival and have maintained an active interest in it ever since. Last year the Chicago Woman's Club sponsored a delightful festival in Washington Park. This year the Chicago Woman's Aid is acting as the energizing center of the Festival, and from what we have overheard and the enthusiasm displayed, this one promises to be the best yet.

Municipal Efficiency

Extracts from Address by Mr. Julius Rosenwald

IT is a pleasure to welcome to the City Club a public official who takes seriously his own pre-election promises to the people. During the campaign Judge Dever talked of the need of honesty, efficiency and democracy in city government. Since taking office Mayor Dever has given every evidence of trying earnestly to translate his campaign talks into deeds.

Business men are prone to stress the need of efficiency and economy in government. They are accused at times of lacking adequate appreciation of popular policies. Others lay all the emphasis upon popular policies, forgetting that efficiency is necessary to the successful carrying out of any program. The need of the hour is for a combination of efficiency and democracy—that is for democratic efficiency.

It is often true, unfortunately, that men specially well qualified to administer efficiently are lacking in democratic sympathies, and that political leaders clever in sensing and reflecting the popular will are deficient in administrative ability. It is highly gratifying, therefore, to find that our new mayor, who is pre-eminently a champion of popular policies, senses to an unusual degree the need of administrative efficiency.

Some persons seem to think that civic organizations exist only to point out faults in the work of public officials. Criticism is indeed important. However, it need not necessarily be antagonistic and destructive in nature. There is such a thing as helpful, friendly, constructive criticism. That is what the civic organizations of Chicago want to offer. When standards of public service on the part of officials are very low, nothing but sledge-hammer denunciation seems to have any effect. Agencies like the City Club and the Bureau of Public Efficiency take much more pleasure in trying to help an administration desirous of serving the whole people than they do in criticizing an administration whose chief purpose seems to be the promotion of the welfare of spoilsmen and other special groups seeking the advancement of their own self interest at the expense of the public.

The City Club, the Bureau, and other civic organizations of Chicago have been studying problems of local government for a number of years. They are prepared to offer constructive suggestions which they think are of value to public officials who desire them. I believe I speak the sentiments of the City Club and of other civic organizations in the community when I say that they stand ready to help the new Mayor of Chicago stop waste and promote constructive policies and efficient administration.

MAYOR DEVER TALKS TO CITY CLUB

(Continued from front page)

just so long as the head of that organization insists upon its functioning as it should. I am quite sure that we are going to have—whatever else may happen to us in the City Hall—a Police Department that will bring joy to the hearts of all of us.

The Commissioner of Public Works has initiated something of great importance (and we are going to extend this throughout the City Hall from one department to another just as rapidly as we can do so without disarranging the work of the departments) and that is he is having a survey made of every bureau and every division in his department. This work is being carried on by a member of the City Club who is present here tonight. He is now examining three bureaus—the Municipal Pier, Streets and Alleys, and one other. We are going to go through the City Hall from top to bottom in this manner, and have a survey made of every bureau and every division of every department so that we may know where evil exists, and knowing where it exists find out how best to curb it.

The local board, so-called, legally entitled the Board of Local Improvements, is under the control of a man of great ability, a man in whom I have great faith, and that department is now being operated in such a way that it is going to save the taxpayers of this city (I try to speak with moderation) during the next year many millions of dollars. I have not the least doubt about it.

I would like to talk about the Corporation Counsel's office. That is almost like talking about the functioning of the Mayor himself because he is always at my side—sometimes finding fault, sometimes stopping me, sometimes checking me, and again advising me, but I am mighty glad to have him near me in any way in the City Hall.

Somebody spoke here tonight about the civil service law and it is well for us to know that we have a civil service law. That law is going to be enforced. It is now being enforced in its full spirit, in accordance with one of the promises I made. The gentleman who is President of the Civil Service Commission, a man with whom I served in the City Council for ten years and whom I know thoroughly, was appointed to that position solely because I knew he was a man of high public spirit and of fine character, and that neither I nor anyone else could prevent him from doing his full duty in enforcing the law.

Someone has given me credit for ousting the

old School Board. Now, I don't want that sort of credit. I didn't oust them at all—they resigned. Every one of them. I don't see why I should be given any credit for accepting the resignations which they tendered the former Mayor. We have appointed a new School Board which has been in office about a week, and we have great hopes for it. I am quite sure that we are going to have an efficient performance of the duties of that board and a new beginning in our school system. I don't know just what it will mean at the end of the term, but if picking persons of intelligence and experience means anything, we ought to have a splendid school system here within a year or two when this board has had a chance to get acquainted with its work.

I would like to speak of the Department of Public Welfare and of the lady chosen for the head of this department, Miss McDowell. When she was placed in that office she found the office and the desk but no appropriation for it. Nevertheless, she is doing splendid service and we expect great things from that office. But of course if we are going to get good things from it, we have got to support it in some manner, and I am hoping that next year we may have an appropriation for Miss McDowell's work.

I want to tell you again how genuinely pleasant it is for me to have this opportunity to talk to you. The work that we are trying to do is difficult—for a thousand reasons, but I don't think any of our problems and difficulties are insurmountable. In one way or another, we are going to solve them all. It may be well for me to tell you here tonight so that no one may leave this room feeling that I have tried to mislead anybody, that the traction question has *not* been solved yet, but we are working on it. We are doing the best we can to solve it and I am quite sure that before our term of office has expired that that problem, difficult as it is, will be solved and in a manner that will meet with the approval of the people of this city.

I want to end now by thanking you again for the very kind reception you have given me. I don't know how much good we will be able to do—I don't know how much we may stumble in the work we are trying to do—but I do hope that the people will continue to give us their confidence and at the same time a little patience because we need it. We are trying to do honestly and energetically the best that we can, and we want to do something of lasting importance for the City. It is the hope of all of us that in spite of whatever mistakes we may make, when the record is all made and the books completed, the people of Chicago will feel at least that we have tried to do our duty.

Chicago's New Mayor

Extracts from Address by Judge C. M. Thompson

IN view of our experiences of recent years, it does seem strange, doesn't it, to find the City Club giving a dinner in honor of the Mayor of Chicago and of his cabinet? But it gives us all a "grand and glorious feeling." Thank God conditions are such that an occasion of this kind is possible. Such an occasion would be bound to seem somewhat strange to anyone familiar with the civic aims and hopes of the City Club and familiar more or less with the average municipal administration—at least of a number of the larger cities in our country. But that seeming strangeness would disappear in the mind of anyone on acquaintance with the present Mayor of our city, and with the fine men and women that he has gathered about him to assist him in conducting its affairs, and if he became familiar too with just the few weeks of their administration which have come and gone since the election.

I am sure you are all familiar with the fact that from the beginning of this organization until now, the City Club has stood for civic honesty and civic efficiency, and for non-partisanship both in the choice or election of our municipal officials and also in the administration of the offices to which they are elected. It is because the City Club believes in those things and because Mayor Dever and his cabinet stand for those things, that we do ourselves the honor tonight of entertaining them here.

Judge Dever by some of the things that he has not done, as well as by some of the things that he has done, in these few weeks since his administration went into effect, has demonstrated more eloquently than by any spoken word that he believes that this great office which he occupies is non-partisan as it should be, and indeed as it must be if the best public service that can be had in that office is going to be accomplished and attained.

So tonight, Mr. Mayor, we congratulate ourselves and the City of Chicago upon the fact that you are the Chief Executive of the City and we congratulate you on the men and women that you have gathered about you to help you in the administration of this City's affairs. And we are here to express our confidence in you and the assurance we feel to the effect that your past record is an absolute guarantee of the fact that so far as in you lies, the administration of this City's affairs which you are to give is going to be conspicuous for its honesty, for its fidelity, for its industry, for its effectiveness, and for its achievements.

The City and the City Club

President Chandler Pays Tribute to Mayor Dever

THIS Club indeed feels highly honored by the presence of the Chief Executive of this City and his cabinet on this occasion. It is the first time that I can recall when the Club has been the host on such an occasion, and it is with great delight that we celebrate in a way the coming of peace and amity between the City Club and the City Administration. We have invited the new administration to dine with us tonight because it has brought a new spirit, a new courage to the City, and it has stimulated that civic spirit which has long been languishing.

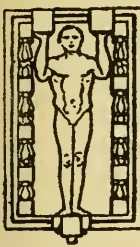
Mayor Dever, the candidate of a political party, nevertheless declared during his campaign that if he were elected he would be the Mayor of the whole people, and his appointments and his conduct thus far show that the pledge that he made is going to be kept sincerely. His initial appointments set a standard of qualifications for public service both in the way of ability and of character that are new in this city of ours. It is because we know that with Mayor Dever political considerations are a means to an end, and that the service to the people is the end, that we are proud to meet here tonight and to testify our regard for him.

The City Club stands and endeavors to cultivate on the part of its members, two requisities—first, an informed judgment and second, a predominating motive of the desire to serve the public.

The action of this Club represents our judgment of what the public welfare requires and that is what we propose to emphasize in the time that is coming. It seems to us that we can render an important service in that direction if when municipal questions arise we can insist upon the paramountcy of the rights of the public over personal considerations. We can help an administration to decide questions and to secure support for positions taken from a public standpoint.

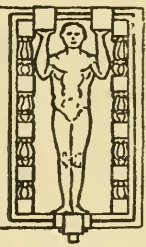
In conclusion, let me say this—that to us of the City Club, a city is not an abstraction—a city is made of men and women whom we can hurt by carelessness and dishonesty and whom we can help by wisdom and justice.

The City Club would like to hold up the human side of the city as a consideration for city administration. It is because Mayor Dever is so human, because his heart is big, because to him the welfare of the people is a sacred trust that I repeat, "we honor him tonight" and we propose to give him all the support throughout his administration of which we are capable.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1923

NUMBER 24

Civic Committees for 1923-4

Permanent Organization Soon to Be Completed

THE organization of the new civic committees of the City Club will be completed this month, according to the plans of the Directors' Committee on Civic Committees. At a meeting of the Committee held last Thursday noon it was decided to proceed with the committee and group appointments as rapidly as possible. Stimulated by the tone of the Club reception for Mayor Dever and encouraged by the large returns from the recent questionnaire to the members, the Directors aim to give to the civic machinery of the Club a momentum that will mean progress rather than inertia during the summer.

TWENTY-SIX STANDING COMMITTEES

Thirteen new committees are being formed and ten old committees, to some extent, reorganized. When this is accomplished the Club will have a permanent, effective organization for dealing with the main problems in the civic life of the city. These standing committees have been divided into six groups, and some of the chairmen appointed, as follows:

- I. Government Group:
 - Local Government—Hubert E. Page, chairman
 - Judiciary Elections
 - Civil Service Legislation
- II. Public Finance Group:
 - Taxation and Revenue
 - Special Assessments—Frederick Dickinson, chairman.
 - Public Expenditures
- III. Public Works and City Planning Group:
 - City Planning and Zoning—Eugene A. Rummeler, chairman
 - Municipal Art—Everett L. Millard, chairman
 - Streets and Highways
- IV. Education and Recreation Group:
 - Citizenship—Charles P. Schwartz, chairman
 - Education—Max Loeb, chairman
 - Music—Victor Yarros, chairman
 - Parks and Public Recreation—Philip Seman, chairman

(Continued on page 95)

Report on Water Waste Problem

Submitted by Western Society of Engineers

THE Public Affairs Committee of the Western Society of Engineers has prepared a report on Chicago's water waste problem and submitted it to Mayor Dever, Colonel Sprague, Commissioner of Public Works, the City Engineer, and the members of the City Council. Acknowledgments of this report have been received by the Society from Mayor Dever and Colonel Sprague, together with expressions of appreciation of the importance of eliminating water waste.

Recognizing the interest of the City Club in this problem, the Western Society of Engineers has sent a copy of its report to President Chandler with a request for co-operation in securing the elimination of water waste in Chicago.

This report is of such general interest to the members of the City Club that we are glad to publish it in full.

A Report on Water Waste Problem

Seventy-five out of every hundred people in the City of Chicago are suffering from inadequate water service. This condition can and should be remedied.

Two gallons of water are pumped for each gallon used—and in the next twenty years at the present rate of progress 3½ gallons will be pumped for each gallon used.

Outlay for new plants in the Chicago Water Works is increasing at the rate of 2½ times as rapid in proportion to population growth as in other cities; yet 75% of the City does not get adequate service and cannot hope to get it without checking the waste.

Operating expenditures overtook revenues eight years ago and today the Water Works show an operating deficit of \$1,000,000 per year. To avoid bankruptcy, a change in policy is inevitable.

Water waste seriously curtails fire protection, thereby increasing insurance rates, increases the cost of sewage disposal (for which a \$100,000,000 program is now outlined), and makes the

(Continued on page 96)

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By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

Telephone: Harrison 8278

MAYO FESLER, Editor

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Treasurer.....WM. T. CROSS
Secretary.....WALTER T. FISHER

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W. J. Stebbins

Lester S. Parker, Assistant Secretary

Vol. XVI Monday, June 11, 1923 No. 24

Visits to Other City Clubs

Since this is the beginning of the season of vacation trips, it seems an appropriate time to remind the members of the Club of the exchange privileges which are maintained with City Clubs in other cities. The list which appears on the back of our membership card is as follows:

City Club of Baltimore
Boston City Club
City Club of Milwaukee
City Club of Portland, Ore.
Duluth Commercial Club
City Club of Cleveland
City Club of Washington, D. C.
City Club of Cincinnati
City Club of Kansas City
City Club of Philadelphia
City Club of St. Louis
Civic Club of New York
Los Angeles City Club
Atlanta City Club.

A large number of members have no doubt either worn out or lost their membership cards, and the office will be glad to issue new ones on request. If you wish to use the exchange privilege in other cities it may save you embarrassment to have an up-to-date card to present.

In discussing the usefulness of this exchange privilege, a member recently reported to the secretary that he had found it of great value in connection with his business. In fact, he claims that one day's use of the Duluth Commercial Club was of such great assistance to him in closing a large business deal that it more than

The Stokers' Column

Motto: "We keep up the steam"

SUMMER finds the Stokers still on the job. They are resolved that the return of the season when the outdoors calls shall not lessen their effort to improve every opportunity for making the City Club appreciated by its members, and for bringing within its circle of privilege many who have not yet realized how much they are missing.

Certain plans that have been under consideration must be deferred until autumn, but others adapted to the time will take their place. The Stokers have been called to meet next Thursday, and will then discuss a summer program. Interesting announcements may be looked for.

Meanwhile emphasis is placed again upon relaxing no effort to secure the membership in the Club of desirable men. President Chandler has called upon us to make a record showing for June. We are urging the co-operation of all Club members, and particularly of those who have recently joined us. They represent new contacts, unworked fields of acquaintance, and they will make the Club a pleasanter place for themselves by bringing their friends into its fellowship.

The Stokers suggest that you emphasize the fact that membership now means consideration in the Club's plans for the summer and approaching fall. Committees are being organized in the civic and social work of the Club, and every indication is that next season will be the best and most active in the Club's history. To have full part in it, to start with the swing of it, those who think of joining should do so now.

The Special and Associate member groups are limited in number. We are not expecting the limit to remain long unreached. If you have friends eligible for either of these groups the wise thing is to secure immediate enrollment. New members have been joining every day for the past two months. If you know of likely prospects, write out names and addresses and turn them in to Secretary Parker. Work on them yourself, and the Stokers will help you. We will delegate somebody to call on them, if you think best.

Ladies' Night—the first big evening social affair under Stoker auspices—was a great success. It will be repeated more than once next season. Let Friend Wife know that she is to be considered more than ever before in our plans.

paid for all that the Club has cost him during the many years of his membership.

Members who visit other city clubs are urged to bring back to the officials of our own organization any suggestions which may occur to them as a result of their observation.

CIVIC COMMITTEES FOR 1923-4

(Continued from front page)

Boys' Work—C. R. Bechtel, chairman

V. Public Utilities Group:

Local Transportation—Ralph E. Heilman, chairman

Public Utilities (other than Transit)—Ralph H. Rice, chairman

VI. Social Welfare Group:

Sanitation and Public Health—John E. Ransom, chairman

City Waste

Public Safety

Social Welfare—Joel D. Hunter, chairman

Labor—A. J. Todd, chairman

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEES

Appointment of the above committees will not preclude the designation of special committees to meet special problems as they arise, or additional standing committees if members point out the need for such additional committees and indicate their readiness to serve upon them. Members who would like to join a committee on waterways and terminals, for instance, are requested to inform the office of this fact so that if there is sufficient interest, a committee may be appointed to deal with this important subject.

THE GROUP ORGANIZATION

The Club membership at large will be especially interested in the program for the group activities. Every member who indicated an interest in one or more of these six main subjects will be enrolled immediately and receive announcements of the activities of the respective groups. A steering committee in each group, consisting of the chairmen of the several committees in the group, will plan programs of more or less frequency for the purpose of discussing problems of interest to the group. Committees studying the details of particular problems will take the opportunity thus afforded to report their findings and have the benefit of the discussions in preparing their recommendations to the Board of Directors. Forum programs on local questions of limited, though important, civic interest will be conducted in group luncheon meetings on the fourth floor, according to the present plans.

RESULTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

An analysis of the returns on the questionnaire which was sent to the members a month ago shows an increasing proportion of the Club membership to be desirous of taking an active part in the Club's civic activities. More than eight hundred choices for group enrollment were

made by 530 members. Greatest interest was shown in the Social Welfare Group which received 134 first choices and the Education and Recreation Group with 112 first choices. The other four groups follow quite equally divided as to first choices.

ABUNDANCE OF PERSONNEL FOR COMMITTEES

Within all the group selections there was frequently indicated an interest in several committees. In fact, so many committee choices are recorded that the Committee on Committees faces a complicated problem in selecting the most effective and representative personnel for appointment by the Board of Directors. The Director's Committee is consulting with the various chairmen with the view of giving as many members an opportunity to participate as is consistent with the extent and character of committee work. It is assured that the newly acquired members of the Club will be adequately represented on the committees. No one will be asked to serve unless he can attend the committee meetings regularly. Absentees will be replaced from the group lists by men who can give the necessary time and interest to the work of the committees.

THE PROGRAM FOR JUNE

Committee meetings for organization purposes will be called as soon as the appointments are made. Several chairmen have already scrutinized the questionnaire returns and have approved names which will be presented by the Committee on Committees to the directors next Tuesday for appointment. Selections of all the chairmanships have been made but some acceptances are yet to be received. The next issue of the Bulletin will make further announcements of appointments.

Some of the committees will undoubtedly hold meetings through the summer, as was the case last year, and all, without delay, will appoint subcommittees for the purpose of preparing tentative programs of work. The steering committees of the various groups will plan group programs for prompt presentation to their groups. Among the first programs will be a discussion of the Transportation Committees report, which is now before the Board of Directors.

Administrative duties in connection with the organization of the committees have been assigned to Everett W. Lothrop, formerly of the Club's civic staff, who, at the request of President Chandler, was granted a leave of absence during the month of June by the Bureau of Public Efficiency. Mr. Lothrop will welcome the opportunity to discuss committee matters with members who have suggestions to offer.

REPORT ON WATER WASTE PROBLEM

(Continued from front page)

cost of securing an attractive, sparkling, filtered water supply prohibitive.

The waste of water can and must be checked. Elimination of water waste will:

- (1) Double the average water pressure, giving the entire City adequate service where but 25% now has it.
- (2) Give good water service at a cost to the consumers less than now paid for grossly inadequate service.
- (3) Make unnecessary the construction of new cribs, tunnels, and stations for the next 25 years, resulting in a saving of \$88,000,000 in that period.
- (4) Save \$145,000,000 in the next 25 years by reduction in operating costs.
- (5) Enable the people of Chicago to have a **pure, filtered water** free from objectionable odors and tastes and unattractive cloudiness. Ten years' savings effected by waste restriction would pay for filtration works for the entire Chicago water supply.

WHEREAS, The above outline of conditions relating to water waste in Chicago and the magnitude of the results to be accomplished by waste elimination are recognized by all engineers who have studied the problem, therefore

Be It Resolved, That the Western Society of Engineers communicate these facts to the Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Works, the City Engineer and each Councilman of the City of Chicago, and offer the co-operation of the Society in inaugurating a program of water waste elimination.

EDGAR S. NETHERCUT, *Sec'y.*

By order of the Board of Direction.

Legislative Committee Protests Wright Bill

At a meeting of the Legislative Committee held on Monday, June 4, the so-called Wright bill, which would invalidate day light saving in the City of Chicago, was considered. The Committee was unanimous in the opinion that since the people of Chicago are those primarily and almost wholly concerned in the question of day light saving as against standard time, it would be an unjustifiable interference with the right of the City of Chicago to determine local matters for itself, for the legislature to seek to overrule the action of the City, and to prevent it from continuing the time system which has been approved by referendum, and which is clearly desired by a majority of the residents of the City. This opinion was vigorously expressed in a letter addressed by President Chandler to the speaker and members of the House of Representatives.

New Social Service Directory

The Chicago Council of Social Agencies announces the publication of a new Social Service Directory which will appear in July. This book will be the first complete list of Social Service Agencies of the City of Chicago to be issued in five years. About 2,000 different organizations will be listed and classified and information given as to their work.

The new directory will be extremely valuable to professional men and women, as well as to all social and civic organizations.

The Council is to be commended for making such an important contribution to the cause of social service in Chicago.

Mr. Denis New Chairman of Chess Committee

The Chess Committee of the City Club has reorganized with A. D. Denis, Jr., as chairman, succeeding Wm. A. Buck, who continues as a member of the Committee. Other members of the Committee are: S. R. Watkins and W. E. Sparrow, Jr.

Mr. Buck has recently been elected President of the Interclub Chess League, which includes the chess fans of all Chicago Clubs. Since chess is the only indoor sport in which the City Club indulges in a competitive way, we are especially honored by the choice of one of our members as head as the interclub organization.

Wages of Chicago Orchestra Settled

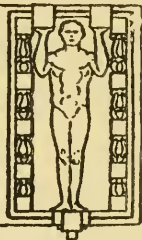
The members of the Club may have noticed from the newspapers that the Chicago Orchestral Association has come to a settlement with the Musicians' Union in reference to the wages of the musicians for the coming year.

The settlement was reached by the Association and the Union dealing directly, and the Committee of the City Club appointed some time ago to tender its good offices in the matter, consisting of Victor Yarros, A. J. Todd, and the President, had no direct part in the result. The Committee, however, held conferences with Mr. Horace S. Oakley of the Orchestral Association, and Mr. Petrillo, the President, and other members of the Board of Directors of the Musicians' Union. That these conferences may have helped a little in bringing about the solution of the problem is evidenced by the following paragraph from a letter written by Mr. Oakley to President Chandler:

"To you and your associates, Mr. Todd and Mr. Yarros, let me acknowledge my personal indebtedness. The association is indebted to you for your intelligent and sympathetic assistance."

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1923

NUMBER 25

City Club Stokers

Hold Enthusiastic Meeting

EVERYONE within hearing range of the fourth floor Thursday noon must have been fully aware of the fact that a Stokers' meeting was in progress. There was literally "music in the air" as Stokers' voices rang out with the "Yo heave ho" of the "Stokers Chanty." A pianist has been discovered in the person of Stoker Noll who, although a musician and composer of note, has modestly kept his light hidden up to the present time. Stoker Yeomans, the author of the Chanty, received honors as Stoker Poet Laureate, and Ed. Clissold led the singing with his usual happy faculty for making everybody burst into song.

All this was an indication of the jovial spirit in which the Stokers believe in mixing business with pleasure. The real purpose of the meeting was to ratify the constitution as presented by the Executive Committee, and to hear reports of the various committees which have been functioning since May first.

Foreman Schmidt of the Recruiting Squad reported thirty-five new members secured since May 1st, and fifteen former members reinstated. He also outlined the work of sub-committees organized to recruit the various classes of membership, and urged the co-operation of all Stokers in keeping up the membership effort through the month of June.

Foreman Tenney reported eight resignations withdrawn as a result of the efforts of the Conservation Squad, and gave Stokers present an opportunity for further good work along this line.

The activities of the Social Squad were reviewed by Foreman Yeomans, who promised more social affairs for the Club next season similar to the recent "Ladies' Night," and invited suggestions for summer activities.

The present membership status of the Club was presented by Secretary Parker, and the need for continued work on the part of Stokers was emphasized by President Chandler and Chief Stoker Duncan-Clark. During a general discussion, definite suggestions were made and plans formulated for concerted effort to secure new members between now and July first.

Visit to Sand Dunes

City Club Invited to Dune Camp of Prairie Club

THE Prairie Club of Chicago, through its First Vice-President, Mr. Thomas B. Whitson who is also a member of the City Club, has invited City Club members to visit the Sand Dune Country on Sunday, June 24th, using their Beach House at Tremont as headquarters. The camp will be open to members of the City Club on that day and the privileges and facilities of the Beach House will be at their disposal. Arrangements have been made by the City Club Stokers, several of whom will conduct the party.

To all who know the Dunes Country, it is always a land of pure delight, and never more so than in June. Those who have never visited the Sand Dunes have a great pleasure in store, and cannot afford to miss this opportunity to visit them as the guests of the Prairie Club, which is chiefly responsible for their discovery as a nearby retreat for nature lovers of Chicago.

"Dune Camp" is situated on the crest of a wooded dune overlooking Lake Michigan, about one and one-half miles north of Tremont, Indiana. The Camp was erected ten years ago and the ground on which it stands, including forty-six acres of Dune Land with about 3,000 feet of lake shore, was acquired by purchase in 1922. The beach at this point and for miles on either side is all that could be desired by aquatic enthusiasts.

Tremont, Indiana, the nearest station, is reached by trains of the Chicago, Lake Shore and South Bend Ry., which take passengers from the city via the Illinois Central R. R. Sunday morning trains leave Randolph Street at 8 and 10:15 Daylight Saving Time, and stops are made at Van Buren, 12th, 43rd, 53rd and 63rd streets. Round trip tickets to Tremont cost \$2.08, and the return may be made early or late in the evening.

Members of the City Club and their friends who wish to take advantage of this opportunity to visit the Dunes, will please telephone or write Secretary Parker, who will make the necessary arrangements. Further details will be furnished to all who desire to go. The number of guests is limited and reservations should be made at once.

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Vol. XVI Monday, June 18, 1923 No. 25

St. Louis City Club Begins Building

The City Club of St. Louis through its President, Mr. George B. Logan, has invited the City Club of Chicago to be represented at the laying of the corner stone of their new building on June 21st. President Harding, who is to be in St. Louis for the National Convention of the Rotary Club, will assist in the ceremony of laying the corner stone. President Henry P. Chandler will represent the Chicago City Club, and at a dinner to be given on the evening of the 21st, he will extend greetings to the St. Louis City Club and congratulations on the beginning of their splendid building project.

City Club Rotarians who expect to attend the convention this week are urged to be present at the celebration of the St. Louis City Club.

Attention New Members

The City Club Bulletin published last year a series of articles on "City Clubs of America," which was later issued in the form of a booklet by the National Association of Civic Secretaries. Of several thousand copies issued we have left about 200, which are available for distribution at the nominal charge of fifteen cents each. The booklet contains interesting histories of all the city clubs in the United States, and should be of special interest to all new members of the Chicago Club. Copies may be secured at the cashier's desk in the lobby or at the office on the sixth floor.

New House Committee in Action

The recently appointed House Committee has begun its regular weekly meetings which are to be held on Fridays. The members of the Committee are as follows: Edwin G. Booz, Chairman; Leon T. Wilson, Elmer D. Bushnell, W. J. Stebbins, H. H. Bentley and Robert M. Cunningham.

Several important problems in connection with the management of the Clubhouse have already been considered. Members of the Club are invited to bring to the attention of the Committee either directly or through the manager or acting secretary, any matters in connection with the house which they wish to have acted upon.

Chicago Visit of Bakule Chorus

A large number of City Club members member with pleasure the unique program presented here recently by the Bakule Chorus of Prague, and will be interested in the financial returns from the Chicago visit. Net proceeds from three Chicago concerts together with gifts received made a total of \$3,777.66, which was forwarded to the Bakule School in Prague.

Miss Wright, the Director of the Junior Red Cross for the Chicago Chapter, expressed in a recent letter appreciation of the courtesy extended by the City Club in providing a place for Dr. Bakule's lecture and the accompanying demonstration of his work with crippled children.

Inter-Racial Relationship Conference

A conference called by the Chicago Church Federation was held at the City Club on Tuesday, June 12, to complete the organization of a Commission on Inter-Racial Relationships. This Commission is a revival of the one created several years ago by the Church Federation, and is the direct outcome of the conference on Racial Relations held recently at the City Club. Its object is the promotion of a better understanding between the colored and white races in Chicago.

The Commission now includes about sixty members representing business, civic, and religious organizations of both races. Its activities will be directed by an executive committee of twenty members of which the chairman is Shailer Mathews, D.D., Dean of the Divinity School, University of Chicago, and the Secretary, Mr. Morris Lewis, who is Executive Secretary of the Chicago Branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

The City Club was represented at the conference by Mr. S. J. Duncan-Clark.

Stokers' Charter

Provides Recognition for Service to Club

THE fundamental Law of the Stokers as stated in the constitution is as follows:

"It shall be the law of the Stokers to undertake as a group any duty required by the Club and approved by the Executive Committee of the Stokers; and individually to accept any duty which the Executive Committee of the Stokers requires of its membership; and no Stoker shall be excused from the performance of such duty unless he can furnish reason acceptable to a majority of the Executive Committee."

Membership is open to any member of the City Club who is willing to subscribe to the Fundamental Law; but the number is limited to 75 and there are now no vacant places. It is anticipated that members will continue until they have rendered enough service to make them eligible for Honorable Discharge, which is provided for as follows:

"Honorable discharge from membership in the Stokers shall be granted, when desired, upon the completion of certain definite services for the Club. These services shall receive credit toward honorable discharge on the basis of the following schedule, a total of 100 points being required before retirement is allowed:

- (a) Adding one new member to the Club—20;
- (b) Obtaining reinstatement of one former member—20;
- (c) Securing withdrawal of one resignation—20;
- (d) Making one suggestion for the improvement of the Club's facilities, or service to members, which is approved by the Executive Committee and adopted by the officers of the Club—20;
- (e) Service for four months on any of the Stoker squads or committees with 75% attendance at its meetings and service satisfactory to the Chairman—20.

Any Stoker retiring from membership in the group with honorable discharge, shall be expected to name his successor.

The list of Stoker officers and committees now functioning is as follows:

LIST OF OFFICERS—CITY CLUB STOKERS
May to September, 1923

Chief Stoker.....S. J. Duncan-Clark
Ass't Chief Stoker...Charles Yeomans
Stokers' Secretary.....L. S. Parker

STANDING SQUADS

RECRUITING:

Theodore Schmidt, Foreman
W. S. Reynolds Harry W. Wakelee
Roy F. Dewey W. E. Richey

Max Green
Chas. E. Christine
W. H. Haight

Geo. W. Swain
Theo. J. Franzen
F. E. Short

CONSERVATION:

Henry F. Tenney, Foreman
D. N. Davidson, Jr. Walter T. Fisher
A. W. Hobson D. R. Kennicott

SOCIAL:

Charles Yeomans, Foreman
H. M. Frantz Edward Clissold
Albert W. Noll A. R. Tighe

Chemists Meet at City Club

The Chicago section of the American Chemical Society held its regular monthly meeting at the City Club on Thursday, June 14. After dinner Dr. Frank C. Whitmore of the Department of Chemistry of Northwestern University gave a talk on "The Human Side of Mercury," and several group discussions followed in the small rooms on the fifth floor. Later in the evening, the Chemists Club held informal "Open House" in their rooms on the fifth and sixth floors, with music, dancing, and refreshments. The reception was particularly in honor of the retiring chairman of the Club, Mr. C. S. Miner, and a welcome to the incoming chairman, Mr. George Meiger.

At the last meeting of the Chemical Society held at the City Club on May 25th, the Willard Gibbs Medal was presented to Prof. Julius Stieglitz of the Department of Chemistry of the University of Chicago. This medal, which was founded by Mr. Wm. E. Converse, is awarded yearly by the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society to a chemist pre-eminent in research in pure or applied chemistry, and is considered a high honor by all American chemists.

Meeting of Northwestern Medical Alumni

The Alumni Association of the Medical School of Northwestern University met at dinner at the City Club on Friday, June 15th. About 200 M. D.'s including this year's graduates and representatives of classes for many years back. The meeting was addressed by President Walter Dill Scott, and by Dr. Martin, who gave an illustrated talk on the countries of South America. Dr. Martin has made two recent tours of Central and South America, as one of a party of distinguished physicians and surgeons, who were entertained by the Presidents of most of the Spanish-American Republics. Dr. Martin's comments on the splendid medical colleges and hospitals visited by his party were especially interesting to his audience.

Civic Committee Appointments

About 150 Members Named by Directors

THE personnel of ten civic committees—five old committees and five new—was named by the Board of Directors at the regular monthly meeting last Tuesday noon. Practically all of the members chosen for committee service are men who either indicated a special interest for the scope of work, in answering the recent questionnaire, or served on the committees last year; so that most of them may be expected to accept the assignment.

Appointments were made upon the recommendation of the Committee on Committees, with the concurrence of the various committee chairmen. The Directors are making a careful effort to form effective and representative committees that will perform real public service. Committee organization is progressing and the ranks of thirteen more committees will soon be filled. The appointments to date are:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE:

Hubert E. Page, chairman

Bogan, W. J.	Peterson, Charles S.
Chapman, John W.	Schaefer, J. G.
Cummins, Joseph	Sikes, George C.
Holly, W. H.	Simons, S. C.
Hurley, George F.	Thomson, Charles M.
McKenzie, William D.	Van Schaick, Guy

CITY PLANNING AND ZONING COMMITTEE:

Eugene A. Rummler, chairman

Ball, Chas. B.	Hill, C. D.
Booz, Edwin H.	Hudson, Herbert E.
Brown, Rev. Henry S.	Lowe, Elmo C.
Crane, Jacob L.	Park, Robert E.
Farrier, Clarence W.	Pattee, Frederic H.
Farwell, Stanley P.	Rice, Ralph H.
Fleager, Sam B.	Van Bergen, John S.
Gage, Benjamin E.	Woltersdorf, Ernest

MUNICIPAL ART COMMITTEE:

Everett L. Millard, chairman

Batterson, Elmer S.	Leichenko, Peter M.
Bentley, Harry H.	McKee, Clare A.
Cole, Ellis P.	Sayers, Alfred H. P.
Cone, G. C.	Smith, F. A.
Davidson, D. N.	Stafford, T. A.
Dawson, Mitchell	Taft, Lorado
Fuller, R. F.	Truman, Percival H.
Horton, Geo. R.	Van Harlingen, E. P.
Irwin, G. L.	Venning, Frank L.

MUSIC COMMITTEE:

Victor Yarros, chairman

Block, Louis	Sill, James V.
Buck, W. N.	Summy, Clayton
Clissold, Edward T.	Tulchin, Mac H.
Cole, Jirah D.	White, Wm. Braid

PARKS AND PUBLIC RECREATION COMMITTEE:

Philip L. Seman, chairman

Baldwin, R. R.	Noll, Albert W.
Campbell, Alexander	O'Connor, D. J.
Howe, Edward G.	Sleszynski, Thaddeus
Kennicott, D. R.	Stevenson, G. B.
Klees, Robert	Wellington, A. R.
Kostner, Joseph O.	West, J. Roy
Lewy, Alfred	Witter, John
Lies, Eugene T.	

BOYS' WORK COMMITTEE:

C. R. Bechtel, chairman

Arneman, H. F.	Kuss, Robert H.
Ashley, L. E.	McClelland, F. C.
Bachrach, William	McMurry, J.
Baldwin, A. R.	Millard, Arthur M.
Bernd, L. E.	Miller, R. W.
Cornelius, J. F.	Moss, Joseph L.
Duncan-Clark, S. J.	Smith, Charles H.
Hargrove, J. P.	Tenney, Henry F.
Joseph, Carl	Watkins, S. R.
Kohler, E. L.	

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMITTEE:

Ralph H. Rice, chairman

Bemis, E. W.	Jones, George R.
Burritt, D. J.	Loomis, H. B.
Clark, Fred E.	Mohler, Charles K.
Fowler, E. J.	Prior, J. H.
Gatzert, August	Shaw, Walter A.
Haleff, Max	Williams, David

SANITATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE:

John E. Ransom, chairman

Allinson, T. W.	King, Orlo F.
Ball, Charles B.	Morris, Dr. Everett
Bassoe, Dr. Peter	Seeley, Herman G.
Ellis, Ridsdale	Smith, Herman
Fishbein, Dr. Morris	Truitt, Dr. Ralph P.

SOCIAL WELFARE COMMITTEE:

Joel D. Hunter, chairman

Burgess, E. W.	Mee, Walter R.
Clements, Rev. Robert	Parker, Fred. C. W.
Gudeman, Dr. Edward	Rosenthal, Benjamin J.
Karpf, M. J.	Smith, W. Clyde
Lapp, John A.	Wright, Paul R.

LABOR COMMITTEE:

A. J. Todd, chairman

Beman, L. W.	Jacobs, J. L.
Bird, Francis H.	Lawrence, G. W.
Boyd, Charles J.	Marcellus, E. W.
Bregowski, I. M.	Millis, H. A.
Cahn, R. D.	Morrison, Thomas H.
Campbell, E. R.	Richberg, Donald R.
Falk, Lester L.	Squires, B. M.
Filbey, Emery	Stebbins, L. A.
Fleming, H. E.	Stewart, B. M.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1923

NUMBER 26

Friday, July 6—12:30—Forum meeting in the main dining room

Subject:

"The Ruhr Situation and the Deadlock in Europe"

Speaker: Mr. J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD

Mr. Scattergood is a Philadelphia business man who has recently returned from a trip through the Ruhr Valley as representative of the American Friends' Service Committee. His report on the Ruhr situation has been received with interest by audiences in several cities, and his timely message deserves a large audience.

Members of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations and of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom have been asked to join with the City Club in this meeting. Ladies are invited.

Friday, June 29—12:30 P. M.—Rooms 4A and 4B

Members' Conference on Neighborhood Interests

To Discuss a Plan of Residential Grouping of Members
Details on last page.

President Harding Lays Corner Stone for St. Louis City Club

THE City Club of Chicago was represented at the dedication exercises of the new St. Louis City Club by President Henry P. Chandler, who contributes to the Bulletin the following report of his visit:

The City Club of St. Louis laid the corner stone of a new club building at Eleventh and Locust streets in that city on the afternoon of June 21st. It was signally honored by the participation of the Governor of Missouri and the President of the United States. Their presence indicates the important place which the Club has established.

Governor Hyde praised the Club for its service in emphasizing the civic responsibility of citizens and for its breadth in admitting to its membership men of public spirit irrespective of politics, religion, or race. He laid stress upon the forum as a means of developing tolerance and a better understanding of public questions.

President Harding, introduced with fine sincerity and sense of fitness by the President of the Club, was welcomed with cordiality and evident esteem. He showed appreciation of City Club ideals when he said that the real question

for a man was not what he could get out of his city but what he could put into it, and pleaded for the same kind of self devoting patriotism toward the state and nation.

The dinner was a family celebration by the Club, not only of the laying of the corner stone but also of the completion of the building fund which was accomplished simultaneously. The wives and children of members were present and their beaming faces reflected the general joy. The only program, aside from the remarks of the President of the Club, consisted of brief speeches of congratulation and friendship by representatives of the City Clubs of Kansas City, St. Joseph, Missouri, Memphis, Houston, Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Cleveland and Chicago.

The President graciously said that to make the occasion complete, not only the family, but these friends drawn together by a community of ideals even if separated by distance, were necessary.

The significance of the event lay after all in the accomplishment which was commemorated. To make possible the new Club House, the Club

(Continued on page 102)

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A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

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Telephone: Harrison 8278

LESTER S. PARKER, *Editor*

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Vice-President.....A. J. TODD
Treasurer.....WM. T. CROSS
Secretary.....WALTER T. FISHER

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Laird Bell	Ralph E. Heilman
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E. O. Griffenhagen	R. F. Schuchardt
	W. J. Stebbins

Lester S. Parker, *Assistant Secretary*

Vol. XVI Monday, June 25, 1923 No. 26

Committee Calendar

Noon Meetings for this Week

June 25—Monday—Local Government.
 June 26—Tuesday—Board of Directors.
 June 27—Wednesday—Social Welfare.
 June 28—Thursday—Sanitation and Public Health.
 June 29—Friday—Citizenship.
 July 2—Monday—Public Utilities.

Special Notices

The City Club Bulletin discontinues publication for three months after the present issue.

The Club Building will be closed at 3 o'clock on Saturdays from June 30th to September 8th inclusive.

Patronize the City Club dining rooms during the summer months—cool rooms, special hot weather menus, refreshing iced drinks, and a cool comfortable place to rest after eating.

Dinner service in the grill, except on Saturday, open to ladies.

Arrangements may be made at any time for special dinners, lunches, or meetings, in private rooms accommodating from 10 to 200. Accommodations open to any organization recommended by a member.

PRESIDENT HARDING LAYS CORNER STONE

(Continued from front page)

in a year's time has increased its membership from 1,200 to 3,000, and by surplus dues and the sale of \$100 bonds to members had raised \$475,000. This shows the virility and power of the Club and makes a record which is remarkable. Better than all, the Club has won the admiration and pride of the people of the city and membership in it has become a privilege.

One does not need to be long in contact with its President, George B. Logan, to realize how large a factor his leadership has been in this achievement. A young man, modest, he still has the personality that goes straight to people's hearts, and enlists their devotion. The City Club of St. Louis is really fortunate to have him.

Is there not something in all this to stir a sense of emulation in the City Club of Chicago? If the City Club of St. Louis can have 3,000 members why should not we, with a larger number to draw from? The City Club of St. Louis has made itself a chief factor in the life of the city by the number and quality of the members whom it has secured. May I not lay it upon the hearts and consciences of our members to follow up the fine beginning made in the membership campaign a little time back and thus attain an equal civic position for us. For the honor of Chicago let us each bring new friends into fellowship with us in the Club, and thus win for our city too the incentive toward civic advancement which such a force inevitably brings.

Camera Contest

Save Your Vacation Pictures for Fall Exhibit

Almost everyone has the camera habit more or less, at least to the extent of taking pictures during vacation trips. It has occurred to a group of Stokers that an exhibit of vacation pictures taken by City Club members, would be an interesting feature of Club activity during the early fall.

All kinds of kodak prints—any size—enlargements or originals—will be mounted and displayed at the Club as soon as a sufficient number are received. During the exhibit competent judges will choose two or three of the most interesting pictures, and these will be enlarged if necessary, suitably framed and hung permanently in the lounge or grill. These first season's pictures will form the nucleus of a collection to be increased from year to year.

Prints may be sent or delivered to the Stokers Secretary, Mr. Parker, any time up to September 15th.

Don't forget—save your vacation prints for the Stokers exhibit in September.

Government Group Meeting

Discusses Cook County Efficiency Program

THE County Board's efficiency and economy program for the county offices was the subject of discussion by the Government Group last Wednesday noon. The meeting was the first group discussion to be held under the new plan of classifying the Club membership into sections according to main civic interests. From every point of view success marked this first attempt. The attendance exceeded all expectations considering the extreme heat and the necessarily short notice of the meeting. Other groups will be called together from time to time, so all members should enroll now in the groups of their choice.

County Commissioner Charles S. Peterson and J. L. Jacobs, efficiency advisor of the County Board, both members of the City Club, led the discussion and Hubert E. Page, chairman of the Local Government Committee, presided. The general trend of questions and discussions showed that those present were strongly opposed to allowing politicians and job holders to stand in the way of improved service and huge financial savings.

DANGER THAT PROGRAM WILL FAIL

There is an immediate danger that the efficiency program will fail unless public opinion comes to its support and insists upon the co-operation of the various department heads. The Local Government Committee of the City Club has given attention to the situation, and although no critical analysis of the detailed proposals has been made, the committee feels justified in the presumption that the recommendations are sound, based as they are on a survey by J. L. Jacobs, efficiency engineer, and approved by the County Board.

The program, in brief, is to install in the offices of the county government certain methods and mechanical appliances that for many years have been generally used in large private business houses. The proposed changes are in no sense experimental. If installed with the co-operation of the department heads, they may be expected to effect an annual saving of \$2,000,000.

CITY CLUB READY TO ACT

The matter will come to a crisis, it is understood, Friday, June 29, at 2:00 p. m., at a meeting of the Committee on Public Service of the County Board, in which the attitude of department heads toward this important undertaking will receive a final testing. The City Club Board of Directors has authorized the Local Government Committee to appear on this occasion and

express the Club's interest and approval of the carrying out of the program and the Club's expectation of complete co-operation on the part of the public officials and employees concerned. A resolution to this effect will probably be presented.

Hot Weather Service in Dining Rooms

The problem of where to eat is more difficult than ever when the mercury hovers around 90 and Chicago's well known humidity makes the heat unbearable. The dining rooms of the City Club are as cool and comfortable as can be found anywhere and the lounge is always a quiet haven of refuge from the heat. The atmosphere of the Club is more than ever informal, and everyone follows the rule—If your coat offends you—take it off!

Special efforts will be made to adjust the bill of fare to hot weather needs. Tempting salads, cold meats, iced drinks, fresh fruits, etc., have already made their appearance, and will increase in number and variety as the season advances. The manager will welcome suggestions from anyone whose appetite is not being satisfied by what is offered.

If you are unfortunate enough to have to work evenings, we urge you to come to the Club for dinner. Dinner service in the grill will be maintained (except on Saturdays) throughout the summer, and ladies will be welcome as usual.

As in former years the Club building will be closed on Saturday at 3 p. m. from June 30th to September 8th inclusive.

City Club Popular Meeting Place

In spite of the hot weather the City Club continues to be a popular meeting place for all sorts of organizations. The dinner service under the present management is attracting the attention of members who arrange for meetings of other organizations to which they belong.

Tuesday night every room in the Club was occupied and our guests included the 344th Infantry Club, Printing House Craftsmen, and four fraternities, Phi Sigma Epsilon, Phi Alpha Delta, Lambda Delta Chi, and Alpha Kappa Psi.

Thursday night was another busy night with meetings of the Chicago Typothetae, Hellenic Post American Legion, and Omega Lambda Fraternity.

Members can render a service to the Club by keeping in mind the facilities which it offers as a meeting place for organizations numbering from ten to two hundred. Arrangements should be made with Manager Johnson.

Additional Committee Appointments

The Committee on Committees will recommend the appointment of the following committees to the Board of Directors at its meeting Tuesday noon. With the appointment of these five committees the civic committees will number seventeen. Six more committees remain to be appointed; namely, Judiciary, Civil Service, Elections, Public Expenditures, Taxation and Revenue, and City Waste. The latest recommendations of the Committee on Committees are as follows:

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS COMMITTEE:

Frederick Dickinson, chairman
 Burley, W. S. Leesman, Elmer M.
 Castenholz, W. B. Lenth, Geo. C. D.
 Denison, John W. McQuilkin, A. H.
 Erskine, Robt. N. Mosser, Stacy C.
 Fearing, H. L. Schmidt, Theodore
 Krevis, E. A. Viner, Jacob

STREETS AND HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE:

A. J. Lang, chairman
 Brennan, Edward P. Helton, W. R.
 Clausen, G. L. Hinshaw, J. C. W.
 Dixon, Arthur Irwin, G. L.
 Dolan, Thos. J. Patton, Paul B.
 Golinkin, Allen L. Ryerson, Joseph T.
 Harrison, M. J.

CITIZENSHIP COMMITTEE:

Chas. P. Schwartz, chairman
 Baxter, J. L. Lee, Royal D.
 Becker, O. M. Lind, Frederick A.
 Brenton, J. K. McGoorty, John P.
 Coit, Chas. G. Messer, A. B.
 Dewey, Roy F. Park, Robert E.
 Dillard, Frank G. Rittenhouse, Paul L.
 Gottlieb, C. Trude, Daniel P.
 Green, M. S. Walsh, Geo. W.
 Hancox, H. F.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE:

Max Loeb, chairman
 Bangs, Edward H. Mack, Robert T.
 Bell, Laird Owen, Wm. B.
 Bridges, Horace Pond, Allen B.
 Buswell, G. T. Reynolds, W. S.
 Burchard, E. L. Roden, Carl B.
 Carman, G. N. Sittig, Lewis P.
 Cooley, Harlan W. Stein, Dr. Irving
 Gillet, Harry O. Stillman, Chas. B.
 Hieronymous, R. E. Van Tuyl, C. H.
 Loomis, Frank D.

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE:

C. M. Cartwright, chairman
 Bradley, Edgar L. Bailey, Warren G.
 Bridges, Melvin W. Cain, Louis P.

Chamberlain, Henry B. O'Boyle, Frank C.
 Drake, Lyman M., Jr. Offner, I. H.
 Gannon, Geo. Pellet, Clarence S.
 Hall, Thrasher Price, James L.
 Hebbard, Loren L. Puls, L. H.
 Ingram, Carl E. Rice, Frank M.
 Knox, James W. Webb, Benj. F., Jr.
 Loeb, James I. Webb, Geo. D.
 Nutt, Roy A. Young, Gail S.

The personnel of the Legislative and Transportation committees will not be changed for the present. The Legislative Committee was formed only a few months ago, and the Transportation Committee has a report before the Board of Directors at the present time.

Conference on Neighborhood Interests

President Chandler has called a luncheon conference on next Friday, June 29, at 12:30 p. m., for the purpose of considering preliminary plans for civic activities based on the grouping of Club members according to localities of residence. The Survey Committee, in its report to the last administration, approved this idea and some of our members have the matter very close to heart.

There are many matters affecting the localities in the greater Chicago district, such as education, water, sanitary systems, regional planning, in which conferences and discussions at the City Club would be informative and helpful. Occasional meetings of members arranged by districts would also tend to develop a neighborly spirit in the Club and a sense of community interest, both of which are very desirable.

In the call for the conference President Chandler said: "The officers are disposed to proceed along simple and elastic lines in this direction if we are assured of sufficient support from the membership. The purpose of this meeting is to see if we can reasonably count on such support. We expect to lay before the conference some very tentative suggestions for neighborhood conferences in the fall and to get your reactions. We shall desire to know whether representative members approve the idea and if so, to obtain suggestions of subjects for consideration and ways and means of carrying out the idea."

To insure an attendance of representatives from all parts of the city, a letter of invitation has been sent to certain members, but every Club member who is interested in this idea is urged to come to rooms 4A and 4B next Friday noon and contribute his judgment. Reservations for luncheon should be made not later than Thursday. Come and represent your neighborhood in this conference.

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

ILLINOIS

OCT 8

VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1923

NUMBER 27

NEW EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Herbert E. Fleming Begins Work for City Club

By HENRY P. CHANDLER, *President*

The appointment of Herbert E. Fleming, the new Executive Secretary of the City Club of Chicago, has been announced in a letter to the members of the Club. He combines qualifications for the position which are unique, and in the short time since September 1 that he has been on duty he has won the confidence of the officers and directors to an unusual degree.

Quite appropriately his middle initial is E. Legally, I am informed, it stands for Easton, but it might well stand for "Enthusiasm" because enthusiasm is one of his dominant traits.

He is enthusiastic for Chicago and for our City Club, of which he has been a member since 1907. He has served on our civil service and labor committees and recently on the conference committee on Chicago Regional Planning. He led a division in the membership work of last spring.

It was because of his enthusiasm, sociability and earnestness, his acquaintance with political and industrial conditions in Chicago and Illinois, his educational, publicity, civic, investigational, and business experiences, that the Committee on Committees, the Executive Committee, and the Board of Directors, of their own initiative, invited him to accept appointment as Executive Secretary.

Since coming to Chicago in 1899, Mr. Fleming has lived on the North Side, on the South Side—at the University of Chicago and in its vicinity, on the Northwest Side—at Northwestern University Settlement, in Evanston, and in Glencoe.

His record in civic work is marked by militancy with fairness toward public officials and by constructiveness. In 1909, as a Supervising Investigator for the Commission on Chicago City Expenditures, of which former Alderman Charles E. Merriam was chairman, Mr. Fleming made recommendations which were adopted for improving the methods of purchase of coal. As Secretary of

(Continued on Page 2)

CELEBRATION OF 20TH YEAR

City Club Anniversary Comes December 5

This is the year of the Twentieth Anniversary of the founding of the City Club of Chicago.

On Dec. 5 next, the Club will have completed a score of years of service to the community. President Henry P. Chandler is planning a fitting celebration of this noteworthy Anniversary.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors, held Tuesday, Sept. 25, Mr. Chandler mentioned this matter and the Board buoyantly approved the general plan. The President was authorized to appoint a committee on Anniversary Celebration. Announcement of the personnel of this committee will be made soon.

All members of the Club, old and new, will look forward happily to participating in this celebration. It will be one of the big events of the year.

Hallowe'en Party to Open Social Season

The Stokers Social Squad, headed by Mr. Charles Yeomans, aided and abetted by Assistant Secretary Parker, and House Manager Johnson, is making plans for the

Hallowe'en Dinner Dance to be held on Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Everyone who attended the Ladies' Night held last May will want to reserve the date for the Hallowe'en Dance, and those who missed it will now have a chance to see what the Stokers can do when they undertake to "stage a party." Further announcement will be made next week.

Fresh Vegetables and Dessert Choices

A fresh vegetable table d'hôte luncheon has been added to the City Club menu for all dining rooms by Mr. Harry L. Johnson, the House Manager.

Likewise, a choice of desserts on all table d'hôte luncheons has been introduced.

A variety of good, and interesting, food is served in all the City Club dining rooms.

COMING MEETINGS

NOON AND EVENING

TUESDAY, OCT. 2, 12:30 P. M.

"Get-together Luncheon" for New Executive Secretary.

TUESDAY, OCT. 9, 12:30 P. M.

Forum luncheon talk by Col. A. A. Sprague, Commissioner of Public Works, on "Water Metering and Fire Prevention."

FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 6 P. M. to 8:45 P. M.

Home-coming dinner by Club members, their families and friends, in honor of Miss Jane Addams. (Reservations required.)

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 30

Hallowe'en Dinner Dance. (Reservations required.)

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Treasurer.....WM. T. CROSS
Secretary.....WALTER T. FISHER

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E. O. Griffenhagen	R. F. Schuchardt
W. J. Stebbins	

Herbert E. Fleming, *Executive Secretary*
Lester S. Parker, *Assistant Secretary*
Harry L. Johnson, *House Manager*

Vol. XVI Monday, October 1, 1923 No. 27

New Executive Secretary

By HENRY P. CHANDLER, President

(Continued from Page 1)

the Illinois and Chicago Civil Service Reform Associations, in which several City Club men were his school-masters from 1910 to 1913, he carried out a state-wide publicity campaign and "lobbied" at Springfield for five bills, four of which passed. He also did investigational work to key up civil service administration in the county service under Bartzen and in the City Hall under the Harrison administration. Later, as Editor of *Civil Service News*, he vigorously exposed maladministration in the early days of the Thompson regime.

In the summer of 1916, Mr. Fleming toured the State with the Hon. Morton D. Hull, doing publicity work in the Hull campaign for nomination for governor.

Later, while connected with the industrial engineering department of Arthur Young & Co., besides doing commercial research work, Mr. Fleming was secretary of the Illinois Pension Laws Commission appointed by Gov. Lowden, of which Mr. George E. Hooker, then Civic Secretary of the City Club, was chairman. He also served at Washington, D. C., for the year 1919-20 as Director of the staff of the Congressional Joint Commission on Re-classification of Salaries, of which Mr. E. O. Griffenhagen, of our board, was chief counsel.

To accept appointment as Executive Secretary of the City Club, Mr. Fleming resigned from the position of Assistant Director of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Inc., industrial engineers and accountants, of which Mr. Stanley P. Farwell, one of our members, is director. In this position for three years Mr. Fleming specialized on investigations of problems of industrial relations and sales management, and on the installation of improvements, for business corporations. He has been an active member of the Industrial Relations Associa-

tion of Chicago, the American Management Association, the Advertising Council of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and the Society of Industrial Engineers.

Before entering the University of Chicago in the fall of 1899, Mr. Fleming had three years of newspaper work in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Des Moines—where he covered a session of the Iowa legislature, and downtown Chicago on the City Press Association and the *Inter-Ocean*. While at the University he covered athletic and educational news for the *Chronicle* and the *Times-Herald*.

He was graduated from the University in 1902 as a Ph. B. and in 1905 with the degree of Ph. D., *cum laude*, in sociology and economics. While in the University he was familiarly known as "Herb" and was the President of the class of 1902 in its senior year. He is a member of the Chi Psi fraternity. He led in the establishment of the present *Daily Maroon* and was its managing editor in 1902-03.

In completing his graduate study in 1905 he wrote as a thesis a history of all efforts to start literary periodicals in Chicago from the prairie days. He then became a reporter on the *Times-Herald*. In 1906 he joined the staff of the *Daily News*, where after a few months, he became an editorial writer, serving under Mr. Charles H. Dennis, one of the founders of the City Club, until 1909.

A "get-together luncheon" in honor of Mr. Fleming will be held at the Club this week Tuesday, Oct. 2. At that time he will be called upon to tell of his hopes and plans for the Club and its committees—social and civic.

First Forum Meeting this Fall

The autumn season of the City Club Forum opened on Sept. 5 with a large and enthusiastic meeting addressed by Mr. J. Weston Allen, ex-attorney general of Massachusetts, on the subject, "A Finish Fight with the Crime Trust."

Mr. Allen was introduced by Mr. Charles Hull Ewing, who paid a tribute to the speaker for his courageous action in defending the integrity of the legal profession.

Mr. Allen told the story of the fight which he conducted during his administration against the corrupt political conditions existing in the two largest counties in Massachusetts, Middlesex and Suffolk. In spite of bitter opposition, he secured the indictment of two district attorneys and after a sensational trial they were both removed for "malfeasance in office."

Mr. Allen expressed the opinion that the greatest problem confronting the American people is the menace of lawlessness.

Colonel Sprague's Record

Colonel Albert A. Sprague, who will speak on "Water Metering and Fire Prevention" at a Forum luncheon Tuesday, Oct. 9, Chicago Day, is a graduate of Harvard University.

He entered business with Sprague, Warner & Company and was President of the firm until enlistment in U. S. Service. He was a Major of Infantry, 86th Division, in the World War.

He is chairman of the National Rehabilitation Committee of the American Legion, and active in many national and local organizations. He is a member of Mayor Dever's cabinet, as Commissioner of Public Works for the City of Chicago.

The Bulletin to Come Out Every Week

With this number The City Club Bulletin, discontinued during July, August, and September, resumes its regular weekly issues.

DINNER FOR MISS ADDAMS

Home-Coming in Honor of Hull House Head by
Club Members and Friends

An informal dinner in honor of Miss Jane Addams, the head of Hull House, who has just returned from a trip around the world, will be held at the City Club Friday evening, Oct. 12, from 6:00 to 8:45 P. M.

All members of the Club, their families and friends, are invited.

After the dinner Miss Addams will speak extemporaneously on "Impressions of the Social and Political Changes in the Orient."

Dinner will be served in the main dining room, the grill room, and the private dining rooms, at \$1.50. Reservations will be required.

The entire clubhouse has been set aside for the dinner meeting in honor of Miss Addams.

Civic Committees at Work

At the initiative of their respective chairmen, several of the civic committees, organized last summer, for the Club year 1923-24 have already got into action.

Among those which have recently held meetings or made moves on public matters are: City Planning and Zoning, Local Government, Municipal Art, Public Utilities, and Social Welfare.

The committee on a plan for neighborhood or community committees of Club members is at work.

The general Chicago Regional Planning Committee is making arrangements for a fall conference at the City Club.

"Constitution Week" Meeting

"The Constitution as a Living Instrument" was the subject of a City Club Forum address by Judge Andrew A. Bruce, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Dakota, now Professor of Constitutional Law at Northwestern University Law School, on Tuesday, September 18. This meeting was the City Club's part in the celebration of "Constitution Week." Judge Bruce is a member of the American Bar Association's Citizenship Committee which promoted this celebration throughout the country.

Some key sentences from Judge Bruce's address were as follows:

In our institutions and in our laws are the struggles and the ideals and the traditions of millions of men. Back of them is the experience, the suffering, and the heroism of the ages.

I believe in progress under the law, but a thoughtful progress. What we want in America is a thoughtful democracy.

What was the trouble in North Dakota? Before the people had time to think they pushed through a program they never would have adopted if they had had time to think.

Invitation to Big Chess Game

An exhibition chess game between Edward Lasker and Samuel Factor, both former Western Champions, will be held at the Hamilton Club at 8:00 P. M. Tuesday evening, October 2.

The Hamilton Club has extended an invitation to members of the City Club to attend.

Club Forwards Over \$1,500 for Japanese Relief

While news of the Japanese earthquake was still coming in, Mr. Henry P. Chandler, President of the City Club, wrote to Mayor Dever assuring him that the Club would be glad to co-operate with the committee appointed by the Mayor in raising a Japanese Relief Fund. In reply, a letter was received from Mr. Philip R. Clarke, suggesting that it would be very helpful to have the co-operation of the Club in work among its members.

Mr. Chandler on Sept. 8 sent a letter to all members of the City Club pointing out that some might wish to subscribe through their professional or trade groups, but that all those who did not subscribe elsewhere were invited to send their contributions to the Club office, and that checks, made payable to James B. Forgan, Jr., Treasurer, would be forwarded to the Fund Committee.

The response was immediate. Up to date the number of members sending checks to the Japanese Relief Fund through the City Club amounts to 155 and the total of their contributions amounts to \$1,538.47. Besides this 262 informed the Club office that they were contributing through other channels to the amount of \$8,199.75.

Mr. Bancroft Discusses the Ruhr

On July 26, Mr. Edgard A. Bancroft, prominent Chicago lawyer and member of the City Club, discussed "The Situation in the Ruhr" before a large audience at the Club. He is well known in the City Club and his address was received with great interest by members and their friends. Mr. Victor Elting, President of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, and a former President of the City Club, presided at the meeting.

Mr. Bancroft had recently visited France and Germany under conditions which gave him an opportunity for direct observation of the political situation. After reviewing the history of the Versailles Treaty and telling how the amounts of reparations were determined, the speaker related the circumstances which led up to the invasion of the Ruhr.

He discussed not only the capacity of Germany to pay but the question of Germany's attitude toward German obligations to France. He strongly defended the position France had taken, and said that under the circumstances she had no other way to enforce her just demands and insure security for the future.

At a previous meeting held on July 6 the Ruhr situation was presented by Mr. J. Henry Scattergood, a Philadelphia business man who had recently returned from a trip through the Ruhr Valley as the representative of the American Friends Service Committee. On account of the nature of his work many of his observations were made from the humanitarian viewpoint.

The Chicago Council on Foreign Relations and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom joined with the City Club in this meeting.

Makes Move for Photographing Deeds

The Executive Committee of the City Club of Chicago last week authorized Mr. Hubert E. Page, Chairman of the Local Government Committee, to join in a petition to the Illinois Supreme Court in a case designed to secure a ruling approving the use of the photostat process in recording deeds.

CALLS FOR A LEADER FOR GOVERNOR

Walter F. Dodd Discusses Illinois' Need and Urges Citizens to Act

A vigorous address on "The Governorship of Illinois" was given at a Forum luncheon of the City Club of Chicago Thursday, Sept. 27, by Walter F. Dodd of the Chicago bar, formerly secretary of the Legislative Reference Bureau at Springfield.

Mr. Dodd stressed the point that Illinois needs a governor who is a leader, not merely a politician. Discussing types, he referred to Hughes, Lowden and Pinchot as not typical political governors, but governors of the type needed. The speaker told of the over-lapping in governmental activities under the governor prior to the establishment in 1917 of the Illinois Civil administrative code, which grouped these activities in nine departments, provided for a state budget and provided for financial control month by month.

He said that he had visited Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, recently and learned of a re-organization that is going on in that state under Governor Pinchot similar to that which took place under Governor Lowden in Illinois.

Mr. Dodd said that the Republican party in Illinois with its factional leaders had often impressed him as being comparable with medieval cities having their feudal chieftains and paid retainers. He said that no factional leader in the Republican party could escape responsibility if an undesirable candidate for governor is nominated. He blamed the average citizen for his lack of interest and said that as citizens "we alone are to blame if we sit supinely by, and permit the governorship of Illinois again to go by default because of political manipulations."

His peroration was as follows:

For governor the state of Illinois needs an efficient man with ideals and standards of public service who is, at the same time, a politician in the best sense of that term—a man who will know when to follow, when he must follow in order to lead—who will know how to harmonize diverse views, for in the last resort government is politics. In my judgment, factional party leaders who have a direct personal interest in the result can not alone, either singly or in union, be trusted to choose such a person as the people of Illinois should and will, under proper leadership, elect to the office of governor.

League Chess at Club October 15

A meeting of the Inter-Club Chess League was held September 18 at the Hamilton Club to arrange the schedule of games for the coming season.

Play will commence October 15 with the Y. M. C. A. team at the City Club. Spectators are invited.

After the meeting Mr. Factor, the Western States Champion, held an exhibition of simultaneous chess, and Messrs. A. D. Denis, Jr., and W. N. Buck, the City Club representatives, came away with a draw and a win, the only scores made against Mr. Factor.

Tells About City Club

In response to an invitation from Mr. Fred A. Krafft, President of the Industrial Relations Association of Chicago, and a member of the City Club, Mr. Herbert E. Fleming, the new Executive Secretary of the City Club, gave a talk before that association at its monthly meeting at the Club, Tuesday evening, Sept. 25, on the subject, "What the City Club Stands For."

Harding Memorial Resolution

On August 3 the following resolution was passed by the Executive Committee of the City Club of Chicago and forwarded to the Secretary of the late President of the United States:

WHEREAS, The members of the City Club of Chicago in common with all the citizens of this country, feel a deep sorrow in the untimely death of President Harding:

Therefore Be It Resolved by the Executive Committee of the Club that we record our appreciation of his high virtues as a man and as chief magistrate of the nation; his fidelity to duty, his earnestness, and his complete devotion of himself to the service of the nation which had called him to lead it, a service in which he truly laid down his life. Because of these qualities the people of the United States will always cherish his memory and find in it inspiration toward the highest civic ideals.

The following letter of reply was received:

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington, August 11, 1923.

My dear Mr. Chandler:

I sincerely appreciate and am deeply grateful to you for your very kind message of sympathy. It helps me along more than you can realize.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) GEO. B. CHRISTIAN, JR.

Mr. Henry P. Chandler,
The City Club of Chicago,
315 Plymouth Court,
Chicago, Illinois.

City Club Building Directory

(From Right Around to Left as You Enter Each Floor)

First Floor (Lobby)—Doorman's Desk, Guest Register, Check Room, Stairs Down to Golf Practice Room, Stairs Up to Lounge, Elevators, Men's Lavatory, Telephone Booths, Men and Women's Reception Room, Cigar Stand, Cashier's Counter, Switchboard, Public Telephone, Women's Retiring Room.

Second Floor—Telephone Booth; Chess, Writing and Reading Room; Lounge.

Second Mezzanine—House Manager's Office, Men's Lavatory, Telephone Booth, Men's Rest Room.

Third Floor—Telephone Stand, Main Dining Room.

Third Mezzanine—Balcony to Main Dining Room.

Fourth Floor—Men's Locker, Shower, and Dressing Room; Private Dining Rooms 4C, 4B, 4A; Card Room, Billiard and Pool Room, Telephone Booth.

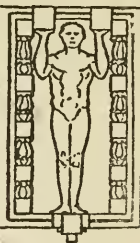
Fifth Floor—Grill Room, Private Dining Rooms 5D, 5C, 5B, 5A; Telephone Booth, Men's Lavatory.

Sixth Floor—City Club Office, Chicago Chemists' Club, Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, City Club Library, Women's Lavatory.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1923

NUMBER 28

FOR CIVIC COMMITTEE AIDS TO PUSH MEMBERSHIP WORK

Fleming in Talk at "Get-together Meeting" of Club

A plea for provision for investigational work to aid the civic committees of the City Club of Chicago was a feature of the talk given by Herbert E. Fleming, the new Executive Secretary, at a "Get-together Luncheon" held Tuesday, Oct. 2. He stressed this as important for effectively accomplishing the objects of the Club, as set forth in its charter granted twenty years ago, and as stated in the By-laws today. Mr. Fleming also discussed the restaurant service, social features, possibilities of supplementing noon-day forum meetings with evening and Saturday afternoon meetings, and methods of publicity for favorably affecting public opinion and public officials.

Henry P. Chandler, the President of the Club, conducted the meeting. He was flanked at the Speakers' Table by members of the Board of Directors. The main dining room of the Club was well filled with the more active members, both veterans in City Club work and newer members.

Some "community singing," led by Rollin M. Pease, of Northwestern University School of Music, was started while luncheon was being served. In the course of this singing, "Herb" Fleming was assured melodiously that he was "style all the while."

Mr. Chandler, in introducing Mr. Fleming quoted a letter from Dr. Graham Taylor, one of the founders of the Club, in which he said he felt reassured of the stability and progress of the Club.

Reads Telegram from "Pete" Kumler

Mr. Chandler also read the following telegram from Gap, Penn., by Preston Kumler:

"Sorry I can't be with you. I have known Herbert Fleming since one night back in nineteen five. There was some *pro bono publico* campaign on. I burned the red fire on an Englewood corner while Fleming made the speech from Bill Hale's rear door

(Continued on Page 111)

Dalrymple Appointed—Parker Entering Business

Work for a healthy growth in the membership of the City Club is to be pushed actively this fall and continuously as a result of action recently taken by the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors. Henry R. Dalrymple, who has had extended experience in organization, civic, and sales work, has been appointed Assistant Secretary, Lester S. Parker, who has been Assistant Secretary since April 1, having resigned to accept a long-standing opportunity to go into business.

Announcement to this effect was made by Herbert E. Fleming, the new Executive Secretary, in the course of his talk at the "Get-together luncheon" on Oct. 2. Mr. Fleming said it was with regret he had to announce that Mr. Parker had resigned to accept an opening in business, and that he wished to pay tribute to Mr. Parker for his contribution to the work of the Club, especially his emphasis on the importance of social activities, his services in carrying on the work during the past summer, and also his services in improving the methods followed in the Club offices.

Makes Announcement in Get-together Talk

Mr. Fleming then stated that the Club had been fortunate in securing to serve as Assistant Secretary, immediately in charge of membership work and other features of organization work, with some re-adjustment of duties, Henry R. Dalrymple, a member of the Club, who would bring to it experience from service in the Club's membership drive last spring, several years of experience in organization work in various parts of the country for the American City Bureau, and experience in sales work with high class prospects.

Mr. Fleming suggested that both Mr. Parker and Mr. Dalrymple be called upon. President Chandler called on them and each spoke a few fitting and encouraging words. Mr. Chandler in

(Continued on Page 110)

NOON AND EVENING MEETINGS

THURSDAY, OCT. 11, 12:30 P. M.

Forum luncheon talk by Col. A. A. Sprague, Commissioner of Public Works, on "Water Metering and Fire Prevention."

FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 6 P. M. to 8:45 P. M.

Home-coming dinner by Club members, their families and friends, in honor of Miss Jane Addams. Miss Addams will speak on "Impressions of the Social and Political Changes in the Orient." (Reservations required.)

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 30

Hallowe'en Dinner Dance. (Reservations required.)

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Vice-President.....A. J. TODD
Treasurer.....WM. T. CROSS
Secretary.....WALTER T. FISHER

DIRECTORS

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R. F. Schuchardt

W. J. Stebbins

Herbert E. Fleming, *Executive Secretary*
Lester S. Parker, *Assistant Secretary*
Harry L. Johnson, *House Manager*

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To Push Club Membership Work

(Continued from Page 109)

introducing Mr. Parker spoke cordially and appreciatively of his work, and in introducing Mr. Dalrymple spoke confidently of the future.

Dalrymple a City Club Member

Mr. Dalrymple is a resident of Chicago and first joined the Club about four years ago. His interest in the City is real. He believes that the City Club is the natural means of expression for those citizens who desire to work toward the end that Chicago may take her proper place among the great cities of the world.

He resigned a position as Campaign Manager on the staff of the American City Bureau to come to the Club; and will, as a result of three years' experience with that organization, bring practical and specific suggestions to the Executive Secretary as to membership maintenance. His work with the Bureau included the organization of committees in chambers of commerce in many cities. These facts influenced the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors favorably in their consideration of his qualifications for the place.

Has Broad Organization Experience

Mr. Dalrymple's first organization experience was with War Camp Community Service. His most important assignment in that connection was as head of the staff at Junction City, Kansas, adjacent to Camp Funston. With the inauguration of a peace time program he served in Community Service, Inc., here in Chicago. For twelve years before taking up the war work, Mr. Dalrymple was a text book salesman, calling upon members of college faculties, meeting school board members, state and county school book commissions, school superintendents and teachers.

He was born in New England, where he prepared for college. His degree of A. B. was from Colgate University, where he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. Since graduating from college, he has spent about four and one-half semesters in study, including work at Ohio State University and Cornell.

The negotiations which led to the appointment

of the new Assistant originated with Mr. Fleming, and to him and to the Club Mr. Dalrymple, in response to President Chandler's introduction, pledged loyalty and consistent industry.

Parker's Letter of Resignation

In Mr. Parker's letter of resignation, sent to President Chandler last month, he said in part:

"I wish to assure you that I am sincerely sorry not to continue my connection with the Club long enough to give aid and support to the administration of the present executive secretary, Mr. Fleming. I should like nothing better than to share in what I am sure is to be a year of splendid activity in the City Club; especially since I feel under great obligation to Mr. Fleming for his kind and generous consideration and advice."

President's Letter of Reply

President Chandler, in his letter of reply to Mr. Parker, said:

"With sincere regret the Directors have accepted your resignation tendered in a letter of Sept. 19. In your short period of service to the Club, you have made us all your friends by your faithful service and uniform consideration. You have our very best wishes in the new work which you are about to undertake, and we can assure you a very warm welcome whenever you may find it possible to visit the Club.

"May I add to this expression on behalf of the Club, my personal appreciation of your help to me in the discharge of my duties as president."

Miss Addams to Honor City Club

The officers and members of the City Club feel that Miss Jane Addams, the head of Hull House, in accepting the invitation to attend the dinner in her honor Friday evening, Oct. 12, is honoring the Club.

Mr. Chandler called attention to this point at the noon-day meeting of the Club last Tuesday and predicted a large attendance at the dinner.

Miss Addams returned recently from a journey around the world. She has come home after her recovery from a serious illness, which overtook her in Japan. Miss Addams will speak informally on "Impressions of the Social and Political Changes in the Orient."

The menu which has been arranged by Harry L. Johnson, house manager, for this dinner is as follows:

Puree of Tomato au Crotons	
Hearts of Celery	Mixed Olives
Roast Tenderloin of Beef Chasseur	
Potatoes au Gratin	New Lima Beans
Hearts of Lettuce—Russian Dressing	
Neapolitaine Ice Cream	
Assorted Cakes	
Coffee	

Dinner will be served at \$1.50. Reservations will be required.

Hallowe'en Dinner Dance October 30

Every member of the City Club who enjoys dancing, or who keeps peace in his family by pretending to, should reserve the date, Tuesday, Oct. 30, for the Hallowe'en Dinner Dance to be given at the Club.

Music for dancing will be furnished by Harvey's Orchestra; enough said to those who know good dance music. Members of the Stokers' Social Squad are on a still hunt for some local talent to furnish informal entertainment between dinner and dance, and a pleasant surprise is promised. Decorations from woods and fields will contribute to the Hallowe'en atmosphere.

DISCUSSES METHODS FOR ATTAINING CITY CLUB OBJECTS

(Continued from Page 109)

Winton. Fleming lost that election by eight hundred thousand votes but he was right and he has been right ever since. He is on the level, knows what he is talking about and doesn't take himself too seriously. His selection is the best thing that has happened to the City Club since Joe was hired as doorman."

President Chandler Introduces New Secretary

Mr. Chandler then spoke in part, as follows: "The position of executive Secretary is of great importance to the Club. The Executive Secretary is at his post all the time. The officers, the Directors and the civic committees of the Club depend upon him for information on developments in public affairs and for executing the Club's policy both as to its business affairs and as to its work on civic affairs. Our Committee on Committees in selecting a new Executive Secretary concluded that we ought first to try to find a man with the qualifications among our own members. We believe that we are fortunate in having as our new Executive Secretary a man who has grown up in the Club and personifies its ideals. He is a man of imagination, vision, and energy and devotion to the public welfare. He was selected with the greatest unanimity, he has our complete confidence and may count on the full co-operation of the Officers and members in the work of the Club."

Mr. Fleming, in responding to this introduction, said that he would be a man of stone if he were not touched by the generous words of the President, the letter from Dr. Taylor and the telegram from Mr. Kumler. He said that incidentally the campaign referred to took place in 1910 and that it was successful in securing an overwhelming majority on a little ballot vote for comprehensive state civil service legislation. Mr. Fleming added, "and Joe and I and everyone else who is privileged to work for the City Club, would rather be a doorkeeper in this house of the Lord than to dwell in the tents of political wickedness."

Takes Position of Lieutenant or Agent

Mr. Fleming's talk was in part, as follows: "While these generous words are appreciated, there is some danger in them, for there is a good deal of external and internal pressure in a position like this to make the man who holds it get into the notion that he is the organization; and I want to say right here and now that while I hope constantly to make constructive recommendations, if at any time I display any attitude other than that of a lieutenant or an agent of the Officers, the Directors, and the Club, I hope that some kind friend will make an appropriate kick about it."

"The City of Chicago means much to me, and when I say the City of Chicago, I mean the City and its suburban and industrial area. You will recall that among our members anyone who lives more than 50 miles from the clubhouse is a non-resident, and the Chicago Regional Planning Committee is including the entire land area within a radius of fifty miles from State and Madison Streets as the Chicago region."

"I first visited Chicago as a school boy from the prairies of Iowa, in 1893, the World's Fair year. Arriving in the morning, I went with my father and mother across the loop to Grant Park and got on the old 'Whale-back' headed south. It was a beautiful day, the lake was blue, the sun was shining brightly, the old City was spread out before us, and then, in what seemed just a few moments, we came to the beautiful White City. Like many of you here, I shall never forget that vision as long as I live."

"I have lived in Chicago and suburbs continuously since 1899, except for a year at Washington. I have knocked around a good deal in newspaper work, civic work, industrial relations work, and business, and I think I know Chicago pretty well; but the conditions I have found, have not made me cynical. On the contrary, I am hopeful and buoyant about our City. One reason why I am enthusiastic for the City of Chicago is that the ideal which found expression in the World's Fair has lived in Chicago and that no man is counted a success unless, in addition to his business or professional work, he does some self-sacrificing work for his community, whether it be in the City Club or some other civic organization."

Says City Club Ideals Keep Men Buoyant

"I have been a member of the City Club since 1907. When I joined, it occupied the old rooms over a restaurant on Clark Street opposite the Post Office, and I will say that while the ideals of the City Club have remained the same the atmosphere has distinctly improved. The City Club, as the center for the ideal of loyalty to the interests of the whole community, has been a great factor in keeping many of us hopeful and optimistic and confident."

"Take the theme of the structure of our building. I remember hearing Mr. Irving Pond and Mr. Allen Pond explain it. The little blocks that you see in the decoration of the walls and ceilings, and then the little curved lines in the figures adjoining the blocks—Mr. Pond explained the symbolism of these. It is the beauty and variety of individual character and group character that results from the play of forces around obstacles; and so our very clubhouse symbolizes one of the ideals for our City."

Cites Club Objects—To Investigate and Improve

"Now what are the objects of the City Club of Chicago? I hold in my hand the charter of the Club granted by the Secretary of State, attached to which is the petition setting forth the objects of the Club. It states them as follows:

"The objects for which the City Club is formed are the investigation and improvement of municipal conditions and public affairs in the City of Chicago, and the establishment and maintenance of a library and other facilities of a social club for the use of men who desire to co-operate in the accomplishment of this purpose by non-partisan and practical methods.' They are set forth, gentlemen, in the same words in our By-laws today."

"Now it seems to me, from the statement in the recent report of our Survey Committee and from other sources, that the City Club is really 'a civic club with social facilities.' I believe that this is the view of the majority of the members, including many who do not often come to the clubhouse to take advantage of its facilities personally. But there are many members who feel that, as some of our literature has said, the City Club is 'a social club with a civic purpose.' It is a matter of emphasis. But wherever you place the emphasis, there is a demand for the two things, the social facilities and the civic work."

"The objects of the Club are to be attained through the use of its social facilities, through its meetings, and through committee work supplemented by investigation and publicity. In all recommendations I have to offer I want to stress the point that we should build on the foundation that has been so nobly laid in the twenty years of service to the community by the City Club. I want to help you conserve everything good that

(Continued on Page 112)

SHOWS POSSIBILITIES OF INVESTIGATION AID TO COMMITTEES

(Continued from Page 111)

Messrs. Hooker, Dykstra and Fesler, and Messrs. Akers, Lothrop and Parker have given as Executive Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries. I want to help you conserve everything good that every officer and committee member has contributed to the service of the Club.

Good Lunches and Dinners at Moderate Prices

"Now, first about the Club dining rooms and social facilities. We want to make the City Club famous for its variety of good food and interesting food at moderate prices. You will note that Mr. Harry L. Johnson, our efficient House Manager, has already added to the menu choices of desserts on all the table d'hôte luncheons, also a fresh vegetable plate luncheon. He provides for dinner parties in our committee dining rooms or in the main dining room or the grill, which as you know are open to women, as well as to men, evenings and Saturday afternoons.

"As to more serious meetings, it seems to me that the best thing which the City Club has done constantly through the years, has been to maintain a Forum, in which there is unlimited freedom of speech, for the discussion of public questions by qualified speakers before audiences of thoughtful citizens. Now many of our members can not attend, as you are attending today, a noon-day meeting even though it is short; so I am recommending that we experiment with evening meetings, say on Friday evenings, which, however, should adjourn by 8:45, so that commuters will get home in time for a good night's sleep. After the football season, it would be desirable also to experiment with Saturday afternoon meetings, such as were held in the earlier days of the Club.

Puts Work of Civic Committees First

"But, after all, probably the most important work of the Club for accomplishing its purposes as mentioned in the By-laws, 'the investigation and improvement of municipal conditions and public affairs—by non-partisan and practical methods,' centers in the work of the civic committees. The Club has started out on an extended program for work of civic committees. There are more than twenty of these committees grouped in six groups, and over 800 of the members have expressed their interest in serving on these committees or in attending group meetings. Many of the committees are fully organized and, at the initiative of their chairmen, have got into action. There is also moving forward a plan for an experiment with neighborhood or local community committees of the members.

Emphasizes Value of Committee Deliberations

"The public spirit and the sacrifice of time and energy which the members of the civic committees make in the interests of the community is an inspiration. When you see a group of men seated around a table considering a question solely from the point of view of the welfare of the whole community, a group of men containing usually some having special knowledge of the subject matter in hand and others with merely the point of view of good citizens, you know that the conclusion they arrive at is a sound conclusion, worthy of being followed, provided the committee has in hand the facts on which to act.

"I must say that through the years it has seemed to me that a good deal of our committee work has been futile, or at least not nearly so successful as it could have been if the civic committees of the Club were provided with the means for having the facts on every situation that they take up. Mr.

Chandler and I have made some inquiry among the various committees and have found a demand for provision for investigation service to committees—much that is absolutely needed and much more that would be highly desirable. From my experience in work for the Civil Service Reform Association and in industrial engineering organizations, I will say, gentlemen, that it is not exaggeration to hold that our civic committees could keep usefully employed on public work no less than twenty investigators. But of course we cannot hope soon to have so many.

Three Ways for Providing Investigational Service

"There is no provision in our budget for such investigational service. I promise to do all that I can in this line single-handed, with the various administrative duties to attend to, arranging for meetings, handling the business and the civic affairs of the Club under the Board and the Officers; but I earnestly urge you to make provision for just as much investigational service for the civic committees as you can make.

"There are three ways, as I see it, to provide for such investigational service; one is through regular staff investigators, another is through special contracts for temporary service, and another is through contributed work by graduate students of the universities. Probably a combination of the three is ideal, and if the Club will provide for this service I shall endeavor to display executive ability in distributing the work so as to get the maximum results from practical research for our committees in their civic work.

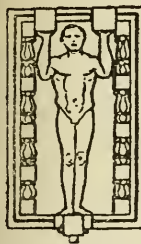
"I find, gentlemen, that in times past the Club has raised a public work fund. I want to say that if a public work fund is raised, Mr. Plimpton of the Finance Committee, who knows accounting so well, will no doubt give us such a clear definition of accounts that no funds contributed for investigational and other public work will be used for general administration or for anything but public work. In this same connection, I want to say that we shall try to handle all the business affairs of the Club according to best business standards.

For Publicity but Fairness to Public Officials

"Now, besides investigational service and secretarial service and clerical service, there is needed publicity service. You know that the approved procedure is for a civic committee to make a recommendation on a public issue to the Board of Directors, and if the Board of Directors approves it the civic committee is authorized to make a public statement in the name of the Club. There are more agencies of publicity than the public press, which, of course, is the most powerful. There are the possibilities of mail distribution of reports, possibilities of public speaking through a Speakers' Bureau, such as President Chandler hopes to have, and through the very starting of conversation in the community on a public issue.

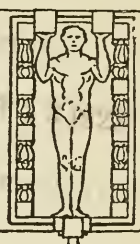
"What we exercise is the right of petition and we should exercise it in a practical manner. Our recommendations are made, in the last analysis, directly and indirectly to public officials, legislative and administrative. When they are unresponsive then we have important work to do in exposing conditions. When they are responsive, we have even more important work to do in offering constructive suggestions. In all circumstances, we must strive to be strict in our fidelity to facts and also fair to public officials, including that type of politician who is not uniformly frank and fair."

President Chandler said he felt sure that the recommendations which had been made by the new Executive Secretary would meet with the approval of the members and the Directors.



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CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1923

NUMBER 29

REGIONAL PLAN CONFERENCE COL. SPRAGUE ON METERING

Mr. Delano to Address Chicago District Gathering

Tells Club Injustice from "Great Chicago Flood"

November 2 has been set as the next big day in the development of regional planning for the area of Chicago and suburbs within a radius of fifty miles of State and Madison Streets.

On that day the Second General Conference on Chicago Regional Planning will be held in the clubhouse of the City Club. The conference will last from 4:00 to 9:30 P. M.

Those who attended the first conference on March 3 last, public officials for all local government bodies within the region, and officers of commercial and civic organizations are being invited to attend.

At the late afternoon session there will be a business meeting at which will be submitted a draft of a constitution for a permanent organization of the "Chicago Regional Planning Association."

At the evening session, beginning at 7:30 P. M., there will be noteworthy addresses by Frederic A. Delano, a former Chicagoan, and one of the founders of the City Club of Chicago, who is now Chairman of the Committee on the Plan of New York and Environs, and Dwight H. Perkins, a City Club leader, who is Chairman of the Chicago Regional Planning Committee.

There will be exhibits on features of the Chicago region and on regional planning developments in other great cities.

For the convenience of the delegates, dinner will be served between the afternoon and 7:30 P. M. sessions in the Main Dining Room of the City Club, at \$1.75 per cover.

Telling facts and figures were given by Col. A. Sprague, Commissioner of Public Works, in a Forum luncheon talk at the City Club last week, Thursday, Oct. 11, on "Water Metering and Fire Prevention."

August Gatzert, of the Club's Public Utilities Committee, who introduced Col. Sprague, emphasized the importance of having a business man as Commissioner of Public Works and called attention to the fact that Col. Sprague has been a member of the City Club since 1903.

Some of Col. Sprague's telling sentences were as follows:

"The National Board of Fire Underwriters made a survey of the water system last year and in their report they made two complaints against the Chicago Water System. They said, 'The consumption is excessive. The pressure is too low for adequate fire engine supply in some important sections of the city.'

"Gentlemen, these conditions exist now. These charges are true. The citizens of Chicago must expect the Commissioner of Public Works to remedy them if that is possible. It is possible with the support of the people of Chicago.

"I am interested historically in the great Chicago Fire of 1871. I am, however, more anxious now about the Great Chicago Flood of 1923. We must act now. When you think of Fires, you immediately think of Water Supply. The Chicago Flood is not a water supply—it is a water waste. It is the reason why adequate supply and pressure is not available at all times and under all conditions. "This Flood exhausts about 400,000,000 gallons of the 800,000,000 gallons which are pumped daily

(Continued on Page 114)

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 12:30 P. M.

Forum Luncheon talk by Col. R. R. McCormick, Co-editor of the Chicago "Tribune," former President of the Sanitary District of Chicago, on "The Sanitary District Situation as it Confronts the Community Today."

TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 12:30 P. M.

Forum Luncheon talk by William P. Sidley on "What I Saw Recently in the Ruhr."

THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 8:00 P. M.

Illustrated address on "Our National Parks," by Robert Sterling Yard, Executive Secretary, National Parks Association. Meeting in the Lounge, under the joint auspices of the Conservation Council and the City Club.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 30

Hollowe'en Dinner Dance. (Reservations required.)

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Second General Conference on Chicago Regional Planning. Business meeting at 4:00 P. M.; dinner at 6:15 P. M.; Addresses at 7:30 P. M. by Frederic A. Delano, Chairman of the Committee on Plan of New York and Environs, and Dwight H. Perkins.

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Secretary City Planning and Zoning Committee.

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OF THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN, published weekly at Chicago, Illinois, for October 1, 1923.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Herbert E. Fleming, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of The City Club Bulletin, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation, etc.) of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, City Club of Chicago, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago.

Editor, Herbert E. Fleming, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Managers, None.

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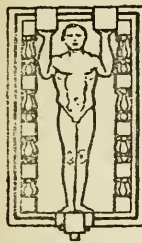
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HERBERT E. FLEMING.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of October, 1923.

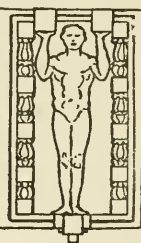
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MARDIE WALBRIDGE.
(My commission expires July 8, 1924.)



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1923

NUMBER 30

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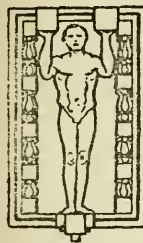
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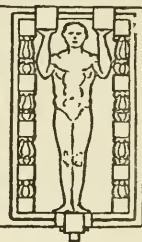
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Telephone: Harrison 8278

\$1.00 per Year - - - - - 10c per Copy

Entered as second class matter, December 3, 1917, at the postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of March 3, 1879.

CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Vice-President.....A. J. TODD
Treasurer.....WM. T. CROSS
Secretary.....WALTER T. FISHER

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Laird Bell	Ralph E. Heilman
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W. J. Stebbins

Herbert E. Fleming, *Executive Secretary*
Henry R. Dalrymple, *Assistant Secretary*
Harry L. Johnson, *House Manager*

Vol. XVI Monday, October 22, 1923 No. 30

Miss Addams Tells Vividly of Orient

(Continued from First Page)

gave vivid and interesting word pictures of the currents of thought and action among the people of India, of Ceylon, of the Philippines, of China, and of Japan.

Finds Movements for Self-Expression

Her general observation was that as one journeys from one oriental country to another, one is struck with the similarity of the urge for larger self expression on the part of the people of each country.

India's Nationalist Movements

Describing the Nationalist movement in India, Miss Addams mentioned the efforts of the constitutionalists and the non-co-operationists led by Gandhi. She said of Gandhi that he is "the one man on the face of the earth most widely known and beloved." Miss Addams pointed out that Gandhi is opposed to having the villages of India, an agricultural country, become dependent on the factories.

In Ceylon, Miss Addams said, she found good schools conducted for the education of the people rather than for the civil servants as in India. Here again the popular demand for self-determination was found. She said that in Ceylon she heard, from British officials, this remark, "Oh! if your President had not uttered the words self-determination, how grateful we would be."

Filipinos Want Independence Now

Telling of the Philippines, Miss Addams said her party was there when General Wood closed the bank and that he felt a storm was brewing. She said that the Americans in the Philippines say exactly what the English say in India, "that self government for the Philippines is all very good, but the time has not come now."

Concerning China, Miss Addams pointed out

that all the 32 provinces are under military governors. She told of the bandits "who stole a few people," and quoted victims as saying the bandits said they had learned how to do it from an American movie. She said that she was in Shanghai on "Humiliation Day," which is the day of the mournful celebration over the twenty-two demands of Japan.

In Korea she found the slogan to be "Korea for the Koreans."

Japan and Armament Reduction

About Japan and the Japanese, Miss Addams spoke with especial feeling because of the kindnesses she had received while in a hospital in Tokyo for a month. She said that in Japan there was an organization made up of eight societies called "The League of Nations Union," by which she was given a reception. Miss Addams said that in various ways she had been convinced that reduction of armament had become a political issue in Japan, and that it was not a movement of a small group. She said that the Japanese had been frightened during the war by the criticism of the militarism of Germany.

Miss Addams said the Japanese Foreign Minister held the Washington Conference to be a great event. She said Japan points with pride to carrying out the promises made at that conference.

Tells of Japanese Children

Miss Addams spoke most touchingly of Japanese children, whom she described as fascinating and friendly. She said that the reports of the earthquake showed that the children had suffered most and that it was hard to think of Japan with so many of them gone. Miss Addams spoke with pride of the manner in which the Japanese nurses in the hospital in which she had been for a month cared for their patients at the time of the earthquake and tidal wave.

Hear Lloyd George by Radio

(Continued from First Page)

facturers of the Zenith Receiving Set used at the party. Mr. Matthews is chairman of the Technical Division of the American Relay Radio League. Incidentally, Dr. Todd mentioned that Mr. Matthews had got his start in radio under one of the directors of the Club, Wm. J. Bogan, Principal of the Lane Technical High School. Mr. Matthews said he had got it by "chasing Mr. Bogan around" until he got him to supply a radio set for the school.

John P. Miller, manager of the Radio Department of the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company, operated the receiving set, which was supplied gratis by that company, through Lester E. Noble, for the City Club Radio Party.

Dr. Todd announced that the Club was also indebted to two radio fans among the Club members for making the arrangements for the equipment—Murray C. Hobart and William M. Deem, and to another member, Stanley P. Farwell, for making it possible for Mr. Hobart to take the lead in making these arrangements.

Among those who attended the Radio Party about 175 dined at the Club, in the grill and other fifth floor dining rooms.

TO CONSIDER SCHOOL RATE

City Club Education Committee Meets Wednesday

Max Loeb, Chairman of the City Club Committee on Education, has called a meeting for this week Wednesday to consider the proposition which will be on the little ballot at the election of November 6 in reference to an increase in the tax rate for school sites and buildings.

The following officials of the Board of Education have been invited to be present: Charles M. Moderwell, President, Board of Education; William K. Fellowes, Chairman, Buildings and Grounds Committee; Peter A. Mortenson, Superintendent of Schools; Judge Frank I. Righeimer, Attorney; Harry H. Brackett, Auditor; John C. Christensen, Architect.

Harris S. Keeler, Director, and Glen Edwards, staff member of the Bureau of Public Efficiency, who have been studying this matter, have been invited to be present.

Hallowe'en Dinner Dance Oct. 30

Announcement of the Dinner Dance to be given by the Social Squad of the Stokers has been mailed to all members.

"Foreman" Charles Yeomans reports that House Manager Johnson will have weird ways of decorating the house for that night.

Our fellow member, A. T. Huizinga, will produce witches from the circumambient ether or make other magic appropriate to the occasion. This will serve most happily to tune you in for the dance.

Meanwhile Joe must needs spend twenty or thirty minutes with the floor wax.

Remember this dance is for men and women, and for young men and young women.

All well ordered by the Social Squad of the Stokers: Charles Yeomans, H. M. Frantz, Edward Clissold, Roy F. Dewey, A. R. Tighe, S. J. Duncan-Clark, "Chief Stoker," and Henry P. Chandler, President, ex-officio members of the Squad.

H. R. D.

NOVEMBER MEETINGS

(For Meetings in the Remainder of October See First Page.)

FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 4:00 TO 9:30 P. M.

FREDERIC A. DELANO, *Chairman of the Committee on Plan of New York and Environs*, and DWIGHT H. PERKINS at *Second General Conference on Chicago Regional Planning*. Business meeting at 4:00 P. M.; dinner at 6:15 P. M.; Addresses at 7:30 P. M. Exhibits a feature of the conference.

TUESDAY, NOV. 13, 12:30 P. M.

HON. A. EMIL DAVIES, *member of the London County Council and Banker*—"The Problems of a Great City as Viewed from London."

Death of William F. Carlson

William F. Carlson, a member of the Club since 1912, and chairman of its Entertainment Committee two years ago, died after an illness of over a year at his residence, the Sovereign Hotel, Monday night, October 15, 1923.

The funeral, held at the Messiah Lutheran Church, Seminary Avenue and Aldine Street, Thursday, was attended by a large number of his friends from the City Club. Burial was at Graceland Cemetery.

Mr. Carlson was 43 years old, and leaves a widow and daughter, Evelyn.

LITTLE SYMPHONY IS FIRST

Chamber-Music Concerts to Follow in Club Season

By VICTOR YARROS,

Chairman Music Committee

Arrangements are being made by the Music Committee of the City Club for a series of six concerts—five by two distinguished chamber-music organizations and one by the Little Symphony of Chicago, of which George Dasch is the conductor.

The series will be opened on November 15, with a brilliant and attractive program, to be given by the Little Symphony. A soloist will also appear on this occasion.

Please make inquiries at the City Club desk about tickets for the series, and please stimulate interest in the concerts among your fellow-members. The Committee expects the concerts will be unusually successful this year.

Many Societies in National Parks Meet

"Our National Parks" is the subject of an illustrated address which will be given by Robert Sterling Yard, Executive Secretary of the National Parks Association, at a meeting to be held in the Lounge of the City Club Thursday, Oct. 25 at 8:00 P. M.

A dinner in Mr. Yard's honor will be held in committee dining rooms, 4A and 4B at 6:30 P. M., to be attended by the Directors of the following organizations of nature-lovers and civic workers:

Illinois Audubon Society, Chicago Geographic Society, Park Preservation Committee, Chicago College Club, Forestry Department of Chicago Woman's Club, Forest Preserve and Natural Parks Committee of the Chicago Woman's Club, Friends of Our Native Landscape, Garden Club of America Wild Flower Committee, Girl Scouts of America, Illinois Academy of Sciences, Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs Conservation Committee, Illinois Forestry Association, Izaak Walton League of America, Izaak Walton League, Chicago Chapter, Kenilworth Garden Club, League of Cook County Women's Clubs, Municipal Art League, National Farm and Garden Association, Nature Study Club of Chicago, North Shore Garden Club, Oak Park and River Forest Garden Club, Prairie Club, Riverside Wild Flower Preservation Society, Public Affairs Committee, Union League Club, Wild Flower Preservation Society—Illinois Chapter, Woodlawn Woman's Club, City Club of Chicago.

Col. McCORMICK ON DRAINAGE

Gives Arguments for Adequate Flow from Lake

Col. Robert R. McCormick, co-editor of the Chicago *Tribune* and former president of the Sanitary District of Chicago, spoke last Friday noon before a crowd of City Club men which filled the main dining room and the balcony. He discussed "The Sanitary District Situation as It Confronts the Community Today." Col. McCormick gave historical engineering, and business arguments against current efforts in some other states to restrict the flow of water into the drainage canal. He argued in favor of sending enough lake water down the drainage canal to provide for year-around navigation on the Mississippi as well as the Illinois river and at the same time to provide adequately for sewage disposal.

Two telegrams from Wisconsin received by the City Club just before the meeting began, added zest to the discussion. One which was read by Hubert E. Page, chairman of the Local Government Committee, who presided, was from Herman L. Ekern, attorney general at Madison. It said in part: "As a member of the Club I urge that you give opportunity for presenting the objections to diversion of lake waters by the Sanitary District." The other was from Milwaukee and was signed "Great Lakes Harbor Association, William George Bruce, chairman, and Daniel M. Hoan, Mayor, City Hall," and on behalf of representatives of lake cities outside of Chicago in session in Milwaukee asked that the City Club Forum be open to hear their opposition to the bill championed by Senator McCormick, brother of Col. McCormick, to assure a flow of water down the Illinois and Mississippi valleys sufficient for transportation and sewage disposal purposes. Mr. Page announced that the executive officers of the Club would arrange for the Forum hearing requested.

Says Problem Is Political

The conclusion of Col. McCormick's talk was in part as follows:

"We are confronted not by an engineering problem, but by a political problem. The people who are meeting in Wisconsin don't know anything about engineering, and probably care less. They must be met on a political ground.

"Now, one-half of the campaign to meet them is very successfully under way. I am referring to the western and southwestern senators who have been in Chicago and who are now traveling down the Illinois River.

"But what about the other states, whose votes are just as important? As far as the power interests are concerned, I think they can be reached by reason. As far as the commercial aspect is concerned, we are familiar with the great deal of jealousy from the eastern seaport against western development. We can't expect much there.

"But why in the name of Heaven should Wisconsin and Michigan and Indiana, whose principal market is South Water Street, be poisoned against us? Why should Milwaukee and Gary, municipalities belonging to the same industrial community as Chicago, assume a hostile attitude? I think it is nothing more serious than the low mentality of petty politicians, and that we can meet.

"I hoped there would be some representative of the Mayor's office here; the city milk inspectors, who inspect the dairies in all the region that supplies the market of Chicago, could readily explain to the farmer that an attack is being made upon the people who buy his produce.

Asks Clubs to Get Into Action

"If the Association of Commerce and our other clubs would take this up, I feel quite confident they could bring about a change of sentiment, and also if we can make these communities even realize that they will extend their market through this waterway, we can convince them enough. But the burden of action is upon us, and if we do not take it, the greatest loss of course will be sustained by us."

Since Col. McCormick is active in the operation of a paper mill located on the Welland Canal, between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, which receives its raw material by boat and which operates by electric power obtained from the Niagara Falls Power Plant, he said he "felt qualified to speak as a lake shipper, as a lake ship owner and as one whose natural selfish personal interests are in maintaining the level of the Great Lakes to the necessary height and in obtaining the greatest possible amount of electric power from Niagara Falls."

Summary of Points Made

Some of his arguments, summarized, were:

That long ago the Illinois-Mississippi valley had become a water highway to such an extent that the Supreme Court of the United States has held that the Des Plaines is a navigable waterway.

That it was in the Civil War period that the value of the Illinois and Michigan Canal as a sewage remover was discovered.

That the treaty between the United States and Canada recognizes that Canada has no right in anything that happened in Lake Michigan.

That as to other methods of sewage disposal, while extraordinary results have been attained by scientists in laboratories, no practical method, proof against an epidemic, has been developed.

That the United States Steel Company, through its steamship company, openly and frankly, had first raised the question of lake levels, complaining that the diversion of water to the drainage canal had lowered the level of the lakes; a contention not borne out by his own observations as a lake shipper.

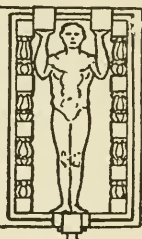
That since the average flow over Niagara Falls is 220,000 cubic feet per second, so far as water power is concerned and the present treaty limiting the Canadian side to 36,000 cubic feet per second and the American side to 20,000 cubic feet per second remains in force, the diversion of water cannot affect rights at Niagara until about 200,000 cubic feet per second is being taken out by Chicago instead of 10,000.

That in view of what unlettered woodsmen do in diverting lakes and rivers, it would be simple, with unlimited finance available and incalculable engineering talent to draw from, to develop such engineering works as had been proposed by his successors in the Sanitary District, namely, "regulating works in the Niagara River and the outlet of Lake Ontario, so that irrespective of the amount of water diverted from the Great Lakes, the lakes will be held at whatever level the engineers may desire."



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1923

NUMBER 31

THIS WEEK'S MEETINGS RECREATIONAL AND CONSTRUCTIVE

(For Later Meetings Scheduled See Third Page.)

MONDAY, OCT. 29, 12:30 P. M.

CITY CLUB SING—Led by Edward Clissold and a Stokers' Committee.—Main Dining Room. (Regular luncheon service.)

TUESDAY, OCT. 30, 6:30 P. M. to MIDNIGHT

HALLOWE'EN DINNER DANCE—6:30 P. M. dinner. After dinner, legerdemain and music in the Lounge. 8:45 P. M. to midnight, dancing in the Main Dining Room.—Harvey's Orchestra.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 12:30 P. M.

FIRST PRE-ELECTION FORUM LUNCHEON, on the "Zoo" proposition. (Regular luncheon service.) Speaking begins promptly at 1:10 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 12:30 P. M.

SECOND PRE-ELECTION FORUM LUNCHEON, on the School Building Tax Rate Proposition. Chas. M. Moderswell, President of the Board of Education, will be one of the speakers.

FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 4:00 to 9:30 P. M.

FREDERIC A. DELANO, Chairman of the Committee on Plan of New York and Environs, and DWIGHT H. PERKINS at Second General Conference on Chicago Regional Planning. Exhibits, business meeting, dinner, addresses. Dinner at 6:15 P. M.

CHICAGO REGION PLANNING

Second General Conference Comes on Friday

Not only officers and members of civic and commercial organizations but also officers of local government bodies within 50 miles of downtown Chicago are being invited to the Second General Conference on Chicago Regional Planning, to be held at the City Club this week Friday, November 2, from 4 to 9:30 P. M., with a dinner at 6:15 P. M.

Interesting exhibits depicting conditions in Chicago and environs and other large cities and their regions are being prepared.

Frederic A. Delano, chairman of the Committee on the Plan of New York and Environs, will speak on "Regional Planning in New York and Its Application Elsewhere." Dwight H. Perkins, chairman of the Chicago Regional Planning Committee, is to speak on "Regional Planning for the Territory Surrounding Chicago, and Its Relation to the Chicago Plan."

A report on organization for Chicago Regional Planning, and a draft of a constitution for a Chicago Regional Planning Association will be submitted. This calls for an association in which besides individual members there would be organization members—both civic associations and governmental bodies.

LEGERDEMAIN BEFORE DANCE

Many Reservations for Hallowe'en Dinner Party

If a black cat in lieu of the customary white rabbit emerges from your pocket during the informal exhibition of legerdemain immediately following the dinner and preceding the dancing at the Hallowe'en Dinner Dance, arranged by the City Club Stokers, for Tuesday, October 30, do not be surprised. Neither the Stokers nor the Club administration will be responsible. The responsibility will rest with A. T. Huizinga, a member of the Club, who in his serious hours is a banker, but who in his play-time is a modest amateur magician. Mr. Huizinga was born in India and in his youth watched the Indian conjurers in their sleight-of-hand performances.

A special dinner will be served in the Main Dining Room at 6:30. Hallowe'en stunts will be interspersed and favors appropriate to the occasion will be distributed to all. After dinner, while the floor of the Main Dining Room is being prepared for dancing, the sleight-of-hand performance will take place in the Lounge and there will also be some informal music by Harvey's Orchestra. This is the orchestra which gave such satisfactory service at Ladies' Night last May.

Promptly at 8:45 the orchestra will get down to real work in the Main Dining Room. As one of the younger members says, "You will enjoy gliding over a perfect floor 'neath the mellow light of the jack o'lanterns, with the witches, black cats, goblins and a dashing Hallowe'en throng swaying to the accompaniment of the juzzingly bewitching strains of 'Cope' Harvey's orchestra."

The Stokers' Social Squad—Charles Yeomans, Chairman, Howard Frantz, Edward Clissold, A. R. Tighe, Roy F. Dewey—have made an important announcement for the peace of mind of the men. It is this—business clothes will be in order, but no man wearing his evening clothes will be barred.

At the rate reservations are coming in, this dinner dance will be a real party beginning with the serving of the very first course of the dinner. Tickets for the dance only may be secured at the door at \$1.00 a person. Tickets for the dinner and dance are \$2.00 a person. Reservations for the dinner should be made at the cashier's desk by not later than 1 p. m. Tuesday.

House Manager Johnson is planning an attractive menu for the dinner.

If You Live in City or Suburbs You Will Enjoy the Regional Planning Conference Friday

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

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Henry R. Dalrymple, *Assistant Secretary*
Harry L. Johnson, *House Manager*

Vol. XVI Monday, October 29, 1923 No. 31

Objects of the City Club of Chicago

"The objects for which the City Club is formed are the investigation and improvement of municipal conditions and public affairs in the City of Chicago, and the establishment and maintenance of a library and other facilities of a social club for the use of men who desire to co-operate in the accomplishment of this purpose by non-partisan and practical methods."—As stated in the Charter granted in December, 1903, and in the current By-laws.

A Great Opportunity

Since the City of Chicago is the second largest city in the United States, and since the men of Chicago, in every decade, have shown wonderful civic spirit, it follows that the City Club of Chicago has at least the second best opportunity in the United States for a strong, successful City Club, constantly striving more and more effectively to improve public affairs.

Plan Noteworthy Celebration

The Committee on the Celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the founding of the City Club of Chicago has held two meetings recently. The committee has made substantial progress in its plans for the celebration, which will come in December.

When the Membership Roll Comes

The membership roll has been received from the printer and will be mailed to the entire membership within a few days.

Sit down with it and assure yourself that every one of your own good friends is in the City Club. If any one is missing, get into action, obtain his application, send it to Assistant Secretary Dalrymple, who will pass it on to the Admissions Committee at its next meeting—and there you are!

Your Friends Will Be Welcome at the Hallowe'en Dinner Dance on Tuesday Evening

NATIONAL CIVIC CONVENTION

Municipal League Invites City Club Members

An urgent invitation to attend the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the National Municipal League, held jointly with the City Managers' Association, the Governmental Research Conference and the National Association of Civic Secretaries, November 15 to 17 at the City Club, Washington, D. C., has been extended to the members of the City Club of Chicago by H. W. Dodds, of New York, secretary of the National Municipal League.

A program of varied interest has been arranged as is evidenced by the following features from the three day session:

"Municipal Operation of Street Railways," the Detroit story, will be discussed by Henry Steffens, Jr., recently controller of Detroit.

"A Generation's Progress in Municipal Government" is the subject of an address by the Hon. George W. Wickersham of New York.

A symposium on "The Problem of Modern Street Pavements" has been arranged under the auspices of the Governmental Research Conference and will be an interesting subject on Friday's program.

"County Government and a Large City" is the subject chosen by Mayor Arthur E. Nelson of St. Paul.

Railroad tickets at a special rate of one and one-half fare for the round trip may be purchased between November 9 and 15, conditioned on certain validation formalities.

Through the courtesy of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, a schedule of trips has been worked out to enable all those attending the convention to select the activities in which they are most interested, and to see the work under the direction of the head of the department concerned.

Saturday has been left open for a sight seeing tour of the city.

Formal invitations and complete programs will be sent to all members of the City Club notifying the Executive Secretary that they desire to attend.

Stokers to Lead in Monday Sing

A "City Club Sing," the first of an experimental series of Monday luncheon sings, will be held in the Main Dining Room on Monday, October 29, at 12:30 p. m. This was decided at a meeting of the Stokers last Friday. Singing will be conducted by a Stokers' Committee headed by Edward Clissold.

Regular a la carte and table d'hote luncheon service will be given.

The action of the Stokers was unanimous in adopting a recommendation originally made by Stoker Fleming, now executive secretary, at the time the Stokers were organized—a recommendation which was supported by President Chandler, Chief Stoker Duncan-Clark, Stokers' Secretary Dalrymple and Stoker Clissold. Meanwhile individual suggestions to the same end were made by Charles M. Williams and other members of the Club returning from Los Angeles, where they found community singing to be a successful feature of City Club life.

LITTLE SYMPHONY ON NOV. 15 FIGHTS FOR NATIONAL PARKS

Dasch Has Fine Program for First Club Concert

By Victor Yarros,
Chairman, Music Committee.

The first concert in the series arranged by the Music Committee of the City Club will be given on November 15 by a group of players from The Little Symphony Orchestra, of which Mr. George Dasch is the conductor. A treat is in store for the members of the Club, and their families and friends as well, who have music in their souls and appreciate spirited and artistic playing.

Mr. Dasch offers us a most melodious and interesting program. Come and help us to inaugurate brilliantly the Club's musical year.

The full program of the concert follows:

- (1) Overture—"Mignon"*Thomas*
- (2) Short Movement from Quartet.....*Debussy*
- (3) Arabesque*Debussy*
- (4) Ballet Suite—"La Source".....*Delibes*
Scarf Dance
Love Scene
Variation
Circassian Dance
- (5) Aria from "Jean d'Arc".....*Bemberg*
Miss Anna Burmeister
- (6) Dreams*Wagner*
- (7) Selection from opera "Hansel and Gretel"....*Humperdinck*
- (8) (a) Song of the Boatmen of the Volga
Russian Melody
(b) La Coquette*Arensky*
- (9) Group of Songs—
(a) Songs My Mother Taught Me.....*Dvorak*
(b) Chinese Mother Goose Rhymes.....*Crist*
Lady-Bug—What the Old Cow Said—
The Mouse—Of What Use Is a Girl—
Pat-a-Cake—The Old Woman.
(c) Beyond*Barnett*
(d) Nightingale Lane*Barnett*
(e) At the Well.....*Hageman*
Miss Anna Burmeister
- (10) Hejre Kati*Hubay*

Tickets: For the single concert by The Little Symphony only, \$1.00 each; for the series of six concerts, \$2.50 for each season ticket.

To Our Returned Travelers!

All members of the City Club who have been in Europe during the past year are requested to send their names to the Executive Secretary. Plans are afoot which will interest them and their City Club friends.

FUTURE MEETINGS IN NOVEMBER NOON AND EVENING

(For This Week's Meetings See First Page.)

TUESDAY, NOV. 13, 12:30 P. M.

HON. A. EMIL DAVIES, member of the London County Council and Banker. Forum luncheon address on "The Problems of a Great City as Viewed from London."

THURSDAY, NOV. 15—EVENING

LITTLE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. First concert of City Club Season.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 6:15 to 8:45 P. M.

CHANNING POLLOCK, playwright, author of "The Fool," in dinner lecture on "The Kind of a Theatre You Want and How to Get It."

Mr. Yard Shows Pictures and Talks Conservation

Illustrating his lecture with a set of more than 200 artistically tinted stereopticon slides, depicting the beauty and splendor of Glacier National Park, and the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park in California, Robert Sterling Yard, executive secretary of the National Parks Association, addressed a joint gathering of members of the Conservation Council of Chicago and the City Club in the Lounge of the City Club last Thursday evening. He declared that to permit "selfish money, water power and irrigation interests" to break down the conservation of the national parks, would be equivalent to destroying not only the beauty and magnificence of the country but also its ideals.

"Nothing else can ever fill the place of our national parks," he said. "Even the desert is magnificently scenic."

Discussing the opposition encountered, he added: "Plans for the conservation of our parks were begun fifteen years ago and since that time 15,000 organizations have combined in this defense. The Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park has been the scene of four years of terrific warfare. Water power interests are attempting to gain control and use the valleys of this beautiful park for reservoirs. We have had to fight one man in high office who proposed to divide this magnificent west into 10,000 little pleasure resorts.

"Thirty western newspapers, when this campaign started, were opposed to us. They attacked us, and attacked me personally, in their columns, but today these same papers are all with us."

To further picture the spread of the movement Mr. Yard mentioned that recently the National Parks Association of Canada had been organized.

Concluding his talk Mr. Yard urged Chicago, which he spoke of as "the real metropolis of the country" to take a more active part in the conservation movement.

Preceding the lecture, a dinner in honor of Mr. Yard was held in the 4A-4B Dining Room, at which Mrs. Francis E. Whitley of Webster City, Ia., Conservation Chairman of the General Federated Women's Clubs of America, discussed wild flower preservation.

The meeting was arranged by Everett L. Millard, a director of the City Club, and chairman of the Conservation Council, and Miss C. A. Mitchell, secretary of that organization.

Chess Teams Tie in League Match

The chess match between the City Club and Y. M. C. A. last week resulted, after a hard battle, in a 3 to 3 tie.

Messrs. Sparrow, Denis, Buck, Watkins, Byerly and Gibling represented the City Club.

The next match on October 29 will be held at the Palette and Chisel Club, 1012 N. Dearborn St. Members interested in the success of the City Club team are invited to be present.

The City Club Sing at 12:30 P. M. Monday Will Help Members Start Their Week Happily

IMPARTIAL TALK ON RUHR

Mr. Sidley Tells City Club Crowd What He Found

City Club men crowded the Main Dining Room on Tuesday, October 23, to hear William P. Sidley, prominent Chicago lawyer and member of the Club, in a Forum luncheon talk on "What I Saw in the Ruhr." Besides the 170 who were served in the Main Dining Room, more than 100 who were served in the dining rooms on the fifth floor took seats in the rear of the Main Dining Room and the balcony before the speaking began.

Members commented on the impartiality which marked Mr. Sidley's address. Mr. Sidley's trip to Germany was made in a professional capacity in connection with the settlement of American war claims. He was afforded unusual opportunities for seeing conditions from both the French and German viewpoints, through courtesies extended to him by General Degoutte, head of the French military and civil authority in the Ruhr, and by the French captain in charge of the coal shipping port of Ruhrort, and through inspection of the immense plants of the Krupps and interviews with other large industrialists.

Finds Order, Improvements, Deportations

Significant among Mr. Sidley's observations were the quiet and good order that then prevailed throughout the Ruhr district; the absence of all colored troops; the great quantities of coal and coke that were being brought down the Ruhr Canal and shipped to France and Belgium; the enormous construction of internal improvements which have taken place in this district since the war, including docks, canals and railway extensions; and the deportation in large numbers of German workmen and their families to the unoccupied regions of Germany to make place for the French and Belgians brought in to take their place in the operation of the railroads, telegraph and telephone systems, and cokeries.

On the subject of reparations Mr. Sidley's conclusions were that the only possibility of their collection lay in making Germany self-productive and thus creating funds with which to meet the situation. Unless so utilized Germany's immense potential capital wealth was useless for this purpose.

Finds Will to Pay Reparations Lacking

There is at present lacking on the part of Germany all will to pay reparations, and no present ability to pay exists to any considerable extent, due to all absence of gold and destruction of the value of her paper money. This destruction, while probably not deliberately planned, has been brought about by measures so reckless in character as to be wholly inconsistent with any bona fide purpose on the part of Germany to maintain her treaty obligations.

In support of this statement he particularly cited the colossal deficits which had been allowed to accumulate in the operation of the publicly owned railway systems of Germany, such deficit for the last ten days in September alone amounting to between nine and ten quadrillion marks; the enormous continued expenditures for internal improvements, far in excess of what other European nations had been able to accomplish; the excessive employ-

ment of workers in all public offices, and the amounts of paper currency poured into the Ruhr to pay for passive resistance, aggregating fifty trillion marks daily during the closing days of that movement.

Quotes Lloyd George Prediction

In conclusion Mr. Sidley pointed out that unless Germany is held to substantial payments of indemnities and reparations provided by the treaty, she will soon, because of the absence of all foreign and domestic debt, her greatly augmented internal improvements, and her labor resources, be in a dominant position industrially, provided her national unity is maintained, and the warning of Lloyd George at the London conference may come to pass: "It will be the victors who will pay the price of defeat and the vanquished who will gather the fruits of victory."

Answers Questions from the Floor

After Mr. Sidley had spoken, Eugene A. Rummel, director and chairman of the day, said that the speaker would answer questions. Several were asked. In answer to one question, Mr. Sidley said, "I do not feel that Germany is fertile ground for the Soviet idea to take root. The Soviets are pouring money into Germany particularly to interest middle class Socialists to get them to join the ultras, but I do not think Germany will go to pieces."

Stokers' Smoker for 1923 Members

To welcome the members who have joined the City Club since January 1, 1923, and to give them a pleasing opportunity to show their non-member friends something of City Club life, the Stokers have arranged a stag dinner meeting for the evening of Wednesday, November 7.

Details are being worked out in the Stoke-hole and the Stoker-in-chief, S. J. Duncan-Clark, wiping the grime from off his brow, declares in no uncertain terms that this will pass all previous attempts at a get-acquainted affair.

Cob pipes will be furnished and all that goes with 'em; but one doesn't need to smoke to qualify as a good fellow that night.

The Stokers have a short ceremony which will be put on before all members and guests.

Entertainment will be both musical and near musical.

H. M. D.

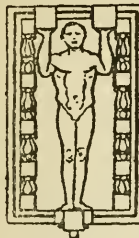
Miss Spanier on Leave of Absence

The Executive Committee two weeks ago approved the recommendation of the executive secretary that Miss Charlotte A. Spanier, bookkeeper in the City Club offices, be granted a leave of absence until not later than April 1 next year. Miss Spanier and her mother have gone to Los Angeles, California, for the fall and winter.

Miss Spanier began work for the City Club on April 14, 1919, under Miss Marcia Corbyn. Her work on the books and financial statements was complimented by the auditors in their last annual report.

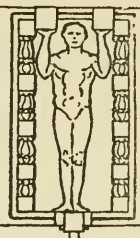
On her return Miss Spanier will have added duties as head bookkeeper and office supervisor. During her leave of absence Miss Emma G. Domarus, who was formerly bookkeeper and cashier for Paddock, Bond and Company, will be the City Club bookkeeper.

For Final Reservations for the Hallowe'en Dinner Dance, Oct. 30, Call Harrison 8278



The City Club Bulletin

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VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1923

NUMBER 32

THIS WEEK'S MEETINGS

GAY AND SERIOUS

(For Later Meetings Scheduled See Third Page.)

MONDAY, NOV. 5, 12:30 P. M.

City Club Sing—Led by Edward Clissold and a Committee of "Stokers." (Regular a la carte and table d'hôte luncheon service.)

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, 6:15 P. M.

Dinner-Smoker in Honor of the 1923 Members and Their Friends—Under the auspices of the City Club Stokers. Announced as "A Dinner Frolic of Mirth and Mystery." All members of the Club invited. (Reservations to be made by mail or at the Cashier's Desk in the Lobby.)

THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 12:30 P. M.

James J. Forstall on "The League of Nations at Work—As Seen by a City Club Member."—Forum luncheon talk by Mr. Forstall, who attended virtually all sessions of the Assembly and the Council at Geneva, Switzerland, last summer to study their operations. Regular luncheon service. Speaking 1:10 to 1:50 P. M.

STATEMENT ON SCHOOL TAX

City Club Education Committee Favors Proposition

The following statement on the proposition for a tax increase for public school buildings was adopted by the Education Committee of the City Club after a series of meetings concluding with a meeting last Friday, and with the authorization of the Board of Directors of the Club, given at a special meeting, was issued to the public:

"The Committee on Education has held three meetings in which very careful consideration has been given to arguments for and against the proposed tax increase for school buildings. We find that the increase is advocated by the present Board of Education and by the school administration generally, on the ground that an increased building program is imperative in order to provide more nearly adequate school facilities for the children of Chicago. The proposed increase is opposed by some on the grounds first, that no comprehensive, well-thought-out building program has been formulated by the Board of Education, second, that the possibilities of increased use of the existing school plant have not been sufficiently investigated, and third, that the question is prematurely placed before the voters.

"Your Committee in considering the question wishes to emphasize that it has every confidence in the integrity, capacity, and wisdom of the Board of Education as it is now constituted. This, however, would not influence our judgment if there were a clear case against their proposal. We do not find such a case. We find, upon investigation, that the Board already has a fairly comprehensive and flexible building program. We find that the educational authorities of Chicago have investigated methods of increasing the use of the present plant, have experimented with all the known methods of extended school plant use, and that progress along these lines is constantly being made. As to the arguments of premature action, the present recommendation of the Board is based upon the judgment of qualified educators developed from a practical experience extending over a considerable period.

"In view of these findings, it is the opinion and recommendation of the members of your Committee that the members of the City Club and citizens of Chicago should vote affirmatively on the proposition for tax increase for school buildings.

"In making this recommendation your Commit-

GIVES STATEMENT ON JUDGES

Club Judiciary Committee for Bar Body Choices

A statement on the judicial election was issued last Friday by the City Club Committee on Judiciary, with the approval of the City Club Executive Committee. This statement, in full, is as follows:

"The election to be held November 6 is a call to the citizens of Cook County to perform the important duty of selecting twenty-three judges. Every voter should go to the polls.

"The two major political parties have put full tickets in the field, but party affiliations have no place in judicial elections. Legislators and executive officers are committed to party programs, but judges, in the discharge of their duties, have no concern with party policies; judges have only to preside at trials and to decide according to the evidence and the law.

"Every voter is charged with the task of informing himself, as fully and fairly as may be, upon the qualifications of each candidate, but the average citizen cannot, in the nature of things, know each of the forty-six candidates, nor can he personally secure all the information necessary to an intelli-

(Continued on Second Page)

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A Journal of Active Citizenship

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Vice-President.....A. J. TODD
Treasurer.....WM. T. CROSS
Secretary.....WALTER T. FISHER

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Gives Statement on Judges

(Continued from First Page)

gent choice. He must, therefore, rely upon the recommendations of those who are in the best position to know and advise. Lawyers, whose business brings them constantly before the courts and into association with each other, naturally have opportunities, denied to others, for knowing candidates and their qualifications. An expression from them, based upon deliberation and fairness, should be given great weight.

"The Chicago Bar Association, with a membership of over three thousand, investigated and published the record of every candidate and then held a primary. With adequate information before its members, the Bar cast a full vote of which there has been a fair count. The result of this primary reflects an intelligent and conscientious effort to select a good Bench. It also reflects a choice of tried men, with records of diligence, ability and faithful service, over their opponents who are untried—a recognition of the principle 're-elect good judges.'

"The Chicago Bar Association has exercised its functions wisely. If success is to attend this effort to elect the best men, regardless of party, there must be concerted action on the part of good citizens. The City Club, therefore, has no hesitation in advising its members to support, wholeheartedly and without revision, the ticket endorsed at the Bar Association primary."

The members of the Judiciary Committee are: Leo. F. Wormser, Chairman

Raymond M. Ashcraft

Laird Bell

Victor Elting

James Parker Hall

John A. Lapp

Frank Loomis

John S. Miller, Jr.

George Packard

William F. Peter

Ernst Reckitt

Joseph H. Schaffner

Charles P. Schwartz

Paul Steinbrecher

Edgar B. Tolman

FOR DANCES ONCE A MONTH

Men and Women Vote at Hallowe'en Entertainment

A feature of the Hallowe'en Dinner Dance, held last Tuesday evening under the direction of the Stokers' Social Squad, with Foreman Charles Yeomans in general charge and Stoker A. R. Tighe as floor manager, was the voting, by both men and women, on the "little ballot propositions on the question of informal dinner dances at the City Club."

A spontaneous demand for informal dinner dances "once a month" came out. This was written in on the ballots by 78 of those present—32 of the men, 19 of the women, and 27 who did not sign their ballots. Votes for twice a month came next, but with a total of only 35 affirmative votes, and the every Saturday proposition was snowed under 16 to 39.

As to minimum number of musicians, while two voted for six and 41 for five, 60 voted for three or four—35 for four and 15 for three.

On the question of fair price per person the figures were: For \$3, 3; \$2.75, 1; \$2.50, 2; \$2, 65; \$1.50, 31; \$1.25, 1; expenses, 2.

Promptly at 6:30 the blythe throng assembled in the dining room. Above the noise of tooting horns, snapping "clappers" and festive mirth rose the clatter of a soup ladle on a shiny dish pan. Without turning in his chair one could guess it was Charles Yeomans who, as foreman of the Stokers' Social Squad on "shore leave," with his customary bombardment of gaiety, welcomed the Hallowe'en crowd.

The dinner was a huge success and, as members remarked, was a credit to the Club. Mr. Johnson deserves credit, as well, for the artistic decorations in the dining room and lounge, which did much toward supplying the proper Hallowe'en atmosphere.

Immediately after the last course the gathering adjourned to the Lounge where A. T. Huizinga, a member of the City Club, entertained with an unusually clever sleight-of-hand performance. As a prestidigitator Mr. Huizinga out-rivals the professional disciples of the black art.

Preceding his act "Cope" Harvey's orchestra played from the balcony; meanwhile the dining room had been cleared and the dance floor put in perfect condition.

Through the courtesy of Frank King of the *Tribune*, the original of his Skeezix Hallowe'en cartoon, which appeared on October 28, was placed on exhibition at the entrance of the Lounge and the guests permitted to examine at close range the work of this delightful humorist.

Regional Planning Meet a Success

The Second General Chicago Regional Planning Conference attracted a large crowd at the City Club last Friday afternoon and evening. A permanent Chicago Regional Planning Association was organized and noteworthy addresses were given.

Details will be published in the next issue of The City Club Bulletin.

FUTURE MEETINGS IN NOVEMBER

NOON AND EVENING

(For This Week's Meetings See First Page.)

TUESDAY, NOV. 13, 12:30 P. M.

HON. A. EMIL DAVIES, *member of the London County Council and Banker. Forum luncheon address on "The Problems of a Great City as Viewed from London."*

THURSDAY, NOV. 15—EVENING

LITTLE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. *First concert of City Club Season.*

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 6:15 to 8:45 P. M.

CHANNING POLLOCK, *playwright, author of "The Fool," in dinner lecture on "The Kind of a Theatre You Want and How to Get It."*

MIRTH AND MYSTERY NOV. 5

City Club Men to Honor 1923 Members and Friends

The great balloon championship contest, the speed fiend auto race, and a variety of similar hair-raising events will be features of the City Club Stokers' Dinner-Smoker this week, Wednesday evening, November 7.

The event is in special recognition of those who have joined the City Club during 1923, and their friends.

A star feature is the appearance by special request of A. T. Huizinga, of the "C. C." 1923 membership class, who has generously consented to duplicate his mystifying performance of bewildering magic, which proved such an attraction at the Hallowe'en Dinner Dance last Tuesday evening.

Chief Stoker S. J. Duncan-Clark personally guarantees an unusual program of variety and interest and specially urges the 1923 members to bring their friends for this occasion.

All members of the club are invited. Those who entered in the nineteen years prior to this year will join in honoring the 1923 members and their guests.

Mr. Forstall to Tell of League at Work

James J. Forstall, a member of the City Club and active in its events since 1906, will address this Thursday's luncheon Forum on "The League of Nations at Work—As Seen by a City Club Member."

Mr. Forstall, accompanied by his wife, was present at Geneva, Switzerland, for the opening of the fourth Assembly and attended virtually all of its meetings as well as those of the Council and the sittings of the Assembly committees.

Mr. Forstall's speech will begin at 1:10, preceded by the regular luncheon service.

Some of the "long-table lunchers" who have heard Mr. Forstall's story informally say that as a Forum talk it will be a treat for all the members.

Takes Five Out of Six Games

Last Monday night the City Club team took five out of a possible six games from the Palette and Chisel Club, in Inter-Club Chess League play.

HEAR PROS AND CONS ON ZOO

Club Lunchers Addressed by McCutcheon and Mills

Both sides of the Zoological Park tax and contract proposition were outlined before a large assembly in the main dining room of the City Club last Wednesday at the first pre-election forum luncheon. John T. McCutcheon, cartoonist and president of the Chicago Zoological Society, advocated the proposition and Alderman Wiley W. Mills, a member of the City Club, spoke in opposition.

Mr. McCutcheon, speaking of the advantages to be derived from the establishment of the Zoo, said: "In 1920 Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick offered the commissioners of the Forest Preserve a tract of land, about 105 acres in all, on certain definite conditions. One of these was that adjoining lands be bought and within five years a zoological park be built on the grounds. This Zoo, if the enabling proposition is passed, and I sincerely hope it is, will be built along the plans of the Zoological Society of New York.

"Our plans call for three free days a week, possibly five, and free admittance for school children at all times. Of course, there is already a zoo in Lincoln Park, but the type we have in mind Lincoln Park can never be. Ours will be a barless zoo, with no cages; the animals out in the open, and surroundings, as nearly as possible, like their native haunts—something Chicago has never seen. It will be the greatest zoo in the world."

"Of course," Mr. McCutcheon concluded, "if the issue was, as some have termed it, monkeys versus school children, I would quite naturally choose the school children, but such is not the case, and I know that if the proposition is approved by the voters, Chicago will have a Zoo to be proud of and a great commercial and educational asset."

Alderman Mills attacked the project declaring that "it is a wrong principle to vote public funds into what is essentially a private enterprise."

"The contract made between the county and zoological association specifically provides that the directors in control at the end of the 25-year period, will have the right to remove the animals on giving three months' notice unless the Forest Preserve Commission should see fit to buy them within that three months."

He added, "the project has all the 'ear marks' of fostering a real estate speculation with an end toward boosting the value of surrounding property."

Mr. McCutcheon, in rebuttal, read from the contract, the clause stating that at the termination of the 25-year period the commissioners could, as Alderman Mills mentioned, remove the animals upon giving three months' notice, but could only move the animals purchased with the funds of the Zoological Society and not those bought with tax money.

Morris L. Greeley, director, was the chairman of the day.

The Local Government Committee of the City Club, after considering the Zoo proposition at two meetings, decided not to make any recommendation to the Directors on the subject.

DISCUSS SCHOOL PROPOSITION

Forum Speakers Give Affirmative and Negative

Concise presentations of arguments in the affirmative and arguments in the negative on the proposition to authorize the Board of Education to raise the tax levy 25 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation were given at the second pre-election luncheon forum, held at the City Club of Chicago last Thursday. Charles M. Moderwell, president of the Board of Education, presented the affirmative. Harris S. Keeler, director of the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, which had just released a statement urging the voters to vote no on the proposition, was called on from the floor to present the negative.

Max Loeb, chairman of the Education Committee of the Club, who presided, said, in introducing Mr. Moderwell, that Mayor Dever was to be complimented on having a board "entitled to full public confidence as to its aims and purposes."

Mr. Moderwell said he wished that the voters of Chicago would examine the question pending as carefully as the City Club was examining it. He said that his chief interest was in putting the proposition up to the people so that they could take the responsibility which was theirs.

The tremendous increase in the demand for educational service and facilities was stressed by Mr. Moderwell; he mentioned an 895 per cent increase in the high school population. He also called attention to tremendous changes in location of the population.

He said the board had been criticized on the score that it had no plan for the expenditure of the money that would be raised by the tax levy. He said that the board was anxious to know in advance how much money it would have to spend. He declared that in private business men knew what they had to spend before making their plans.

Mr. Moderwell likened the school plant to the bituminous coal mines running only part time. He said he was violating no confidence in pointing out that there is a tremendous feeling of opposition in the school system itself to a program like the plans in other cities variously known as the "platoon system, Gary system, orrotary system," but that in his view the time had come to abandon the idea of a "seat for every child" all day as sentimental. He concluded by urging that the people come out and vote.

Mr. Keeler, when called upon, said that the Bureau of Public Efficiency had just issued a public report recommending that on both the Education and the Zoo propositions the voters vote no.

He said that the Bureau never opposed such propositions simply because they called for taxes. He said its trustees had always taken the position that the real question involved was whether the money to be raised was to be efficiently expended for a justifiable purpose; also that the Bureau had always insisted that the sponsors of a proposition for additional funds should show that the money is needed, and that they should present a definite, well-considered program for its expenditure.

He said that the Bureau's first count against the education tax proposition was that the board had no program for the expenditure of the funds. He

said good business called for having a program first.

Mr. Keeler discussed the overload in the schools, told of the success of Detroit and other cities with the "work-study-play" plan of using school plants, and said the Bureau's position was that this plan is entitled to a full and open-minded consideration by the school officials of Chicago. He stated that there had gone broadcast through the teaching force the idea that the adoption of the school tax proposition would put an end to the talk of changing to some other than the old plan of utilizing school plants.

In rebuttal Mr. Moderwell said that the board had a program, one feature of which was to secure desirable school sites as rapidly as possible. He also said: "We are only asking for the privilege of assessing this money."

Statement on School Tax Plan

(Continued from First Page)

tee is not unmindful of the importance of carefully prepared programs in advance of building construction and of the changes taking place in the methods of education which make possible larger use of existing school facilities. We, therefore, recommend that the City Club in favoring this present tax increase urge the Board of Education to make further careful study of all possibilities for extended use of the public schools and the formulation of building programs in harmony with the most approved educational methods. We make these recommendations, having every confidence in the desire of the present Board to husband the resources at their disposal."

The personnel of the Education Committee of the City Club is as follows:

Max Loeb, Chairman
Edw. H. Bangs
Laird Bell
Horace J. Bridges
G. T. Buswell
E. L. Burchard
G. N. Carman
Harlan W. Cooley
Harry O. Gillet
R. E. Hieronymous

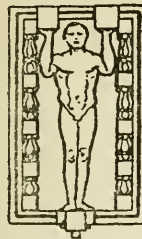
Herbert F. Hancox
Frank D. Loomis
Robt. T. Mack
Wm. B. Owen
Allen B. Pond
Carl B. Roden
Lewis P. Sittig
Dr. Irving F. Stein
Chas. B. Stillman
C. H. Van Tuyl

First of the Monday Noon "Sings"

The members of the regular Main Dining Room crowd at the City Club last week relieved their minds of any "blue" Monday matters to the tunes of "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag and Smile" and the Stoking Song, dedicated to the Stokers Squad, at the first of a series of Monday luncheon "sings."

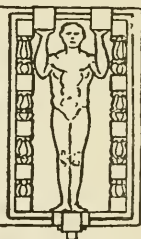
The noon singing, which for the present is experimental, created an atmosphere of cheer and merriment, and if music is really an aid to digestion, it will soon be necessary to enlarge the dining room.

Stoker Edward Clissold, with his usual magnetic and good natured manner, accompanied by Lew Webb at the piano, led the diners in song, urging the more backward members "not to be afraid of their ability to do such a simple thing as sing." He has some clever ideas for today's luncheon and promises an even bigger success than last week.



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A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1923

NUMBER 33

THIS WEEK'S MEETINGS

Musical and Forensic

(For Schedule of Next Week's Meetings See Third Page.)

MONDAY, NOV. 12, 12:30 P. M.

Special Armistice Day Number, Patriotic Songs, Popular Songs at City Club Sing.—Informal singing led by Edward Clissold and the Stokers. Regular a la carte and table d'hote luncheon service.

TUESDAY, NOV. 13, 12:30 P. M.

Hon. A. Emil Davies, member of the London County Council and English banker—Forum luncheon address on "The Problems of a Great City as Viewed from London." Speaking begins at 1:10 P. M., closes by 1:50 P. M. Besides regular luncheon service in the main dining room, there will be quick service for members in fifth floor dining rooms.

THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 8:00 P. M.

Little Symphony Ensemble—George Dasch, Conductor. The first of the six concerts in the City Club season for 1923-24. For members of the Club, their families and friends.

DINNER - SMOKER ENJOYABLE

New Stokers Are Recruited from 1923 Members

Combining mirth, mystery and melody with the more serious affairs of the City Club, the "Royal Order of City Club Stokers," under the management—as Chief Stoker S. J. Duncan-Clark said—of Stoker Secretary Henry R. Dalrymple, last Wednesday evening "pulled off" one of the most vivacious, convivial and hilarious City Club events of the season—the Dinner-Smoker in honor of the 1923 members and their friends. Ninety men were present. Incidentally, almost every year back to 1906 was represented.

Chief Stoker Duncan-Clark presided and "with his wonted wit" added greatly to the entertainment. As the dinner progressed he read several humorous replies to requests for speakers. One from Senator Hiram Johnson read, "Unfortunately just missed last train that would land me in Chicago time for your banquet. Car in repair shop and walking bad. Suggest you try Magnus."

Magnus' refusal was, "The cow has measles and I have to set up with it. What are you city fellers trying to put over anyhow?"

The reply from President Coolidge read as follows: "No."

Edward Clissold, accompanied by Willferd

(Continued on Second Page)

WILL PLAN CHICAGO REGION

Association Formed at Club Assured Co-operation

The Chicago Regional Planning Association was organized at the afternoon session of the general conference held in the Lounge of the City Club Friday, November 2, and at the evening session held in the Main Dining Room the new association received a request from a Milwaukee spokesman that it extend its activities to include that city and also received the assurance of co-operation from the Chicago Plan Commission.

Both this request and this assurance were greeted with enthusiastic applause from the 200 citizens and officials who were present from the following cities and villages: Milwaukee and Kenosha, Wisconsin; Chicago, Waukegan, Lake Bluff, Highland Park, Ravinia, Glencoe, Wilmette, Evanston, Palatine, Barrington, Wauconda, Villa Park, Schiller Park, Elgin, Oak Park, La Grange, Berwyn, Hinsdale, Joliet, Kankakee, Momence, Chicago Heights and Harvey, Illinois; and Gary, Hammond and Ft. Wayne, Indiana. Many present felt that the gathering would become historic.

The promise of co-operation from the Chicago Plan Commission came as a rather dramatic climax to the sessions of the conference, following the address of the evening by Frederic A. Delano, a former Chicago planner now the head of regional planning work for New York and Washington, who told of the influence of the Chicago plan on New York regional planning; the plea of Milwaukee on behalf of the North Shore towns in Wisconsin; and earnest words by Dwight H. Perkins, president of the new association and chairman of the meeting, to the effect that Chicago Regional Planning, fostering decentralization, would save the Chicago Plan. Mr. Perkins paused for remarks from the floor. Charles H. Wacker, chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission, arose, mentioned the co-operation already extended, emphasized the point that the Chicago Plan had included great circles outside the city limits, and predicted that by co-operating the new association and the commission would accomplish much for Chicago and environs.

Delano Says Norton Saw Regional Need

Mr. Delano discussed in detail "Regional Planning in New York and Its Application Elsewhere." In the course of his address he said:

"The mantle of my beloved and our beloved friend, Charles Norton, fell onto my shoulders last March. Norton, who was one of the most far-

(Continued on Third Page)

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Dinner-Smoker Proves Enjoyable

(Continued from First Page)

Caven at the piano, led the "boys" in several jolly songs, and A. T. Huizinga, who proved such a "hit" at the Hallowe'en Dinner Dance, outdid himself with a performance of magic, most of which was new.

Amid puffing of "Missouri meerschaums"—i. e., corn-cob pipes—supplied by the Stokers, the events of the evening were run off. Each table was represented and the champions selected by a process of elimination.

Following the prize awards, President Henry P. Chandler, Executive Secretary Herbert E. Fleming, Assistant Secretary Dalrymple, and Mr. Duncan-Clark spoke briefly of the civic and social activities of the City Club, suggesting particularly to the 1923 members that they propose their friends for membership in the Club.

Willard R. Rhoads, at the time the "baby member" of the Club, when called upon to speak, summarized his reasons for joining the City Club as follows:

First, to develop a larger friendship; second, to become acquainted with the problems of the city; and third, to be of service in these problems.

Attention was directed to the fact that the Stokers had amended their constitution so that any City Club member could become a Stoker by signifying his willingness to do work on membership maintenance. Mr. Dalrymple recruited twenty new Stokers.

Armistice Day Features

At the weekly "Sing" of the City Club to-day, Edward Clissold, the leader of the Club's community singing will introduce some special numbers appropriate for Armistice Day.

DEFINES LEAGUE OF NATIONS

James J. Forstall Tells of Observations at Geneva

"The League of Nations is an organization for continuous, world-wide, international co-operation for the solution of any and all world problems."

James J. Forstall, of Butler, Lamb, Foster and Pope, attorneys, and a member of the City Club since 1906, gave this original definition in a Forum luncheon talk at the Club on Thursday, November 8. While he said it was a definition which he had dashed off, members evinced great interest in it; in the questions following his address he was asked to repeat it.

Mr. Forstall was in Geneva, Switzerland, last summer for the opening of the fourth assembly; he attended virtually all of its meetings as well as those of the Council of the League.

As Charles Yeomans, the chairman of the Forum for the day, remarked, Mr. Forstall gave an intimate and instructive account of the workings of the League of Nations. His subject was "The League of Nations at Work—As Seen by a City Club Member."

Mr. Forstall said he believed that international public opinion, expressed at Geneva in the Council and the Assembly, which the League of Nations alone made possible, was responsible more than anything else for the prompt settlement of the recent Italy-Greece difficulties and the prevention of a possible catastrophe such as followed the almost parallel affair of Austria-Serbia in 1914.

He said the work of the League was "a beginning toward the elimination of national and racial antagonisms and suspicions, and a great step forward."

"The League," he explained, "remedies social and humanitarian problems as well as governmental."

"In a way, with its scientific investigations and open-minded discussions, it reminds me of the methods of the City Club."

"The total annual budget for the League of Nations was \$4,224,000.00 or about one-half the cost of a battleship."

Dates of Six City Club Concerts

The Little Symphony Ensemble, the Philharmonic String Quartette, and the Muenzer Trio are the musical organizations which the City Club Music Committee has engaged for the 1923-24 concert season. The complete program is as follows:

November 15—Little Symphony Ensemble—Geo. Dasch, Conductor.

December 13—Philharmonic String Quartette—Direction, Geo. Dasch.

January 17—Philharmonic String Quartette—Direction, Geo. Dasch.

February 14—Muenzer Trio—Direction, Hans Muenzer.

March 20—Philharmonic String Quartette—Direction, Geo. Dasch.

April 17—Muenzer Trio—Direction, Hans Muenzer.

While single admissions for the six concerts will aggregate \$3.50, season tickets are offered at \$2.50.

NOTABLE TALKS ON PLANNING

Delano and Perkins Speak—Wacker Gives Response

(Continued from First Page)

visioned men I ever met, and at the same time courageous beyond belief, undertook this job in New York two years ago. Certainly if he had not undertaken it I could not carry it on.

"Norton, who had lived in New York some ten years, carrying with him, of course, the ideas and experience he had had here with the Chicago Plan, felt more and more strongly that something ought to be done in New York.

"He also saw it in a bigger way than he had ever seen the Chicago Plan. He saw that when it was undertaken in New York it must be undertaken as a regional proposition.

"There is necessarily a close relation between city planning and regional planning. They must go hand in hand; one supplements the other. This city planning, especially in large cities, sometimes involves tremendous expenditures. It seems to me a big job of re-planning and reconstruction. On the other hand regional planning is planning for the future in the suburbs and the open country.

"This is the sort of planning that has been carried on so successfully in England and elsewhere."

Tells of Congestion Caused by Skyscrapers

He discussed the problem of congestion caused by sky-scrapers, saying: "I do not wonder at the justifiable pride of a man who produces such a monument, but the city planner must consider and put before the public, the question, for example, of relation of size and proportion to the environment, the width of the street; the question of transportation facilities, convenience of the public and their comfort. On a single 600 foot square city block any of our first-rate architects could build an office building that would comfortably house say 60,000 men and women if we made the limit 50 stories—or say, 20,000 at the present Chicago limit of 17 or 18 stories. Carrying out this same basis, 180 feet to the cornice line, for the central square mile of the city, we have a central population of 1,200,000, all of whom must sleep and live outside this area and be transported back and forth every night and morning.

"If the area surrounding this central congested zone was a wide strip of parks and playgrounds, it might not be so bad, but if surrounding this highly developed area, we have squalor, dilapidated houses, buildings, and property, though near the city's center, worth less than half the assessed valuation, we have food for thought.

"We cannot be right in making our buildings four or even five times the width of our streets, for we at once admit our mistake by putting a second or third story on the street, with subways and elevated tracks.

"The remedies of this condition are: Thorough and impartial study of the facts, intelligent zoning regulations which will save us in the future, and embracing all possible opportunities of decentralization."

Advocates Fixed Bridges for Chicago River

"I believe we could do much with our Chicago River if we adopted the principle of fixed bridges

NEXT WEEK'S MEETINGS

(For Schedule of This Week's Meetings See First Page.)

TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 12:30 P. M.

"Trends in Civic Work in the Large Cities of America"—Forum luncheon talk by Herbert E. Fleming, Executive Secretary of the City Club of Chicago.—A report on the conventions to be held this week at Washington, D. C., by the National Municipal League, City Managers' Association, Governmental Research Conference, and National Association of Civic Secretaries.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 6:15 TO 8:45 P. M.

Channing Pollock, in a Dinner Lecture on "The Kind of a Theatre You Want and How to Get It." Mr. Pollock—American playwright and author of "The Fool"—has become one of the most popular lecturers appearing before civic organizations and other groups of thoughtful citizens. This dinner lecture is for members of the City Club, their families and friends. Reservations should be made at the cashier's desk in the City Club lobby.

with adequate clearance for traffic," said Mr. Delano in the course of his address. "I served with Mr. Wacker and some others on the Harbor Commission, and of course in a year of listening to evidence I learned quite a little about it, and it seems to me that Chicago is losing a tremendous opportunity in not putting fixed bridges across the river."

Mr. Delano told how Mr. Norton had realized that facts based on investigation were needed to convince the Knickerbockers of the need for regional planning, and described the important surveys being carried on in New York—physical, social, economic and legal.

Suggestion by Schuchardt of Milwaukee

Mr. Perkins next called upon William H. Schuchardt, president of the Board of Public Land Commissioners of Milwaukee, saying that up to this time the Chicago regional planners had considered covering the area within a fifty mile radius of down town Chicago. Mr. Schuchardt said:

"In the 85 miles between Chicago and Milwaukee there are 23 cities. We have all seen this development proceed at considerable speed which which probably be accelerated. Unless there is co-operation and co-ordination we are likely to develop serious trouble particularly in regard to traffic and congestion. It is my opinion that within 25 years there will be one uninterrupted line of towns between here and Milwaukee."

Mr. Perkins announced that at the first meeting of the board of directors of the Chicago Regional Planning Association he would recommend including the Milwaukee region in the scope of its activities.

Perkins on Relation to Chicago Plan

"Regional Planning for the Territory Surrounding Chicago, and Its Relation to the Chicago Plan," was then discussed by Mr. Perkins. He said:

"The Chicago plan is a magnificent study and execution of the Lake Front problem, but I am sure
(Continued on Fourth Page)

FROM MILWAUKEE AND GARY

Spokesmen Are Called on at Regional Conference (Continued from Third Page)

that Mr. Wacker and Mr. Bennett will not misconstrue anything that I say when I say that it is still without reference to the regional problems—the problems which Mr. Delano has been bold enough to put before us.

"The big problem that I feel the future will prove to be necessary is the taking of people away from the center. I believe that the Chicago Plan without all the background, the hinterland, will die from over-congestion, from hardening of the arteries. I believe that it is our necessity as a community to look far beyond this central district and keep at it until this central district as Mr. Wacker is making it, so beautifully and scientifically, is the proper flowering of the plant, the roots of which grow 50, 75 or 80 miles away. I have not been told of the great civic center that was shown in the original of the Chicago Plan. I believe that in the twenty years that have passed we have come to some other thought than the civic center and I phrase it the civic circumference."

Mr. Perkins closed by dedicating his own efforts to this cause and expressing the hope that his convictions would find favorable response with the members of the Chicago Plan Commission.

Wacker Tells of Plan—Assures Co-operation

Mr. Wacker was applauded as he took the floor to respond. He said in part:

"I think from the beginning I have shown you that I take an interest in the work that you have undertaken. I think I have said here before that whatever I might be able to do in co-operating with you I would be very glad to do.

"I take this opportunity of saying to the people here assembled that our plan is far more far-reaching than indicated by what you have said. The very thing you want, decentralization, is the very thing that we are working hardest on, and that is proven by the fourteen major projects.

"I would like to have Mr. Perkins look at the map of the Chicago Plan which shows three distinct circles starting at Kenosha and landing south at Gary.

"So I don't want to leave this meeting and have the gentlemen here think that all we have thought of is the beautification of the Lake Front. We know that 25 per cent of the vehicles that pass through this Loop have no business there.

"So that if you do your work in the regional district along the line that you have indicated here tonight you are doing exactly what we are trying to do, and I believe by co-operating we will accomplish something that will really mean something to the city of Chicago and its environs."

Johnson of Gary Points to Need of Roads

It was then announced that Gary had a delegation of twelve at the conference. Mayor Roswell O. Johnson of that city was called upon. He said in part:

"I assure you we are glad to be with you tonight. We are trying to build a little city in a humble way which we expected in a short time to annex Chicago. But after coming here and finding that

you are making such wonderful plans, not only to take in Gary but even Milwaukee, why we will be content to go back and try to prepare the way for you so that when you come to see us we will have a delightful little city.

"Your plan is wonderful, and if you don't think it would be a good thing, just start to drive to Gary some day."

Chandler Welcomes the Conference

The afternoon session was opened with an address of welcome by Henry P. Chandler, President of the City Club. He spoke on "The Significance of Regional Planning for Chicago and Environs."

"What is the advantage of low freight rates due to being a big railroad center like Chicago if this advantage is offset by the cost and delay of hauling freight through overcrowded city streets?" he asked. "We must decentralize industry; we need planning to prepare for that condition.

"We need to look to our terminal facilities for water transportation if we are to hold our place. We must see that we are not deprived of our advantages for water-borne commerce."

On behalf of the Chicago Regional Planning Committee created as a result of the first Regional Planning Conference on March third last, Herbert E. Fleming read a report which included the draft of a constitution for the Chicago Regional Planning Association. He credited Jacob L. Crane, Jr., secretary of the Committee, with a leading part in the work resulting in this report.

The report and the constitution were, on motion of T. W. Allinson, unanimously adopted.

F. I. Moulton, John S. Van Bergen and Frederick W. Penfield were appointed, on a motion made by C. A. Kent, as a committee on nominations.

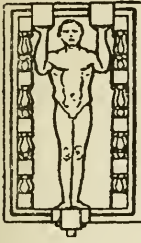
Perkins Elected President—Directors Chosen

The report of this committee was adopted unanimously with the result that Dwight H. Perkins was elected president of the association, Charles S. Peterson, county commissioner of Cook county, was elected a vice-president, and it was ordered that four vice-presidents should be chosen later—one for each of the following counties: Du Page, Lake and Will in Illinois, and Lake in Indiana.

The following were elected as directors: Charles B. Ball, Clifford W. Barnes, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Joseph K. Brittain, Daniel H. Burnham, Henry P. Chandler, Harris Dante, Herbert E. Fleming, H. E. Gunn, Samuel A. Greeley, W. F. Hodges, Mrs. Harold L. Ickes, R. F. Kelker, Charles E. Merriam, John S. Miller, Jr., Charles N. Nichols, B. J. Rosenthal, Eugene A. Rummler, James R. Smart, Lorado Taft, Mrs. Morris Woolf, J. G. Wray.

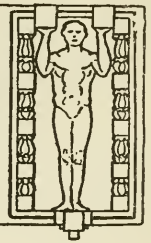
It was provided that the total membership of the board of directors should be thirty and that the eight vacancies should be filled by the elected directors in such manner as to insure a thorough representation on the board of all portions of the territory included within the scope of the Association.

While the nominating committee was out, Charles B. Ball gave a description of the numerous exhibits on the walls of the Lounge depicting the development of Chicago and its surrounding region, and developments in regional planning in New York and other centers.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1923

NUMBER 34

THIS WEEK'S MEETINGS

(For Schedule of Next Week's Meetings See Third Page.)

MONDAY, NOV. 19, 12:30 P. M.

City Club Luncheon "Sing"—Led by Edward Clissold and the Stokers. Regular a la carte and table d'hôte luncheon service.

TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 12:30 P. M.

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CHICAGO LAUDED BY DAVIES

Visitor Sees City As World's Future Metropolis

Interspersing a touch of delightful humor with his entertaining account of "The Problems of a Great City as Viewed from London," A. Emil Davies, member of the London County Council and Fellow of the Royal Economic Society, lauded Chicago before a large assembly at last Tuesday's forum luncheon in the main dining room of the City Club.

He ventured the opinion that Chicago, in view of its economic advantages, would ultimately become the world's largest city. Continuing, he said: "The pride the average inhabitant of Chicago displays in his city is very gratifying, and augurs well for its future. I have found it the prevalent fashion in America to impute graft to practically every activity of every city, but my investigations have convinced me that you are not nearly so black as you like to paint yourselves. When I observe the marvelous development of your city, your parking and traffic arrangements which, inadequate as they might seem to you, almost overwhelm the stranger unaccustomed to such dense motor traffic—when I see all the things that are being accomplished; the splendid libraries and museums; the linking up of educational classes with these; the wonderful park system, and so on; I know that it takes brains, honesty, energy and vision to accomplish these things, and that they would not earn Chicago the place she enjoys if all the services were permeated with graft. Graft in public business comes out," he drily remarked, "not always so in private business. I have been in both, and know."

He deplored the American tendency to build higher and ever higher structures. "The construction of skyscrapers might be justifiable in New York, which nature meant to be a great harbor but never a great city, but is an appalling error in cities like Chicago, militating against good health and efficient transportation," he declared. "In an age when the value of sunshine and air has been proven to be greater than that of any other element, and when these commodities have not been commercialized, it is a sin that future generations will rue, to shut them out or reduce them for so many thousands of people."

Coinciding singularly with the Chicago Regional Planning Association project recently developed at the City Club, Mr. Davies added: "A common city slogan in America is 'Watch us grow.' If

TO BROADCAST PLAY TALKS

Committee Outlines a Comprehensive Program

By PHILIP L. SEMAN,
Chairman, Recreation Committee.

The Parks and Public Recreation Committee of the City Club, organized for its Fall and Winter activities, decided on the following program of work. The Committee realizes that the program is not one that can be accomplished within the period allotted, but it is hopeful of accomplishing as much of the program as it can.

1. It intends to devote considerable time, attention, and study to making a composite spot map of Chicago, designating all Social and Anti-Social Agencies. This map should show parks and playgrounds, settlements, boys' clubs and girls' clubs, schools, libraries, social centers, theaters, moving picture shows, and clubs of the legitimate type. Also the Anti-Social Agencies showing cheap public dance halls, pool rooms, moving picture shows, theaters, and non-constructive private clubs.

It intends to secure the co-operation of the University of Chicago, Department of Sociology in gathering the information necessary for making this map.

2. To study the present laws affecting recreation in other cities, with the end in view of de-

(Continued on Fourth Page)

(Continued on Second Page)

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Herbert E. Fleming, *Executive Secretary*
Henry R. Dalrymple, *Assistant Secretary*
Harry L. Johnson, *House Manager*

Vol. XVI Monday, November 19, 1923 No. 34

Jolly Stokers Democratize Stoke Hole

The Constitution of the Stokers has been amended to strike out the limitation on its number of members and to throw its membership open to every member of the City Club who will work on membership maintenance.

The jovial spirit of the Stokers was exemplified in one of their most poetic meetings, held on October 26, when at one and the same time three motions were declared passed by Chief Stoker S. J. Duncan-Clark, providing: (1) that this session was the stated meeting for September; (2) that this was also the stated meeting for January; and (3) that the Constitution be put under a glass and the Chief Stoker in the hole be authorized to conduct the affairs of the organization as would best conserve its interests.

This may sound confusing to the non-Stoker, but the long and short of it is that the Stoker Constitution was amended to make sure of the democratic character of the organization, and that every member of the City Club who wants to is eligible to participate in its activities right now.

Chief Stoker S. J. Duncan-Clark has announced the appointment of the following foremen of Stokers Squads for the period ending December 31, 1923:

Social Squad—A. R. Tighe; Conservation Squad—John Kennicott Brenton; Recruiting Squad—F. E. Short.

Announcement of the personnel of the squads will appear in a later issue of the City Club Bulletin.

Schedule of Meetings for This Week

Wednesday, Nov. 21.—Officers and directors of the Chicago Regional Planning Association.

Thursday, Nov. 22.—Transportation Committee.

Friday, Nov. 23.—City Planning and Zoning Committee.

Chicago Lauded by Davies

(Continued from First Page)

people were wise, great cities like Chicago would adopt as their slogan 'Watch us diminish' or, to put it more nicely, 'Watch us decentralize.' They would remove whole districts—factories, houses, people and all—some miles outside their present limits, keeping an agricultural and forest belt of two miles or so right around the city. They could still govern these outlying cities in a sort of federal way, giving them self-government in purely domestic concerns. The districts vacated could be turned into parks and agricultural land. It sounds fantastic, but would cost less than would ultimately be spent to make good the evils of over-concentration. In these days of telephones and other means of communication it is ridiculous for people all to work in one narrow center just as they did when everything had to be done by personal appearance, as they say in the movies. As a city gets larger and larger the housing problem becomes more insistent. The small house with a piece of land attached is the best for those who wish to rear a family, and when a city reaches a certain size it becomes increasingly difficult to furnish this.

"The future development of the great city will be in the direction of forming a circle of satellite garden cities, linked up with the center by a well planned system of quick transportation, with federal government from the center in some matters and local government in others.

"Closely linked with the housing problem is that of transportation, and if experience has taught me anything, it is that this must be in the hands of the municipality," he concluded. "For reasons of public policy it may be desirable to encourage people to live in one outlying portion of the city—to direct emigration there. The only way to do this is to have cheap fares, if needs be, carrying people at a loss. You cannot expect a company to view things from this aspect; its duty is to its stockholders. Similarly, with rival means of transport, one company has to think of its own interests and not the common good and you get the streets congested—too many vehicles on the most remunerative routes, and too few on those which do not pay. One common municipal ownership is the only solution of the traffic evil."

The speaker was introduced by Dean Ralph E. Heilman of Northwestern School of Commerce, who presided at the meeting.

Mr. Fleming to Report Civic Meetings

The Executive Committee of the City Club, on the recommendation of President Henry P. Chandler, last week unanimously directed that Herbert E. Fleming, Executive Secretary of the Club, attend the conventions of the National Municipal League, the City Managers' Association, Governmental Research Conference, and the National Association of Civic Secretaries, held jointly at Washington, D. C., last week.

Mr. Fleming will report on these conventions to the members of the City Club on his return; he is scheduled to talk at a forum luncheon on Tuesday, November 20, on "Trends in Civic Work in the Large Cities of America."

FOR A BETTER LEGISLATURE

Legislative Voters League Re-elects Mr. Barnes

At the annual meeting of the Legislative Voters League, held October 31 at the Union League Club, President Barnes was authorized to appoint a Special Committee to stir up increased public interest in the legislative situation, particularly in Cook County. The Committee will get in touch with other organizations and individuals in the various senatorial districts with a view to inducing fit persons to become candidates for the legislature and aiding them in the primary campaign.

Officers of the League for the coming year were elected as follows: Clifford W. Barnes, president; Adolf Kraus, vice-president; Carl R. Latham, second vice-president; Paul Steinbrecher, secretary; Frank H. Jones, treasurer; Shelby M. Singleton, executive secretary.

The following were chosen as Directors for a three-year term: William Scott Bond, Clifford W. Barnes, Carl R. Latham, Joseph R. Noel, Henry P. Crowell, Dr. A. J. Ochsner.

The biennial report of the Legislative Voters League on the work of the 53rd General Assembly and the records of the individual legislators will be issued in December; and early in the year the League will start investigating the qualifications of the legislative candidates throughout the State, for the information of the voters.

Clifford Thorne

1878-1923

We have learned with sorrow of the death in London on November 13 of Clifford Thorne, one of the ablest and most distinguished lawyers in railroad rate and commerce matters in the United States and a member of the City Club since 1919.

Mr. Thorne was on a trip around the world with his wife and daughter in an effort to regain his health when he was stricken with pneumonia and died following a short illness.

Although only 45 years old, he was nationally known as an authority on matters of taxation and economic legislation. He was a member of the Iowa railroad commission from 1910 to 1917 and the author of two notable pieces of Iowa legislation—a law creating the office of commerce counsel as an advocate for the public in all rate cases and another against unfair competition in prices for the purpose of destroying competition.

He was president of the National Association of Railway Commissioners in 1914-15.

Compliments City Club Cooking

A club member at the recent Hallowe'en Dinner Dance, discussing the City Club dining service, commented:

"I have attended City Club affairs for more than ten years and until recently the meals served impressed me as 'stereotyped and tasteless.' . . . The present cooking is a genuine credit to the Club."

CHANNING POLLOCK TO TALK

Playwright-Author Will Address City Club Nov. 21

Channing Pollock, one of America's noted playwrights and author of the dramatic success "The Fool," will present his views on "The Kind of a Theater You Want and How to Get It" at a City Club Dinner Lecture in his honor, Wednesday evening, November 21.

Mr. Pollock has this year addressed audiences at almost every large university in America and has spoken before hundreds of civic, club and business organizations. He is today one of the most discussed personalities connected with the stage and is best known as the author of "The Pit," "In the Bishop's Carriage," "The Little Gray Lady," "Such a Little Queen," "The Crowded Hour," "Roads of Destiny" and "The Sign on the Door."

His lecture will start not later than 7:30 and, in the interest of our suburban residents, will be concluded by 8:45. This talk will be of more than usual interest and City Club members are urged to invite their families and guests. Dinner will be served at 6:30; reservations at \$1.50 a plate may be made at the cashier's desk in the lobby.

New Vocal Talent Revealed at "Sing"

Increased enthusiasm among the diners marked the popularity of the City Club Armistice Day song celebration held last Monday in the main dining room of the club in lieu of the regular Monday luncheon "sing."

Edward Clissold, the City Club song leader, was heartily applauded for his vocal selection "The Home Road," by John Alden Carpenter. He was accompanied at the piano by L. G. Bowen who, in the absence of Lew Webb, contributed his service.

Mr. Clissold invited two of the members, R. D. Burtner and George W. Swain, whom he recognized as fellow vocalists, to render solo selections appropriate to the occasion. They cheerfully responded and were so lustily applauded that Mr. Burtner rendered an encore.

NEXT WEEK'S MEETINGS

(For Schedule of This Week's Meetings See First Page.)

MONDAY, NOV. 26, 12:30 P. M.

Monday Luncheon "Sing." A "little ballot" proposition will be submitted to the diners to determine the popularity of the "sings."

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 6:15 TO 8:45 P. M.

Prof. Edgar J. Goodspeed in a Dinner Lecture on "Why Translate the New Testament?" Mr. Goodspeed is Professor of Biblical and Patristic Greek at the University of Chicago and author of the recent translation of the New Testament into modern English. Because of the wide interest in this translation our members will welcome an opportunity to hear from the translator personally concerning it. Dinner reservations should be made at the cashier's desk in the lobby.

Kelker Transportation Report

A concise and readable document entitled "Report on a Physical Plan for a Unified Transportation System for the City of Chicago" has recently been issued. The sub-title of this report shows that it was made to the Committee on Local Transportation of the City Council by Major R. F. Kelker, Jr., who, incidentally, is a member of the City Club of Chicago.

The chapter headings are: A Unified Transportation System for Chicago, Discussion of Present Conditions, Advantages of Unification, Description of Comprehensive Plan, Estimates of Cost, Benefits of the Unified System, Design of Construction, Legal Opinions, The Local Transportation Systems of London, Paris, Berlin, New York and Chicago, Conclusion.

Several of the chapters have main sub-divisions under the headings First Period of Construction and Second Period of Construction.

There are also 17 figures or charts, 13 tables and 17 plates.

A copy of this report has been supplied for the City Club library by Frederick Rex, Municipal Reference Librarian.

In accordance with an ordinance passed by the City Council on July 2 providing for the sale and distribution of city documents and publications, copies of this report are available at \$2.00 to residents of Chicago, and at \$2.25 for non-residents. Orders for copies should be placed with the Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Reference Library, 1005 City Hall.

Chicago Social Service Directory Out

The "Social Service Directory—Chicago 1923" has recently been issued by the Chicago Council of Social Agencies. As stated by its sub-title this is "a handbook of social service in Chicago and suburbs." It contains a digest of social laws as well as detailed information about social agencies. It says:

"The major portion of social work in Chicago and for Chicago people is performed by 38 general welfare agencies, 24 general health agencies, 110 hospitals, 73 dispensaries, 55 infant welfare centers, 34 agencies for family relief and rehabilitation, 148 child caring agencies, 70 boarding clubs and hotels for men and women, 29 employment and vocational guidance agencies, 60 homes and emergency shelters for adults, 49 summer camps, 60 agencies for civic, legal, and protective work, and a very large number of educational and recreational activities, including the wide range of social work done by the public schools. In performing these services both public and private agencies are operating. The total financial outlay from public taxes and private philanthropic sources is approximately \$50,000,000.00 for these services to Chicago people."

A special committee of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies, which directed the compilation of the directory, is made up as follows: Philip L. Seman, Chairman, Dr. Frank O. Beck, Frank D. Loomis, Miss Mary E. McDowell.

Copies of the Directory may be secured at the office of the Council, 308 N. Michigan Avenue. The price is \$2.00.

To Broadcast Play Talks

(Continued from First Page)

termining whether it will be of service to recommend the introduction of an ordinance leading to the establishment of a Recreation Commission with such powers as may be determined upon from the study.

3. A study of the history, the development, and the present status of the Interstate Park Commission's activities, sometimes known as the Palisade Park Commission, with the object of determining whether such a plan would be feasible in the instance of the Sand Dunes, affecting the citizens of the States of Illinois and Indiana. Further use of the Forest Preserves.

On the practical side, the Committee contemplates a series of conference meetings between the representatives of churches, schools, clubs, newspapers, etc., urging that they include in their programs talks on Recreation, and that the newspapers devote editorial space as well as special stories periodically on the Value of Recreation, Its Extent in Chicago, and Its Further Needs.

It further contemplates the use of a radio in giving talks on Recreation periodically by recreational experts. For example, a representative of the South Park or West Park Commission to speak over the radio on the extent of the facilities and the recreational value of Chicago's parks, a similar talk on Playgrounds, another talk of a general nature on Recreation.

The Committee has already been appointed to find out from the City Departments the location and the ownership of all vacant lots, with the end in view of urging that these lots be cleaned and turned over to the children of the respective neighborhoods for play purposes, thus keeping them off the streets and alleys, and out of mischief, and offering instead an opportunity for healthy play.

Mr. C. E. Delaporte, of the Physical Education Department of the Board of Education, and Mr. John Witter of the Chicago Boys' Club constitute this committee.

The personnel of the Committee is as follows: Messrs. R. R. Baldwin, Alex Campbell, C. E. Delaporte, Edw. G. Howe, D. R. Kennicott, Jos. O. Kostner, Robt. D. Klees, Dr. Alfred Lewy, Eugene T. Lies, Albert W. Noll, D. J. O'Connor, Philip L. Seman, Thaddeus Sleszynski, G. B. Stephenson, A. R. Wellington, J. Roy West, John H. Witter.

Mr. Sikes in Pension Board Work

George C. Sikes, member of the City Club Committee on Local Government, and formerly with the Bureau of Public Efficiency, has become Secretary of the board having charge of the administration of the pension fund of the Chicago Police Department.

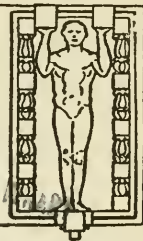
This board has recently been reorganized by Mayor Dever by appointment of the following new members: J. C. Hanson, President of the Security Bank; Leon L. Loehr, Vice-President of the Illinois Merchants' Bank; and John A. McCormick, Vice-President of the Chicago Trust Bank.

It is understood that the new board and its new secretary have an important and difficult task before them.



The City Club Bulletin

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VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1923

NUMBER 35

SCHEDULE OF INTERESTING MEETINGS AT CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

MONDAY, NOV. 26, 12:30 P. M.—*City Club "Sing"*—Some "Little Ballot" Questions on Singing. Main Dining Room, Regular Service.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 6:15 to 8:45 P. M.—*"Why Translate the New Testament?"*—Dinner Lecture by Dr. Edgar J. Goodspeed, Author of the Latest Translation. An Illuminating and Entertaining Address, for City Club Members, Their Families and Friends.

SATURDAY, DEC. 1, 12:30 P. M.—*"The Sanitary District and Navigation."*—Forum Talk by Herman L. Ekern, Attorney General of Wisconsin. For men and women. Speaking at 1:10 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18, EVENING—*Celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the Founding of the City Club of Chicago.*

TELLS CIVIC TRENDS IN U. S. FOR INTELLIGENCE IN PLAYS

Executive Secretary Gives Report on Conventions

Recent developments in city management were discussed at a City Club forum luncheon last Tuesday by Herbert E. Fleming, Executive Secretary of the City Club of Chicago, who had just returned from Washington, D. C., where he had attended the joint conventions of the National Municipal League, City Managers' Association, Governmental Research Conference, and National Association of Civic Secretaries.

This talk was an oral report to the directors and members of the Club on governmental and civic developments as reflected in these conventions. The topic of the day was "Trends in Civic Work in the Large Cities of America." Mr. Fleming explained that the trends in actual management by public officials and in civic work by civic organizations were inter-dependent, as shown in these conventions.

Charles E. Merriam, one of the Vice-Presidents elected at the Washington convention of the National Municipal League, was chairman of the day for this forum talk. A. J. Todd, Vice-President of the City Club, in opening the meeting, called attention to the fact that three members of the Club—Dr. Merriam, Morton D. Hull, and Julius Rosenwald—had been elected Vice-Presidents of the National Municipal League at the recent convention. The others at the speaker's table were officers and directors of the City Club.

(Continued on Third Page)

Mr. Pollock's Lecture Enjoyable and Stimulating

"Love, truth, beauty, art, and religion are the five important things in life," asserted Channing Pollock, noted dramatist and author of "The Fool," at a City Club dinner lecture last Wednesday evening on "The Kind of a Theater You Want and How to Get It." This statement caused considerable comment among his listeners and several asked him after the lecture to repeat it.

He featured the definition during the course of his address in criticizing present dramatic ideals. "The telling a few vulgar jokes and the display of half dressed women is not the function of the stage," he continued. "Plays of this type are produced only because people show a desire for them. I do not believe in censorship; invariably it serves to advertise what it seeks to suppress."

"In the year 1919 New York City produced 221 new plays, 93 of which were about criminals. That is not right. At 55 first class theaters in New York on January 1, 1920, there were shown 7 farces, 16 melodramas, 29 musical comedies and only 3 plays that would appeal to a person's intellectual nature. 'The play with a punch,' it would seem, was the type that appealed. Nevertheless I tried something better; I wrote 'The Fool'—and no one wanted it. They said it was an intelligent play and the theater was not the place for that."

"Theater goes," Mr. Pollock explained, "are not accustomed to the theater as a place for the exer-

(Continued on Second Page)

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

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Vol. XVI Monday, November 26, 1923 No. 35

20th Anniversary Celebration Dec. 18

In view of developments during the past week, Walter T. Fisher, chairman of the committee on the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the organization of the City Club of Chicago, and Henry P. Chandler, president, decided upon Tuesday, Dec. 18, as the date for the celebration.

They have invited A. R. Tighe, chairman of the Stokers' Social Squad to attend the next meeting of the committee, scheduled for this week Wednesday noon, when the celebration program will be perfected.

Splendid Music at First Concert

The Little Symphony Ensemble, which opened the City Club's 1923-24 series of musical programs, was enthusiastically received Thursday, Nov. 15, by an audience of about 100 in the lounge.

Miss Anna Burmeister, soloist for the organization, was especially effective in the "Aria from Jean D'Arc." She later sang a group of children's songs, which also met with favor.

In the interests of the music lovers of the Club who have not already bought tickets, the music committee offers season tickets for the remaining five Thursday evening concerts at \$2.00. These may be had at the cashier's desk in the lobby. Single admissions are otherwise 50c.

The remaining dates will be divided among the Philharmonic String Quartette, which was so well received last year, and the Muenzer Trio, described by the chairman of the music committee as the "best in the West."

Clubhouse to Be Closed on Thursday

As is the custom, the Club will be closed on Thanksgiving Day.

Goodspeed Lecture Wednesday Night

"Why Translate the New Testament?" a question of wide interest and much general discussion, has been chosen by Dr. Edgar J. Goodspeed, professor of Biblical and Patristic Greek at the University of Chicago, as his subject for a City Club dinner lecture Wednesday evening, Nov. 28.

Prof. Goodspeed is the most recent translator of the New Testament. His translation is appearing serially in 16 metropolitan newspapers and is broadcasted from Station KYW every Sunday evening. He is noted as an interesting orator, and City Club members will welcome an opportunity to hear from him personally on the subject.

Channing Pollock's Lecture Is Enjoyed

(Continued from First Page)

cise of intelligence and have stopped going except for entertainment. It is just like a newspaper that has been printing cheap jokes and stories for twenty years and then suddenly turns to high grade features; the people won't buy it because they are not accustomed to it—not because they don't want it. Such was the case with 'The Fool.' Everywhere I tried to produce it I met with the same response —'Why don't you write about crooks, or women with a past?'

"The church and the theater are the only places in the world that use all the arts, and the time will come when any city that has an art gallery will be ashamed not to have a theater; they belong in the same class. Incidentally, we must take the theater out of the hands of the police reporter and give it to the poet.

"Over the door of the Royal Theater in Copenhagen are the words, 'Not for Pleasure Only'; that is the proper attitude. I don't understand why a person can't get entertainment by the exercise of his mental faculties instead of their suspension." "Thought it not painful," he added with a smile.

"Without the right kind of audiences the theater is of no use," Mr. Pollock said.

"The theater is important, and your share in supporting good theaters is important. Any person who buys tickets for a stupid, vulgar, wasteful show is doing his bit to harm the good theater."

At the speaker's table were Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Chandler, Judge and Mrs. Samuel Alschuler, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Dummer, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cummins.

Ekern to Speak at 1:10 Saturday

In the first Saturday luncheon forum meeting to be held at the City Club of Chicago this fall, Herman L. Ekern, attorney-general of Wisconsin, will speak Dec. 1, on "The Sanitary District and Navigation."

Mr. Ekern is associated with the attorney-generals of Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Pennsylvania in litigation affecting the Sanitary District of Chicago. He is a member of the City Club.

Women as well as men will be present in the main dining room as usual on Saturdays. Speaking will begin at 1:10 p. m.

Now that the football season is over a large Saturday attendance at the Club house is expected.

DISCUSS CLEVELAND PLANS

Give Convention 'P.R.' and Manager Developments

(Continued from First Page)

Mr. Fleming's report, touching only the high spots of the conventions, was in part as follows:

Trend Toward City Manager Plan for Cities

"One of the most important trends in American city government is toward the city manager plan, —even for large cities. This was brought out in an intimate review of the short ballot movement by Richard S. Childs of New York. That movement was converted into the commission government movement and then into the city manager movement. Mr. Childs, in narrating the developments, incidentally gave recognition to Mr. H. S. Gilbertson, now a member of the City Club of Chicago, for an important part in drafting city manager features of the plan proposed by the short ballot association. This association was merged in the National Municipal League when the city manager plan finally became established in as large a city as Dayton, Ohio.

"But the trend toward the city manager plan was brought out most emphatically in the account of the adoption of this plan for a city of 800,000 —Cleveland, Ohio.

Vote Under Proportional Representation

"The leading feature of the conventions was a discussion of developments in that city, a good-natured joint debate between Dr. A. R. Hatton, an independent, recently elected to the council which is about to select the first city manager for Cleveland, and Eric C. Hopwood, editor of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, who had opposed the plan. In the course of this discussion, Dr. Hatton said that Cleveland was not only a large city, but also the most cosmopolitan city in America, next to New York.

"In turning from the old party government system, Cleveland not only adopted the city manager plan but also the proportional representation plan, which was first developed in Australia. The cryptic letters 'P. R.' which have appeared recently in dispatches from Cleveland, mean proportional representation. Under this plan, by which voters of various districts make not only first choices but also other choices, Cleveland got a City Council made up of 13 or 14 Republicans, 6 Democrats and 4 or 5 Independents. Both the Republicans and the Independents claim one of the women who was elected.

Secures Able Council for Manager Selection

"In discussing the results of the election, Mr. Hopwood expressed skepticism about the new plan, but said that the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* would help give it a fair trial. He said that undoubtedly the plan had produced a more independent council for the selection of the first city manager than would have been the case under the old party system. But he felt that the plan was adopted, not because the people of Cleveland really wanted it, but as a protest against conditions of inefficiency which had prevailed.

"Mr. Hopwood questioned the theory of the

change from the old representative system. Dr. Hatton, on the other hand, defended the group representation idea covered by the proportional representation plan as in accord with the conditions of modern life. In the after-talk, it was brought out that proportional representation and the city manager plan need not necessarily be linked together as they were in Cleveland.

Developments with the Budget System

"Another trend in municipal government brought out at the conventions was a development in the budget system. This is the supplementing of budget figures with descriptive statements as to the conditions of work involved in the figures. Still another feature was a statement by the city manager of Dayton to the effect that this city has developed the practice of budget adjustments in May, August and October during each year.

Detroit Man on Street Railway Operation

"A dispassionate account of developments in the municipal operation of street railways in Detroit was given by Henry J. Steffens, Jr., a business man who was City Comptroller of Detroit under the Couzens administration. He said that municipal operation in Detroit was winning its way by means of frank statements to the people about the difficulties encountered, but that he agreed with the organ of street railway companies that it would take a number of years to determine the final success of the plan.

"Another speaker called attention to a trend in reference to the abolition of state regulatory commissions for the control of utilities in large urban centers. This speaker was Mr. E. W. Bemis, a member of the City Club of Chicago, who was called upon to speak from the floor at the convention.

Consolidating City and County Governments

"A significant trend brought out by several speakers was that toward the consolidation of city and county governments in large urban communities. This was specially emphasized by Arthur E. Nelson, Mayor of St. Paul, where such a consolidation is now going on. Mr. Nelson insisted that the county governments surviving in large cities were relics of the agricultural era and involved wasteful duplication.

"One discouraging trend emphasized was that toward an increase in the spoils system. This was brought out by William Dudley Foulke, who spoke from the point of view of one who had been following municipal, and especially civil service, developments for forty years. He said that the urge for spoils in the present reconstruction era, following the World War, was like that which followed the Civil War. His conclusion was that more than ever the friends of good government should be on guard against the activities of spoils-men.

Women Taking Increased Interest in Government

"Emphasis on the increasing part that women are taking in public affairs was brought out in the discussions in Washington. A unique feature mentioned was the practice adopted by the branches of the National League of Women Voters

(Continued on Fourth Page)

TELL OF NEW BUDGET STEPS

Civic Work Methods Among Topics at Conventions

(Continued from Third Page)

of inviting elected officials to come in before them several months after their election to tell how they are getting on in reference to their pre-election promises.

"The trend toward vigorous development of city planning and regional planning was manifested at the convention by a visit to scenes in and around Washington on a tour under the auspices of the American Civic Association. The project for conserving the environs of Washington before it is too late was touched upon by Frederic A. Delano in his recent address at the Chicago Regional Planning Conference at the City Club. A committee of one hundred in Washington is taking visiting delegations from all over the country on tours of Washington to secure their aid in getting funds from Congress for the execution of city planning and regional planning for the Federal City.

Exchange Experiences on Civic Work Methods

"Besides the matters in reference to the government of cities, many valuable points on the technique of civic organization work were brought out at the conventions, especially the convention of the National Association of Civic Secretaries. Executives of city clubs, legislative voters' leagues and other organizations, from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Cleveland, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Chicago and other cities compared notes to advantage.

"Considerable interest was shown in a round table discussion of City Club forums. It was my privilege to quote from a letter on this subject from Everett W. Lothrop, for several years Assistant Secretary of the City Club of Chicago, on his valuable experiences with successful forum meetings and the development of the policy of conducting forums without paying speakers. I added a number of points, especially the one that a City Club is essentially an agency of public opinion, and that its forum, as distinguished from its lecture meetings, is a sub-agency, like its string of civic committees, for the development and dissemination of sound views on public affairs.

"Reflecting the spirit which has been maintained throughout the history of the forum meetings of the City Club of Chicago, I stressed the importance of conducting a forum with the strictest fidelity to the ideal of freedom of speech, and amplified the importance of securing qualified speakers to speak before thoughtful men.

"One point made was that if a group of 100 or more members of a City Club are interested in a given type of civic service or social service they are entitled to receive it.

"Mr. Addison L. Winship, honorary President of the National Association of Civic Secretaries, now a banker, and formerly Secretary of the Boston City Club, took the floor and supported these ideas. He vigorously declared that a City Club, besides having interesting lectures, should have constant

forum discussions of civic affairs, even if before only small groups.

"The secretaries of the City Clubs exchanged experiences on committee work. They agreed that in order to enable civic committees to be most effective these committees should be amply supplied with staff service."

Dances Second Saturday of Each Month

Pursuant to the vote taken at the recent Hal-lowe'en Dinner Dance, the Stokers' Social Squad of the City Club of Chicago, at its meeting last Tuesday, decided that a City Club dance will be held on the second Saturday of each month beginning with the new year. The dates arranged are: January 12, February 9, March 8, April 12, May 10.

Dinner service will start at 6:30; dancing from 7:30 to 11:30 p. m. Tickets for both dinner and dance on each evening are \$2.00 per person.

The committee members present at this meeting were: A. R. Tighe, chairman; Roy Franklin Dewey, Fred. R. Huber, Harry L. Johnson, secretary.

Thanksgiving Luncheon on Wednesday

While the regular luncheons, both à la carte and table d'hôte, served at the City Club are creating much favorable comment, House Manager Harry L. Johnson has arranged a special Thanksgiving menu for Wednesday noon. The price of this luncheon will be \$1.00 and it will be served between 11:30 a. m. and 2:00 p. m. The menu is as follows:

Cream of Corn—Washington	
Celery and Mixed Olives	
Roast Vermont Turkey	
Chestnut Dressing	Cranberry Sauce
Candied Sweet Potatoes	
Cauliflower	Butter Sauce
Hot Mince Pie	
Coffee, Tea or Milk	

Close Race in Inter-Club Chess

The contest this season in the Inter-Club Chess League of Chicago is developing keen competition between the City Club, Hamilton Club, and Central Y. M. C. A. There is only one-half point difference in the standing of their teams, which is as follows: Hamilton Club, 12½ points; City Club, 12; Y. M. C. A., 12.

The next game of the City Club team will be against the Elks, at 7:30 on Tuesday evening, Nov. 27, at the City Club. This will be an unusually interesting contest. Spectators are invited.

Committee Meetings This Week

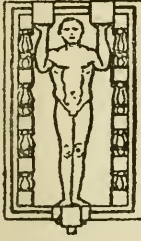
Meetings of organization and civic committees of the City Club of Chicago scheduled for this week are as follows:

Monday, Nov. 26—Music Committee.

Tuesday, Nov. 27—Board of Directors, Municipal Art Committee.

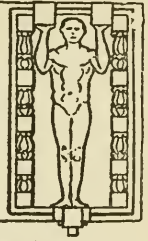
Wednesday, Nov. 28—Committee on Committees, Twentieth Anniversary Committee.

Friday, Nov. 30—Labor Committee, City Planning and Zoning Committee.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1923

NUMBER 36

This Week's Meetings at the City Club of Chicago

(For Later Meetings Scheduled See Third Page)

MONDAY, DEC. 3, 12:30 P. M.—Singing in Room 4A-4B—Regular City Club "Sing." Special Plate Luncheon, 65 cents.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 12:30 P. M.—Matthew Woll, Vice-President American Federation of Labor—Forum Luncheon Address on "What's in the Mind of Organized Labor—As Revealed at the Recent Convention of the American Federation of Labor." Regular Luncheon Service.

Speaking begins at 1:10 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 12:30 P. M.—Lorado Taft, Sculptor, illustrated forum address on "Suggestions for the Use of the Fine Arts Building." Under the auspices of the Municipal Art and Forum Committees. Members, their families and friends invited. Regular luncheon service. Speaking at 1:10 P. M.

FIVE ATTRACTIVE CONCERTS

Melodious Quartette and Trio Programs at Club

Five melodious, enjoyable, bright, and stimulating concerts—five treats for the small price of \$2.00—will be given in the remainder of the 1923-24 concert season of the City Club of Chicago, for members, their families and friends.

Three of the concerts will be given by the Philharmonic String Quartette, led by George Dasch, well-known to music lovers and much admired by them; and two will be given by the Muenzer Trio, an organization which while new to Chicago is of high standing in Europe.

These will be chamber-music recitals. "Just what is chamber-music?" an ordinary member asked a member of the Music Committee.

"Nothing dry, involved, technical or queer, but lovely music that goes straight to the heart and the sense of beauty," was the reply. "It is instrumental music arranged for quartettes and trios, such as was originally provided for the dukes in their chambers."

The dates of the concerts are: December 13 and January 17—Philharmonic String Quartette, February 14—Muenzer Trio, March 20—Philharmonic String Quartette, April 17—Muenzer Trio. Each concert is scheduled to begin at 8 P. M.

It has been arranged that there will be community singing, for men and women, on the evenings of the concerts. This group singing will begin at 7 P. M.

GOODSPEED IN FINE LECTURE

New Testament Translator Tells of Many Versions

Thankful that he is a product of the twentieth century rather than of the fifteenth, when the first English translator of the New Testament was burned at the stake as a reward for his efforts, whereas the speaker had been burned merely by the headlines and comments of certain daily newspapers, Professor Edgar J. Goodspeed, in a City Club dinner lecture last Wednesday evening, answered the question "Why Translate the New Testament?"

Dr. Goodspeed is Professor of Biblical and Patristic Greek at the University of Chicago and the author of "The New Testament, an American Translation," recently published by the University of Chicago Press. He explained that reviewers and the public assumed the King James translation of 1611 to be an inspired work which had met with no revisions. "That version was revised three times within thirty years," Dr. Goodspeed said, "and as circulated today differs in thousands of details from its original form. Re-translating the New Testament is no new thing. It has been done scores of times in the past four hundred years. Seven English translations, beginning with William Tyndale, preceded the authorized version of 1611."

Original copies of all these translations, with

(Continued on Fourth Page)

City Club Members Who Take Their Friends to Club Concerts Entertain Them Well

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TO SAVE FINE ARTS BUILDING

City Club Among Those Pleased by Board Vote

By D. N. DAVIDSON, JR.

Secretary, Committee on Municipal Art

There is in the city of Chicago the second most beautiful building in the world. Surpassed only by the Parthenon, not even exceeded in beauty by the Taj Mahal, Chicago possesses a treasure that stands in the forefront among the architectural beauties of all time.

The formal judgment and opinions of the most famous of American sculptors and an eminent authority on classical art justify this placing of the Fine Arts Building now standing in semi-ruins in Jackson Park. If one believes in inspiration as connected with earthly achievements, one might well feel that Charles B. Atwood, the architect, was directly inspired or had inherited the mantle of Pericles.

Such beauty is not to be destroyed nor yet allowed to sink into utter ruin through neglect or lack of interest in the subject itself. The contemplated improvements of the South Shore, which the South Park Commissioners are now carrying into effect, will be added to and supported by the Fine Arts Building.

Each may be considered the complement of the other and citizens of Chicago will have taken another and important forward step in making their city the most beautiful of modern times.

The World's Columbian Exposition, builded by Chicago, has never been equaled as a composite of beauty and splendor. Every man, woman and child who saw the glories of the great White City must feel a thrill of beauty and joy in retrospect when recalling to mind the wonder of it all.

The Fine Arts Building is the sole remaining feature of that Exposition that is worthy of being

perpetuated. It should stand forever as a monument to and reminder of the glories that were Chicago's in 1893.

At a meeting of the South Park Commissioners held on Wednesday, Nov. 21, a resolution was passed authorizing the expenditure of \$500,000 to start the restoration, work to commence in the Spring of 1924.

That this action by the board was heartily and sincerely appreciated by the representatives of numerous organizations present, including the City Club of Chicago, was shown in speech and applause. An honest desire to thank the Commissioners was more than evident.

This is but the start—a long step toward the ultimate goal which is the complete restoration of the exterior of the building and equipping of the interior for artistic and industrial purposes.

Because it will yet require an additional sum of money for completion, the good work must be kept up and a sentiment created that will insure the final success of this movement started five years ago.

Mr. Taft to Speak at Saturday Luncheon

Lorado Taft, widely known sculptor, and a charter member of the City Club of Chicago, will deliver an illustrated address at a City Club forum luncheon Saturday, December 8, on "Suggestions for the Use of the Fine Arts Building."

Mr. Taft is one of the originators of the movement to preserve this beautiful work of architecture. He figured prominently in the recent meeting of the South Park Commissioners at which \$500,000 was voted to the restoration of the Fine Arts Building.

Mr. Taft is a very popular public speaker. An entertaining and instructive Saturday matinee is assured for the members of the Club, their families and guests. Ladies and children, too, are invited to this talk.

The lecture is to be illustrated with stereopticon views and will commence at 1:10 P. M., preceded by the usual luncheon service. Those served in the fifth floor dining rooms will be given seats in the main dining room for the lecture.

The meeting will be under the auspices of the Municipal Art and Forum Committees of the Club.

For Billiard and Card Players

In order to meet the demand for space for luncheon service, and at the same time to utilize the old billiard and card room at the City Club to best advantage, the Board of Directors, on recommendation of the House Committee, has had the old billiard and card room rehabilitated and has directed that the fourth floor front room be equipped as a special dining room.

The ventilating system in the old billiard and card room in the front basement has been put in first-class condition, with the result that there is a complete change of air in the room every four minutes. The billiard and card tables have been moved to that room, where every effort will be made to provide for the comfort and convenience of the billiard players and the card players among present and prospective members of the Club.

Philharmonic String Quartette and Muenzer Trio Are on City Club Concert Schedule

FOR FAMILIES OF MEMBERS

To Be Invited to 20-Year Celebration Dec. 18

Women, as well as men, are to be guests at the celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the founding of the City Club of Chicago, to be held at the Club Tuesday evening, December 18.

This was unanimously voted at a well-attended meeting of the Twentieth Anniversary Committee held last Wednesday. Walter T. Fisher, Chairman, Henry P. Chandler, President, and all the members of the Committee were enthusiastic over the idea that the wives, sons, daughters, and other relatives of the members should be invited to the dinner and the program, and that dining rooms on the third, fourth, and fifth floors of the Club building should be reserved for the occasion.

A program of serious and humorous speaking and of singing was arranged by the Committee. A. R. Tighe, Chairman of the Stokers' Social Squad, was present at the meeting on invitation. The Committee gave careful consideration to the possibilities of holding a dance in connection with the Anniversary celebration, but decided, as Mr. Tighe suggested, that it would not be possible to hold a successful dance after the dinner and program.

The speaking will be by distinguished members of the City Club. Founders and former Presidents will tell of interesting features in connection with the establishment and development of the Club and of its outlook for the future. Speakers noted for skill as humorists will have an important part on the program.

The Committee unanimously voted to invite Edward Clissold, who has been leading the Monday "Sings" at the Club, to give some vocal solos and to lead the singing at the Anniversary celebration.

It was arranged that there be a Reception Committee, made up of the members of the Twentieth Anniversary Committee and their wives and the members of the Stokers' Social Squad and their wives.

Committee Meetings This Week

Programs for the meetings of civic committees of the City Club of Chicago scheduled for this week are as follows:

Monday, December 3—Local Government Committee—Payrolls in County fee offices. J. L. Jacobs has been invited to attend.

Tuesday, December 4—Parks and Public Recreation Committee—Two matters relating to the South Park Commission. Mrs. M. L. Purvin, chairman, and Mrs. E. E. Smith, a member, of the Chicago Woman's Club Committee on Recreation, and D. N. Davidson, Jr., secretary of the City Club Municipal Art Committee, have been invited to be present.

Thursday, December 6—Public Utilities Committee—Water metering. Capt. Myron E. Adams, special representative of Col. A. A. Sprague, has been invited to meet with the Committee. Local Transportation Committee—Talk by Maj. R. F. Kelker.

Friday, December 7—City Planning and Zoning Committee—Subdivisions.

Matthew Woll in Forum Talk Thursday

Matthew Woll, the Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor generally rated as next in line to Samuel Gompers, wired the City Club of Chicago from the American Federation headquarters at Washington the other day, accepting an invitation to speak at a City Club forum luncheon on Thursday, December 6.

Mr. Woll's subject will be "What's in the Mind of Organized Labor in America—as Revealed at the Recent Convention of the American Federation of Labor."

To Hold Monday "Sings" on 4th Floor

It has been decided to hold the Monday luncheon "Sings" of the City Club in the largest fourth floor dining room, 4A-4B, instead of the main dining room. At the last Monday "Sing" 46 out of 50 who voted on the question cast ballots in favor of continuing the "Sings." There were about 70 in the room at the time the vote was taken.

This vote has been regarded as evidence that there is a substantial group desirous of holding the Monday luncheon "Sings." A special plate lunch will be served at 65c. Edward Clissold says that it will be easier to have good singing in connection with a plate lunch than in connection with the à la carte and table d'hôte service in the main dining room.

Some of the singers have begun talking of organizing two City Club quartettes.

City Club Wins from Elks in Chess

Playing on "home grounds," and supported by fifty spectators, the City Club chess team last Tuesday evening won $4\frac{1}{2}$ of a possible 6 points from the Elks' team. Despite this splendid showing, the team dropped to third place in the Inter Club Chess League of Chicago, but hopes to regain second place, or even first, next week when the two leading teams come together while the City Club sextette meets the Illinois Athletic Club team. This contest will be played December 3, at the Illinois Athletic Club.

The complete standing to date follows: Y. M. C. A., 18 points; Hamilton Club, $17\frac{1}{2}$; City Club, $16\frac{1}{2}$; Elks, 7; Illinois Athletic Club, $5\frac{1}{2}$; Palette and Chisel Club, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

FUTURE MEETINGS

(For This Week's Meetings See First Page)

THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 8:00 P. M.

Philharmonic String Quartette, Direction Geo. Dasch. First of five remaining concerts in City Club series of attractive recitals.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18, EVENING

Celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the Founding of the City Club of Chicago.
Dinner for members and their families.

There Are Five More Enjoyable Concerts in City Club Series of Recitals for 1923-24

AN AMERICAN TRANSLATION

Author Holds Work Shows This Age Is Religious

(Continued from First Page)

the exception of the Tyndale version of 1500 of which there is only one known copy, formed an interesting and much discussed exhibit prepared by Dr. Goodspeed for use in connection with his lecture. Included were: the Coverdale version of 1535; the John Rogers edition published in 1537; the Great Bible of 1539, which was the first authorized bible; the Geneva Bible issued in 1560; the Bishops Bible of 1568, so called because it was prepared by a group of bishops; and the King James translation of 1611, the present authorized version. Complete book form facsimiles of the uncial manuscripts of the fourth and fifth centuries also excited interested comment among the members.

4,000 Manuscripts Instead of Forty

"These facsimiles alone," said Professor Goodspeed, indicating the collection on exhibit, "are far more than the students of 1611 had to work with. Where the King James revisors knew forty manuscripts of the New Testament we know 4,000, besides manuscripts of ancient versions the very existence of which they never dreamed.

"The discoveries of Greek papyri in Egypt made in the past twenty-five years, have thrown a flood of light upon the language of the New Testament, and have shown conclusively that it was written not in the literary language of its day, but in the language of everyday life. This fact is of prime importance for the translation of the New Testament into English. Whatever may be said of the Old Testament, the writers of the New Testament had little use for literary arts and graces. It was their stirring and vital message that ennobled the humble forms of speech that they employed. The Apostle Paul says this in so many words in the second chapter of First Corinthians. Those who deny this really ought to examine the evidence.

Making it Understandable to the People

"The fact is, all the leading translations of the New Testament, from 1525 on, have aimed at making it intelligible to ordinary people. William Tyndale said he would make the ploughboy of England able to understand it, and the makers of the authorized version declare their aim was to make the Bible understood by the common people. That has been precisely the aim of the present translation. These are points of essential importance to the justification of my undertaking.

"For a long time we have needed a translation of the New Testament in the language of twentieth century Americans, a translation not to supplant the King James version but to recast into familiar terms of today the great messages of the New Testament authors. We have needed a translation that would give in simple, direct terms an understanding of the thoughts and aspirations of the ancient writers just as they transmitted them in the common language of their day to their Greek audiences. We have needed a translation based on the

original Greek as represented in the latest and most authentic collections of papyri."

Tries to Give Real Thought of Original Writers

Professor Goodspeed pointed out that the average person is accustomed to the mechanical word for word translation. "The real translator tries to understand each line," he asserted, "and then recasts that into the language of today. Thinking out the meaning line for line is what takes the time. I could have saved three years by making merely a word translation. Instead I studied the very best Greek texts obtainable, saturated myself with a knowledge of these, tried to understand what the authors meant to convey to their readers, and then to recast that into a language so simple and easy that a reader might forget he was perusing a translation and be led on and on through the chapters."

Pokes Fun at Newspaper Critics

The speaker read dozens of clippings from the press of the country speaking more or less flippanantly of his efforts as "Jazzing the Bible," "Bible à la Chicago," and "Lacking sense of dignity," when as a matter of fact a great many Greek texts and papyri unknown to previous translators were carefully studied. Dr. Goodspeed has brought to his task a lifetime of preparation. He poked fun at his newspaper critics, to the delight of his auditors.

"My book is frankly an American translation," said Dr. Goodspeed.

"In America, especially in the times after the Revolution, translations and revisions have been frequent and able; among the most interesting being those by Noah Webster, the maker of the dictionary; Charles Thompson, the sage of Bryn Mawr, and the Secretary of the Congress of the United States, who carried to George Washington the letter informing him of his election to the presidency.

"In short, through the whole history of English speaking Christianity in England and America, interest in the better understanding of the New Testament has been active, except for seventy-five years after the Restoration of the Stuarts, when, as all agree, religion and morals in England were at the very lowest ebb.

"My translation is, I believe, a sign of the times. This age is not religiously dead."

The lecturer and the lecture were exceedingly well received. As Dr. Goodspeed was introduced, the audience arose and applauded him, and at the conclusion of his address there was prolonged applause.

Introduced by President Chandler

Henry P. Chandler, President of the City Club, in introducing Professor Goodspeed, said that the New Testament was a book which though nearly 2,000 years old was still producing more effect on the conduct of men than any other.

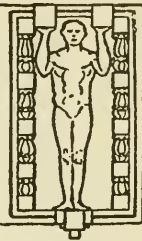
Dr. Thomas W. Goodspeed, the father of Professor Goodspeed, was at the speaker's table, and C. T. B. Goodspeed, his brother, was in the audience. Others at the speaker's table were Mrs. Edgar J. Goodspeed and Mr. and Mrs. Morris L. Greeley.

Next Concert in City Club Series of Evening Recitals Comes on Thursday, December 13



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1923

NUMBER 37

THIS WEEK'S CITY CLUB MEETINGS

MONDAY, DEC. 10, 12:30 P. M.—City Club "Sing," in Room 4A-4B.
—*Regular Weekly Singing.*—Some new songs will be introduced. All members invited.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 8:00 P. M.—Philharmonic String Quartette.
In first of the five remaining Chamber Music Concerts in 1923-24 season

FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 12:30 P. M.—John Haynes Holmes in Luncheon Forum Address on "A Program for Ending War." Mr. Holmes is minister of Community Church, New York City. Speaking at 1:10 P. M.

IN SERIOUS AND LIGHTER VEIN

Well-Known Members to Speak at 20th Year Dinner

Short speeches—serious and humorous—by distinguished members of the City Club, and community singing by members of the Club, their families and their other guests, will make the Twentieth Anniversary Dinner, to be held at the Clubhouse Tuesday evening, December 18, not only a noteworthy but also a very happy occasion.

Among the speakers will be: Walter L. Fisher, who took a leading part in organizing the Club in 1903, and later was Traction Counsel for the City of Chicago, and Secretary of the Interior at Washington; Charles R. Crane, now of New York, one of the founders of the Club who was Minister to China, and a member of the President's Special Diplomatic Commission to Russia in 1917, and American Commissioner on mandates in Turkey; Samuel Alschuler, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; Frank H. Scott, a leader of the Chicago Bar, and first President of the City Club; F. Bruce Johnstone, a recent President; and Ernest Palmer, a member well-known as an entertaining speaker.

President Chandler to Wield Wicked Gavel

Henry P. Chandler, the President of the Club, toastmaster for the evening, promises steam roller methods in the use of the gavel to hold the speeches down to ten or fifteen minutes each.

Edward T. Clissold, an editor member of the Club, who makes song leading an avocation, has accepted the Celebration Committee's invitation to give two baritone solos and to lead the singing to be participated in by all present. His skill in song

(Continued on Second Page)

DASCH QUARTETTE TO PLAY

First of Five Concerts for \$2 Comes This Week

George Dasch, conductor of the Little Symphony Ensemble which proved such a success at the opening concert on November 15, will again appear at the City Club on Thursday, December 13, with his Philharmonic String Quartette.

This widely-famed group entertained at last season's chamber music recitals and was generally regarded as the attraction of the series. Season tickets for the remaining five concerts, which include two concerts by the Muenzer Trio, famous in Europe but just beginning to attract the attention of American music critics, may be purchased at the cashier's desk for \$2.00. The admission price for a single concert is 50 cents.

Following is the program of Thursday's concert:
Quartet in E flat Major, op. 74.....*Beethoven*
(The Harp)

Poco adagio—Allegro

Adagio, ma non troppo

Presto

Allegretto con Variazioni

Largo, ma non tanto, from Concerto No. 3...*Bach*
(For two Violins)

Polka *Kopylov*

Serenade *Artciboucheff*

Paraphrase—Silent Night, Holy Night.....

..... *Adolf G. Hoffman*

Finale, from E flat Quartet.....*Mozart*

The artists who make up the Philharmonic String Quartette are: Mr. Dasch, first violin; Fritz Itte, second violin; Otto Roehrborn, viola; and Carl Brueckner, cello.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Vice-President.....A. J. TODD
Treasurer.....WM. T. CROSS
Secretary.....WALTER T. FISHER

DIRECTORS

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Kelker Talks Before Club Committee

Maj. R. F. Kelker, Jr., consulting engineer to the City Council Local Transportation Committee and author of the most recent report on a physical plan for a unified traction system for Chicago, met with members of the Local Transportation Committee of the City Club Thursday, December 6, and gave them an instructive and exceedingly helpful outline of the report, and various related problems. He discussed in particular the uses and limitations of subways.

Holmes a Vigorous Anti-Militarist

John Haynes Holmes, who will speak at a City Club forum luncheon Friday, December 14, on "A Program for Ending War," has been identified with many liberal movements, notably, as President of the Free Religious Association, Director of the Civil Liberties Bureau and of the American Union Against Militarism.

Mr. Holmes is the author of a number of books, among them "The Revolutionary Function of the Modern Church," "Marriage and Divorce," "New Wars for Old," "Religion for Today," "Is Violence the Way Out?" and "The Life and Letters of Robert Collyer."

Card Players in Sixth Floor Room

At a conference attended by ten of the card-player members of the City Club, the House Committee, the President, the Executive Secretary and the House Manager last Tuesday, arrangements were made to move the card tables, for the present, from the fourth floor to the large library room on the sixth floor.

This arrangement is in lieu of removal to the old billiard and card room in the basement, which has been rehabilitated to the apparent satisfaction of the billiard players.

Interesting 20-Year Dinner Dec. 18

(Continued from First Page)

leading, as shown in recent "Sings" at the City Club, gives assurance that every one present, whether he can sing or not, will have a good time.

Members may invite their friends as well as their families to join in this celebration.

Facilities for a Large Crowd

The arrangements followed so successfully at the Home-Coming Dinner for Miss Jane Addams will be carried out at the Anniversary Dinner. Guests will assemble in the Lounge. They will be presented by a Reception Committee, made up of the Celebration Committee members and their wives, and the Stokers' Social Squad and their wives, to the speakers, founders, officers and directors.

Dinner will be served at 6:30 in the third, fourth and fifth floor dining rooms, and the speaking will take place in the third floor dining room, but not until all who are served on the fourth and fifth floors have been given seats either in the Main Dining Room proper or in its attractive balcony.

An excellent menu has been arranged, and the committee has placed the charge for the dinner at the popular price of \$1.50. Members should not fail to make reservations, sending them in by mail or leaving them at the cashier's desk in the lobby of the City Club.

Congratulations from Association of Commerce

Under the heading "Civic Anniversaries," *Chicago Commerce* for December 1, said: "The City Club of Chicago is to have the pleasure and distinction of celebrating its twentieth anniversary Tuesday, December 18. The Association of Commerce offers best wishes and congratulations, and also observes at the same time that on October 9, 1924, will come around its own twentieth anniversary and that, during the next year, it hopes to show reasons supplementary to its important history why all Chicago should approve the celebration of that important anniversary."

Members of the City Club feel that their Twentieth Anniversary, to be celebrated next week Tuesday, will likewise be approved by all Chicago because of the splendid record of service to the whole community which has been rendered by the City Club for twenty years.

Form Sub-Groups for Singing

City Club "chorists," in the first Monday luncheon "Sing" held in fourth floor dining rooms, last week, outlined plans for the organization of an informal glee club.

A trio composed of Seward C. Simons, H. P. Goodnow and R. J. Edwards rendered a selection which so delighted those present that it was suggested several competitive trios and quartettes be organized for future "Sings."

Roy F. Dewey, who made such a hit at one of the earlier "Sings" held in the third floor dining room, was one of the prospects sought for this service.

All members of the Club, regardless of their singing ability, are invited to join in the Monday "Sings."

FOR ECONOMIC COUNCILS

Matthew Woll in Club Forum Opposes Regulation

Denouncing governmental interference in business and industry as nearly always resulting in confusion and rarely benefitting either the industry or the public at large, Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, outlined "What's in the Mind of Organized Labor," before members of the City Club at a forum luncheon last Thursday.

"It is labor's hope that all factors within industry will recognize the fundamental factor that economic laws are stronger than political laws and respond to it so that there will come into existence economic and industrial chambers—economic councils—to determine the rules and regulations which industries shall impose on themselves," said Mr. Woll. He added the hope that this would "confine political government to the special functions for which it is best qualified."

"The constant tendency of our political government is to intrude itself upon our industrial life, and all together too often on matters purely economic and industrial in which field it is not competent to judge," declared Mr. Woll.

Says Regulation of Corporations Fails

"Government regulation has failed altogether to curb the corporations. Organized labor is not opposed to corporations. It believes in freedom of contract and private property—the foundations of our present capitalistic society. It merely asks that the workers be permitted to combine to obtain their rights as the employers combine to obtain theirs."

Continuing his plea for economic equality of capital and labor he said, "The American wage earner, and the American trade union movement, does not seek the extinction of the development of collective production or a group of corporate enterprises—neither does it hope to destroy the concept of private property and the device of freedom of contract as instrumentalities to promote progress, encourage individual initiative, stimulate personal adventure, and to safeguard the principles of freedom and liberty provided in the constitution of our nation. Labor does hold, however, that unless a like form of organization is developed and encouraged on the part of the wage earners, who cannot deal with corporate enterprise—that these instrumentalities become weapons of oppression and economic enslavement. Hence the necessity for trade unionism and collective bargaining."

Says Economic Councils Would Bring New Spirit

Mr. Woll elaborated earnestly the idea of establishing economic councils to take in all factors in industry, including industrial engineers, scientific management men, the proprietary interests and labor. He said that with all essential elements checkmated and balanced in such economic councils, to be organized to determine the principles of business and industry, there would be a different psychology. He urged that wage-earners be made better acquainted with the problems of business. He advocated abandoning the spirit of competition and adopting the spirit of co-operation.

Mr. Woll emphasized the point that the American Federation of Labor is opposed to socialism, communism, and sovietism. "Trade unions should not be condemned for lawless acts of their members any more than other institutions should suffer for the weakness of their partisans," he said. "We are all subject to the criminal code and regulations should be confined to the individuals instead of being extended to the entire labor movement."

Club Labor Committee Head Presides

Henry F. Schmal, of St. Louis, secretary-treasurer of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, of which organization Mr. Woll is president, was a guest at the speaker's table. Dr. A. J. Todd, vice-president of the City Club and chairman of its Labor Committee, presided for the day. Others at the speaker's table were Henry P. Chandler, President of the Club, and the following members of the Club's Labor Committee: H. A. Millis, R. D. Cahn, E. W. Marcellus, L. A. Stebbins, B. M. Stewart, B. M. Squires, G. W. Lawrence, Charles J. Boyd.

Committee Meeting Programs

Two committee meetings are scheduled for this week, Friday, December 14. Their programs are as follows:

Labor Committee—B. M. Squires will talk on "The British Unemployment Insurance Act."

City Planning and Zoning Committee—Continuation of the discussion of subdivision and major street plans.

Forfeit Places Chess Team in Lead

As the result of a forfeit last Tuesday by the Illinois Athletic Club, the City Club chess team won six points and is now leading the Inter Club Chess League with 22½ points, closely followed by the Hamilton Club team with a score of 21, and the Y. M. C. A. team with 20½.

The next City Club match is at the Y. M. C. A. on Monday evening, December 17.

Capt. Adams Talks to Club Committee

Myron E. Adams, personal representative of J. M. A. A. Sprague, at the meeting of the Public Utilities Committee of the City Club last Thursday, discussed his investigation of the water metering conditions in Cleveland, Buffalo, Milwaukee and Detroit.

NEXT WEEK'S MEETING

The Anniversary Celebration

(For This Week's Meetings See First Page)

TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 6:30 P. M.

Celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the Founding of the City Club of Chicago. Reception in the Lounge at 6 P. M. Dinner at 6:30 P. M. Short speeches, in serious and lighter vein, by distinguished members of the Club. Community singing. For members, families and friends. Reservations required.

MR. EKERN ON NAVIGATION

Wisconsin Leader Argues Against Lake Diversion

In the first Saturday forum luncheon held at the City Club of Chicago for a long time, Hon. Herman L. Ekern, Attorney-General of Wisconsin and a member of the City Club of Chicago, on December 1 discussed "The Sanitary District and Navigation" before an interested assembly of men and women.

His talk, given in reply to Col. Robert R. McCormick's recent City Club forum speech on "The Sanitary District Situation as It Confronts the Community Today," was a protest against the diversion of 10,000 cubic feet of water per second from Lake Michigan by the Sanitary District of Chicago, on the score that it lowers lake levels.

"The greed of the Sanitary District for the income from power produced by the diverted water, combined with a shirking of responsibility for legitimate sanitary sewage disposal, has prevented Chicago from becoming one of the great commercial ports of the world," he declared. "The dumping of Chicago's sewage, through its back door, upon her neighbors along the Des Plaines and Illinois Rivers, has destroyed millions of valuable property, endangered the lives, health and welfare of their people and aroused a hostility which seriously interferes with the development of a highly necessary waterway from Lake Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico.

"War Department engineers in charge of navigation assert that 500 cubic second feet, and in no case to exceed 1000 cubic second feet, will provide all the water necessary for the development of this waterway. The excessive diversion, of 10,000 cubic second feet, equivalent to one-third of the volume of the Mississippi at Keokuk is, through the excessive currents created, as prohibitive to navigation as it has proved in the Sanitary District Canal."

Says District Exceeds Authority

"The Sanitary District has for years been taking this excessive amount of water from the lakes in flagrant violation and defiance of law," Mr. Ekern stated emphatically.

"The War Department of the United States began suit in the courts to stop this diversion more than 14 years ago. The Sanitary District has repeatedly promised to enter upon a program of sanitary sewage disposal.

"The War Department has throughout insisted that all rights of navigation must be protected, and the most that the Sanitary District can claim is a permission from the War Department to take for the drainage canal not more than 4,167 cubic feet per second.

Tells Status of Litigation

"In the action begun more than fourteen years ago by the United States against the Sanitary District, both Judge Landis and Judge Carpenter have decided against the Sanitary District, and a judgment has now been entered enjoining the Sanitary District from taking more than the 4,167 cubic feet per second so permitted. The decision of Judge

Carpenter has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States by the Sanitary District."

Advocates More Sewage Disposal Units

"The claimed reduction of Chicago's typhoid rate is no justification for the excessive taking of the lake water," Mr. Ekern said further. "Practically all large cities have made like gains in eliminating typhoid and water-borne diseases. It is recognized today that any large city must treat its water used for drinking purposes. The treatment of sewage is no more difficult for the city of Chicago than it is for a city of any other size; it is purely a question of multiplication of units and of meeting the necessities of the case rather than imposing upon one's neighbors. A diversion of 4,167 cubic feet per second is ample to care for the affluent of modern sewage disposal plants and to give necessary protection against lake contamination from surface waters."

Chairman Loeb Invites Discussion

Max Loeb, a City Club director who has followed Mr. Ekern's record in Wisconsin for fifteen years, was chairman of the day. In introducing the speaker he said that it was generally recognized that Mr. Ekern could become governor whenever he desired. At the close of Mr. Ekern's address, Mr. Loeb called upon Joseph K. Brittain, chairman of the Industrial Development and Public Improvements Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Mr. Brittain, a guest at the speaker's table, headed a delegation present from this Committee, which included Col. Robert Isham Randolph, George B. Foster, Louis A. Dumond and Albert Boswell. Mr. Brittain suggested that Mr. Loeb call on Col. Randolph, which he did. A lively discussion ensued.

Col. Randolph Cites Canadian Water Theft

Col. Randolph, who is chairman of the river and harbors committee of the Association of Commerce and chairman of the waterway committee of the Western Society of Engineers, said in part:

"The fight on the Sanitary District of Chicago has assumed the proportion of a conspiracy, in which Wisconsin, looking to the advantages of its port at Milwaukee, has joined with Canada. Canada has made a 'scrap of paper' of the treaty of 1909, which provided for the allotment of international waters. The treaty stipulated a water diversion of 36,000 cubic feet per second for Canada and 20,000 for the United States. The difference, presumably, contemplated a diversion of 10,000 cubic feet per second through the drainage canal in Chicago.

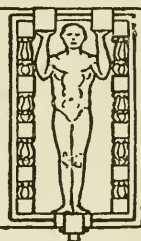
"Add to the 36,000 cubic feet per second Canada was allowed 12,000 cubic feet per second; that amount it is deliberately stealing at Niagara Falls. And it is plotting an additional power theft of 12,000 cubic feet through the Welland Canal." Col. Randolph said further that the Wisconsin-Canada fight on the diversion of lake water here would, if successful, defeat the lakes to the gulf waterway project.

Mr. Ekern spoke briefly in rebuttal and in reply to several questions from the floor.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1923

NUMBER 38

CELEBRATION TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 18, 1923

Twentieth Anniversary of the Founding of the City Club of Chicago

DINNER FOR MEMBERS, THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS

SHORT SPEECHES—*In serious and lighter vein, by Charles R. Crane, Walter L. Fisher, Samuel Alschuler, Frank H. Scott, F. Bruce Johnstone, Ernest Palmer. Henry P. Chandler, Toastmaster.*

SINGING—*Solos by Edward T. Clissold. Singing by all present, led by Mr. Clissold and the City Club "Stokers."*

"AN ODIUM TO CIVIC VIRTUE"—*Verse by Donald R. Richberg, to be read by Walter T. Fisher.*

Founders, speakers, officers, directors, members and their guests will assemble in the Lounge at 6 P. M.
Dinner—breast of chicken—at 6:30 P. M.

For All Members and Their Men and Women Guests

Reservations Required—Dinner \$1.50

FINE PROGRAM FOR TUESDAY TWENTY YEARS OF SERVICE

Speeches, Verse, Singing at Twenty-Year Dinner High Points in History of City Club of Chicago

At the rate reservations for the Twentieth Anniversary Dinner of the City Club of Chicago came in last week, this noteworthy affair in the history of the Club promises to be a success in attendance, as well as in the interesting program which the Celebration Committee has arranged. Members are making reservations for their families and friends. A happy gathering is assured.

The celebration has been designed to honor the founders of the Club and to glory in its twenty years of service to Chicago and the Chicago region, but the earnestness of the occasion will be overlaid with much that is gay and jolly. The Celebration Committee has invited the distinguished members who are to be the speakers to make short speeches. Henry P. Chandler, President of the Club, is to be the toastmaster.

Three of the fifty-seven founders who are still members of the Club are on the program. They are:

Charles R. Crane, formerly United States Minister to China, and a member of the President's Special Diplomatic Commission to Russia in 1917.

Walter L. Fisher, formerly Secretary of the Interior and traction counsel for the City of Chicago, the leader in the founding of the City Club.

Frank H. Scott, the first President of the Club.

(Continued on Second Page)

By HERBERT E. FLEMING,

Executive Secretary, City Club of Chicago.

Even to outline the twenty years of history of the City Club of Chicago, to be celebrated Tuesday evening, would require many columns of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN, but it is timely to present a few of the outstanding features of that history of growth and service to the entire community.

Names and dates given will suggest pleasant recollections to the older members, and the newer members should be encouraged by mention of points about the origin of the City Club and its struggles and successes with its civic committees, publications, committees and facilities for fellowship.

A circular of November 11, 1903, announcing the plan for organization, said in part:

"The purpose of the Club is simply to bring together in informal association as many as possible of those men—of whom Chicago has so many of all ages, sorts and conditions—who sincerely desire to meet the full measure of their responsibility as citizens, who are genuinely interested in the improvement, by non-partisan and disinterested methods, of the political, social, and economic conditions of the community in which we live. These men may be separated by different environments

(Continued on Third Page)

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Vol. XVI Monday, December 17, 1923 No. 38

Speeches and Singing at 20-Year Dinner

(Continued from First Page)

Besides these founders the well-known members of the Club who will be called upon for speeches are:

Samuel Alschuler, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, a member since 1908.

F. Bruce Johnstone, President of the Club from 1921 to 1923.

Ernest Palmer, a member of the Club widely known as an entertaining speaker.

"An Odium to Civic Virtue," written especially for the occasion by Donald R. Richberg, a member skilled in satirical verse, has been received by the Anniversary Committee. Mr. Richberg expects to be out of the city on Tuesday. Toastmaster Chandler has prevailed upon Walter T. Fisher, son of the founder who led in the organization of the Club in 1903, to read this "poem," which incidentally contains a chorus that the entire gathering will be called upon to sing at intervals in the reading.

Singing will be a feature of the evening's program. Edward T. Clissold, baritone, accompanied at the piano by Miss Nellie A. Swartout, will sing the following group of songs:

The Two Grenadiers.....Schumann
Take Joy Home.....Katherine Wells Bassett
Captain Mac.....Sanderson

Popular songs will be sung in "community singing" style between courses and between some of the speeches. This will be led by Mr. Clissold, the Club member who leads City Club Monday "Sings," contributing the results of his experience as director of the Euterpean Men's Chorus. The Club Stokers, famed for their lusty chanties, will have a lively part in this "singing from the floor."

The Reception Committee will be made up of the members of the Twentieth Anniversary Cele-

bration Committee and their wives and the Stokers' Social Squad and their wives. Founders, speakers, officers and directors will be in the Lounge at 6 P. M. The affair will be informal—business dress for men, says the Committee. Dinner will be served at 6:30 P. M.

An attractive menu has been arranged, as follows:

Salted Almonds	
Cream of Celery Soup	
Breast of Chicken	
French Fried Potatoes	
Cauliflower	Sliced Tomatoes,
au gratin	Mayonnaise
Neapolitan Ice Cream	Cakes
Coffee	

The Committee has set the price of this dinner at only \$1.50 a cover.

Dinner will be served in the third, fourth and fifth floor dining rooms, and the speaking will take place in the main dining room on the third floor, but it will not begin until those served in the other dining rooms have been given seats in the main dining room proper or its balcony.

The Twentieth Anniversary Celebration Committee is made up as follows:

Walter T. Fisher, Chairman; Spencer L. Adams, Laird Bell, Robert M. Cunningham, Walter F. Dodd, S. J. Duncan-Clark, Richard T. Fox, Harry N. Gottlieb, Morris L. Greeley, F. Bruce Johnstone, Fred A. Kraft, Charles E. Merriam, George Packard, Irving K. Pond, Charles Yeomans.

The Stokers' Social Squad has the following personnel:

A. R. Tighe, Chairman; Edward T. Clissold, Roy Franklin Dewey, Howard M. Frantz, Fred R. Huber, A. T. Huizinga, William H. Miller.

Mr. Taft Delights Club Audience

In a delightful, illustrated lecture at the City Club, Saturday, December 8, on "Suggestions for Use of the Fine Arts Building," Lorado Taft, eminent Chicago sculptor and charter member of the City Club, reviewed the history of steps leading to the \$500,000 appropriation last month by the South Park board toward the restoration of the building. He offered a series of constructive suggestions for the use of the building when restored.

Further details on Mr. Taft's address will be given in a later issue of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN.

Edward O. Brown

Edward O. Brown, a former judge of the Superior Court, died Saturday, December 8, 1923.

Judge Brown had been a member of the City Club since February, 1905. He was a leader in many liberal movements.

Edward Eagle Brown, one of his surviving sons, has been a member of the City Club since November, 1905.

George Packard, of the law firm of Brown, Packard, Peckham and Barnes, of which Edward O. Brown was the head, has been a member of the Club since 1904.

PURPOSES ARE STATED IN 1903

A Club to Investigate and Improve Public Affairs

(Continued from First Page)

and different opinions; they are united in the sincerity of their desire to promote the public welfare."

The first entry in the minutes of the Club reads as follows: "The initiative in the organization of the City Club of Chicago was taken during the summer and fall of 1903 by Mr. Walter L. Fisher, then Secretary of the Municipal Voters League." This entry was made by George E. Hooker, the first secretary of the Club. The signers of the organization circular were Frank H. Scott, Allen B. Pond, George E. Cole, Louis A. Seeberger, Alfred L. Baker, and Mr. Fisher, Chairman.

For Improvement of Public Affairs

By December 1, 1903, 174 charter members had signed a statement that they had associated themselves together to form the City Club. On December 5 the organization meeting was held, with John V. Farwell, Jr., in the chair. The organization resolution, introduced by Mr. Fisher, was unanimously adopted. It set forth that these signers had joined to form the Club as a corporation not for profit, "having for its object the investigation and improvement of municipal conditions and public facilities in the City of Chicago, and the establishment and maintenance of a library and other facilities of a social club for the use of men who desire to co-operate in the accomplishment of this purpose by non-partisan and practical methods."

On December 7, 1903, petition was made for the charter of the Club, the petition being signed by Messrs. Scott, Baker, Hooker, Pond, Fisher and T. K. Webster, Charles H. Hulburd, Frank H. Jones, Julius Stern and Graham Taylor. The charter was issued by the Secretary of State for Illinois on December 16. It stated the purposes in the same words as the resolution of organization.

Presidents and Executive Secretaries

The Club's presidents, in order, have been as follows: Frank H. Scott, 1903-5; Townner K. Webster (deceased), 1905-6; Victor Elting, 1906-8; Clarence S. Pellet, 1908; Walter L. Fisher, 1908-10; Henry Baird Favill (deceased), 1910-12; Alfred L. Baker, 1912-14; Allen B. Pond, 1914-16; Frank I. Moulton, 1916-18; George H. Mead, 1918-20; Joseph Cummins, 1920-21; F. Bruce Johnstone, 1921-23. Henry P. Chandler was elected president in April, 1923.

George E. Hooker, now an honorary member, was secretary of the Club from 1903 to 1908 and Civic Secretary from 1908 to 1919. C. A. Dykstra was Executive Secretary from May, 1920, to December, 1921, and Mayo Fesler from November, 1922, to June, 1923. Herbert E. Fleming, a member of the Club since 1907, was appointed Executive Secretary September 1, 1923.

Dwight L. Akers was Assistant Civic Secretary from 1909 to 1919 and Acting Executive Secretary from 1919 to 1920. Everett W. Lothrop was Assistant Secretary and Acting Executive Secretary from 1920 to 1923. Lester S. Parker was Assistant Secretary from March to October, 1923.

Henry R. Dalrymple was appointed Assistant Secretary in October, 1923.

Forum, Civic Committees and Bulletin

Discussion or forum meetings on public affairs, with addresses by qualified speakers, on both sides of controversial questions, have been a feature of the Club's activities from the outset. For the first few years these were held only on Saturday afternoons. Since 1906 the "long-table luncheon" and "forum" meetings have been held also on other days of the week; and there have been occasional evening lectures.

The civic committee system, under which there are some twenty or more civic committees made up of members interested in the subjects of the respective committees, was introduced in 1906. During the period from 1918 to 1921 the committee system was changed to provide for special committees on issues arising instead of having standing civic committees. The present system, recommended this year by the Survey Committee and the Committee on Committees, is to have chiefly standing civic committees and some special committees. For many years the recommendations of civic committees went to a public affairs committee. In recent years the practice has been to have Committee recommendations go to the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee of the Board, for approval before issuance to the public.

THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN was established in 1907. At first it came out intermittently, but since 1918 it has appeared weekly, except during the months of July, August and September. From time to time the Club has issued special publications and has held exhibits and special conferences.

Club House a Civic and Social Center

From the outset the City Club has maintained meeting rooms and dining room service, to provide civic and social facilities. Its first quarters were at 181 W. Madison Street, over Vogelsang's restaurant; in 1905 it took two floors over one of John R. Thompson's restaurants at 228 S. Clark Street, opposite the Federal Building; and in 1911 the Club erected its present six-story building at 315 Plymouth Court. Its architecture and decorations were designed by Pond & Pond, architects, and both members of the Club, to express the ideals of the Club.

Elected officers and boards of directors, house committees, admissions or membership committees, other administrative committees, music committees and recently the Stokers, as well as civic committees and appointed staff members, have worked faithfully through the years to enable the City Club to fulfill its mission as a civic club with a social spirit.

Governmental Administrations Since 1903

The variations in political or governmental atmosphere in which the activities of this non-partisan, non-sectarian civic club have been carried on during the two decades will be suggested by the following lists of mayors of Chicago, governors of Illinois and Presidents of the United States:

Mayors—Carter H. Harrison, Jr., 1903-5; Edward F. Dunne, 1905-7; Fred A. Busse, 1907-11;

(Continued on Fourth Page)

NON-PARTISAN AT ALL TIMES

Club Has Good Record for Constructive Reports

(Continued from Third Page)

Carter H. Harrison, Jr., 1911-15; William Hale Thompson, 1915-23; William E. Dever, elected 1923.

Governors—Richard Yates, Jr., 1903-4; Charles S. Deneen, 1905-12; Edward F. Dunne, 1913-16; Frank O. Lowden, 1917-20; Len Small, 1921-23.

Presidents—Theodore Roosevelt, 1903-9; William H. Taft, 1909-13; Woodrow Wilson, 1913-21; Warren G. Harding, 1921-23; Calvin Coolidge, 1923.

Constructive Publications on Public Problems

Public opinion and official action have been affected favorably not only by City Club forum discussions and civic committee recommendations, reported by the daily newspapers, but also by special City Club publications. Among these were: the 1904 Piper report on the Chicago Police Department; the 1906 report by Prof. Charles E. Merriam on "Municipal Revenues of Chicago"; a 1912 report by George H. Mead, William J. Bogan and others on "Vocational Training in Chicago and Other Cities"; another 1912 report, on "The Short Ballot in Illinois," by a committee headed by Edwin H. Cassels. Three reports were issued on local transportation: "Passenger Subway and Elevated Railroad Development in Chicago," by Charles K. Mohler, 1912; "The Railway Terminal Problem of Chicago," 1913; and "Through Routes for Chicago's Steam Railroads—The Best Means for Attaining Popular and Comfortable Travel for Chicago," by George E. Hooker, 1914. In 1916 there was issued a report, edited by Alfred B. Yeomans, on "City Residential Land Development—Studies in Planning."

On March 10, 1916, the Club issued a special report on "Water Waste in Chicago," prepared by a sub-committee of the Committee on Water Supply.

A 1919 publication was entitled "Ideals of America."

While the City Club has been primarily watchful and constructive in reference to City, County, Sanitary District and Parks affairs, it has not neglected state and national, or even international, questions, especially during and since the World War. In recent years its members have shown special interest in discussions of national and world affairs.

World War Activities of the Club

War time activities of the Club included promotion of the various drives, remission of dues to members in the military and naval service—of whom there were 230, the loaning of the services of the civic secretary as chairman of one of the exemption or draft boards, the opening of the Clubhouse free of charge to soldiers and sailors from Camp Grant, Great Lakes and elsewhere, and after the war the honoring of returned service men.

The Club has constantly served as a civic center for other organizations. Many meetings of other civic organizations, and of various associations

sponsored by members, have been held at the Clubhouse.

Several new civic organizations have been created or fostered by the City Club. In 1910 it caused to be organized the Bureau of Public Efficiency; the President of the City Club is *ex officio* a trustee of that organization and the other trustees are named by the Directors of the Club. It originated the movement which resulted in the permanent Railway Terminal Commission. In 1923 the City Club led in the establishment of the Chicago Regional Planning Association.

For Non-Partisan Election of Mayors

At every session of the Illinois Legislature since 1903 the City Club and its civic committees have made their influence felt in the public interests. A typical achievement in recent years was the campaign which resulted in the present fifty-ward law for Chicago. Through the years the City Club has stood staunchly against special privilege, for the civil service laws, and for the non-partisan election of local officials. The present administration of the Club hopes to pave the way for legislation for the non-partisan election of the mayors of Chicago.

Region Meeting Postponed

The December 18 meeting of the Board of Directors of the Regional Planning Association has been postponed on account of the illness with which Mr. Perkins was overtaken while on a business trip in the South. Latest reports are that he is well on the road to recovery.

Dasch Concert Much Enjoyed

The Philharmonic String Quartette was enthusiastically encored at the concert held at the City Club Thursday, December 13.

The next concert, which is by the same group, is on Thursday, January 17, 1924.

To Post Names of Applicants

The Board of Directors, at a meeting on December 11, referred to the Admissions Committee, with power to act, a recommendation from the House Committee that the names of applicants for membership in the City Club be posted in the lobby. The Admissions Committee on Thursday, December 13, voted to have them so posted from time to time.

Singing in Fourth Floor Room Today

Last Monday's luncheon "Sing," held in room 4A-4B, was unusually successful from a musical standpoint. Several new numbers were sung.

At today's "Sing" there will be practice on a special chorus for the Twentieth Anniversary Celebration.

Cleveland Selects First City Man

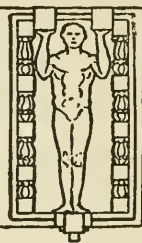
An attorney and engineer, William R. Hopkins was unanimously elected recently by the city council of Cleveland, as the first city manager of that city.

Twentieth Anniversary Celebration Number



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1923

NUMBER 39

COMING FORUM ADDRESSES at the City Club of Chicago

FRIDAY, DEC. 28, 12:30 P. M.—"The World Court," by **Manley O. Hudson**, Professor at Harvard Law School, member of the legal section of the League of Nations Secretariat, and legal adviser to the International Labor Conference at Washington, D. C., in 1919, and at Genoa in 1920. Speaking begins at 1:10 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 2:00 P. M.—"Touching the High Spots of 1923 in Public Affairs," by **S. J. Duncan-Clark**. Saturday afternoon free-for-all discussion led by Mr. Duncan-Clark, Chairman City Club Forum Committee, and Chief Editorial Writer of The Chicago Evening Post. Note—This meeting for men and women. Speaking begins at 2:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 12:30 P. M.—"Transportation in the City of Detroit," by **Henry Steffens, Jr.**, formerly Controller of Detroit, in the Couzens administration. First 1924 luncheon forum meeting.

20-YEAR CELEBRATION GIVES NEW STRENGTH TO CITY CLUB

Founders and Other Leading Members in Notable Speeches on Reminiscences and Ideals—Joyous Singing

New declarations of the ideals of the City Club of Chicago, reminiscences of its early days, and constructive suggestions for its future, as well as searching observations on the mind of America today—all given in brilliant speeches by leading founders and other distinguished members, following a good dinner and jolly singing—marked the Celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the founding of the City Club, held at the Club-house Tuesday evening, December 18, as a great occasion in its history.

Founders, former presidents, officers, directors, members, their wives and other guests, attended this Anniversary Dinner. All told, 222 were in the happy company.

Distinguished Members Are Speakers

Henry P. Chandler, President and Toastmaster; Walter L. Fisher, at the Toastmaster's right, honored as the one who had led in founding the Club; Frank H. Scott, a founder and the first president; Charles R. Crane, at the Toastmaster's left, an especially honored founder, noted for his services to the nation in foreign affairs; Ernest Palmer, a new member; Samuel Alschuler, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and a member of the Club since 1908; and F. Bruce Johnstone, President, 1921-23, were the speakers, in the order named.

The others at the Speakers' Table were Graham Taylor, a founder, who gave the invocation; Julius Rosenwald, a member since 1905; Victor Elting, a founder and former president; Medill McCormick, United States Senator from Illinois, a founder; Frank I. Moulton and George H. Mead, former presidents; Walter T. Fisher, Chairman of the Anniversary Committee; Edward T. Clissold, the leader of the City Club Stokers' Monday "Sings"; Herbert E. Fleming, Executive Secretary.

Speakers and Directors Rise and Sing

When, after some community singing of "The Mummy Song," and other songs between the courses, Mr. Clissold induced the row of men at the Speakers' Table to rise and lustily sing this same "Mummy Song," to the tune of "The Long, Long Trail," the spirit of gaiety took hold of the gathering and throughout the evening went hand in hand with the spirit of earnest devotion to the public welfare expressed in all the speeches.

Founders not at the Speakers' Table were seated at tables adjoining it at the Toastmaster's right, and Directors were at the two tables at the left. The Directors were called upon to rise and sing and the crowd had fun in getting them to stand up.

Founders present, besides those at the Speakers' Table, were: William F. Dummer, William C.

(Continued on Second Page)

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President.....HENRY P. CHANDLER
Vice-President.....A. J. TODD
Treasurer.....WM. T. CROSS
Secretary.....WALTER T. FISHER

DIRECTORS

Clifton R. Bechtel	E. T. Gundlach
Laird Bell	Ralph E. Heilmann
Harry H. Bentley	Wm. H. Holly
Wm. J. Bogan	F. Bruce Johnstone
Edwin G. Booz	Max Loeb
S. J. Duncan-Clark	Thos. H. Morrison
Howard M. Frantz	Everett L. Millard
Clarence N. Goodwin	Hubert E. Page
Morris L. Greeley	Eugene A. Rummel
E. O. Griffenhagen	R. F. Schuchardt

W. J. Stebbins

Herbert E. Fleming, *Executive Secretary*

Henry R. Dalrymple, *Assistant Secretary*

Harry L. Johnson, *House Manager*

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MEMBERS HONOR FOUNDERS

Stirring Letters Say Club Fulfills Expectations

(Continued from First Page)

Boyden, George C. Sikes, Shelby M. Singleton, Clayton F. Summy, Henry B. Chamberlin, Lorado Taft, Everett L. Millard.

Mr. Chandler called on them to rise. They did so, to applause, and Mr. Millard, both a founder and a director, called out, "But not to sing." Mr. Clissold fixed that by asking all the ladies present to sing with the founders.

These requests for singing gave Mr. Crane the theme for an irresistible after-dinner speech in which he told how, as a member of a caravan "in 1894, going from Samarkand down to Afghanistan," he hit on offering as a camp-fire song "The Wild Man of Borneo," which he suggested should be added to the City Club song sheet. In the serious conclusion of his speech, he said that wherever he was he came back to the City Club as "the temple that houses the spirit of the old Municipal Voters League."

For Recreation and Other Investigations

Mr. Fisher, in recounting the history of the origin of the City Club, characterized it as an educational agency and defined its aims as those of sincere promotion of the public interest and toleration of difference of opinion, with practical provision for each member to take part in public work. As a constructive measure, he advocated the general policy of having the Club get hold of the men of the community in their leisure hours.

Mr. Chandler promptly said that this suggestion would receive careful consideration. Later, in his concluding remarks, he urged that resources be provided for the investigation of this question and for amply aiding the civic committees with investigational and other work to bring about re-

sults such as the improvement of the methods of taxation and the non-partisan election of mayors.

In the letters which were read, Julian Mack, a Federal judge now in New York and a member since 1905, advocated an enlarged Club, taking in women, as well as men, and having a membership nearly ten times as large as the present membership, namely a membership of 20,000.

Characteristically Good Dinner Served

An excellent dinner, up to the standard maintained in the City Club dining rooms by House Manager Harry L. Johnson, was served. Most of those present were served in the Main Dining Room on the third floor. About thirty were served in rooms 4A and 4B; they took seats in the third floor balcony for the program.

A group of songs—"The Two Grenadiers," "Take Joy Home" and "Captain Mac"—was given by Mr. Clissold, accompanied by Miss Nellie A. Swartout. Mr. Clissold responded to an enthusiastic encore.

Chandler Invites Founders' Comments

"We are of a considerable age for an organization of this kind," said President Chandler in his opening remarks, "we have almost reached our majority."

"On this occasion we are favored with the presence of some of the wise men who saw the birth of the City Club. We shall be interested to learn of the opinions which they entertained twenty years ago and to discover whether we, as a child, justify their confidence, whether these twenty years of preparation for the work to be a measure up to their expectations."

Inspiring Messages from Absent Leaders

Many messages had been received from honored members expressing their regrets at not being able to be present. Mr. Chandler said that it would be impossible to read them all. He called on Dr. Taylor to read a telegram from William Kent of Kentfield, California, which follows in part:

"To the City Club, Guardian of the best city because harboring vigorous public spirited and united citizens! My love to those who still fight! May the stealers of hot stoves be ever met by the wielders of hot poker!"

Lessing Rosenthal, in his letter, said in part: "I well remember our initial meeting called by Walter L. Fisher. All of his expectations have been fulfilled. The Club, in my judgment, is a credit to Chicago."

Hooker Congratulates Club on Activities

Before reading a letter from George E. Hooker, Mr. Chandler said Mr. Hooker had served as secretary and civic secretary from 1903 to 1919. Mr. Hooker, in his letter, said: "I congratulate you upon the important event celebrated, as well as upon the many interesting current activities being carried on in the Club."

"While speaking of civic secretaries," said President Chandler, "it is only appropriate that I should express my very great obligation to Mr. Herbert E. Fleming, the present civic secretary of the Club. He came with us the first of September, this year, and to him very much of the activity

(Continued on Third Page)

A Merry Christmas to Our Readers

FISHER TELLS CLUB HISTORY

Advocates Survey for Better Use of Leisure By All

(Continued from Second Page)

and energy displayed by the Club since that date has been due."

For Service to Entire Community

In response Mr. Fleming, Executive Secretary, a member since 1907, expressed thanks for these generous words and the applause with which they were received. He said: "It is a privilege to serve a club like the City Club of Chicago, with a tradition of service to the entire community, all classes of the community in the city of Chicago and the Chicago region; and I hope so to assist every member of this Club, and all others who are going to be members, that we may build well on the noble foundation that has been laid by these founders and those who have succeeded them."

Judge Mack Praises the Bulletin

Judge Mack's letter was then read. It included the following comment:

"One of my chief regrets in connection with my continued absence from Chicago is that I miss those splendid noon-day gatherings at the City Club, but I follow them,—and indeed all of the doings of the Club,—through the excellent weekly BULLETIN."

"We cannot meet in this building," said Mr. Chandler, "without being aware of the debt that we owe to the architects of the building, our friends Irving and Allen B. Pond. They made the design of this building a labor of love."

To Alfred L. Baker, president, 1912-14, and a director for 14 consecutive years, President Chandler paid a tribute of respect. He then read Mr. Baker's letter, which said in part: "I speak up for the City Club of Chicago. All hail to it and may it live long and prosper."

Mr. Fisher Relates Origin of Club

In introducing Mr. Fisher, the first speaker of the evening, Mr. Chandler hailed him as "the leader in the movement for the formation of the City Club." Mr. Fisher said in part:

"The City Club of Chicago was, as has been intimated, the outgrowth of the Municipal Voters League—a group of citizens who were willing to make a report upon the candidacies for office, and take whatever consequences there might be.

"There had been a City Club founded in New York, and there was talk of city clubs somewhere else. We did not know much about those organizations. The idea of forming something that we might at least call a city club was talked about quietly among these people, and finally we called a meeting at the old University Club Building on Dearborn Street, at which we had probably 25 or 30 gentlemen who were interested in this sort of thing.

Victor F. Lawson an Active Founder

"I see at this table and in this room a number of men who were there. There are a number, unfortunately, who were there who are unable to be here this evening. I am sure that is true of Victor Lawson, who was one of the people who were very much interested in the project.

"One of the things we had in mind at the start was, we would have to have somebody in charge of the Club to look after its activities, and we were very fortunate in having available at that time George Hooker, who was invited to take that place, and who accepted it.

Mr. Crane and the Piper Report

"We were exceedingly fortunate in having among the men interested in the Club, one who was president of the Municipal Voters League at that time, Charles R. Crane, who is with us here this evening.

"And one of the first things which gave the City Club an instant stand in the community, was the employment of Captain Piper, of New York, who came out and 'Piperized,' as it became known, the Chicago Police."

Honors Merriam for Report on Finance

Mr. Fisher then told how Miss Helen Culver, favorably impressed by reports issued by the City Club, had volunteered to help. He said: "I drew on her, and we employed Charles Merriam, whom I see in the balcony of this room tonight, and Professor Merriam made his public advent in the city of Chicago, I think, by writing the report upon city finances which this Club published later; and it really did enable us to start something in the way of an intelligent and constructive policy as to the finances of the city.

"Now there were two things that stood out in the aims and objects of the City Club as we in the beginning understood them. The first I think may be said to be devotion to the public interest, and willingness on the part of the people to come in and contribute what they could individually to that end; and coupled with that a broad toleration of differences of opinion as to methods.

"Mr. Chandler said that he wanted suggestions as to what the Club should do.

Recommends Recreation Survey

"In the City Club of Chicago I think we should undertake first a comprehensive survey of the recreational activities and lack of activities in this city, and then the upbuilding of them, I believe, would do more than in any other way in affording an opportunity for the individual members of the Club to participate in the work.

"This organization has had a great career already, and we look forward to seeing it have an increasingly great career."

Mr. Scott Tells Power of Public Opinion

Introduced as "a knight among men," Mr. Scott gave some delightful reminiscences; and then discussed the power of public opinion. He said:

"We have seen a little group in this city within the last few months put force upon political parties to have acceptable candidates for mayor, and as a result they have put in the mayor's chair a man who I think, so far as he has yet developed himself and his possibilities, is the ablest mayor, the best mayor that the city has seen since I came here, which is nearly sixty years ago.

Credits Mr. Lawson with Ending Gambling

"I also know of one man who changed the whole nature of this downtown district in the days when the dinner pail gambler gambled in places where

(Continued on Fourth Page)

DEFINE SPIRIT OF CITY CLUB

Celebration Speakers Stress Devotion to Public Work

(Continued from Third Page)

they had the doors wide open. That man was Victor Lawson, and he aroused public opinion to his support.

"So you know that with a place like this to meet and form contacts you can be a power in the city of Chicago in forming public opinion."

Reads "An Odium to Civic Virtue"

In solemn intonations, Walter T. Fisher, son of Walter L. Fisher, read "An Odium to Civic Virtue," written for the occasion by Donald R. Richberg, a member since 1913.

After each stanza the audience, led by Seward C. Simons, of the Stokers, sang the chorus:

Oh, let's get together and talk a lot,
Let rivers of language flow!

The voices of virtue shall be heard,

Pro bono publico!

Pro bono publico! O! O!

Pro bono publico!

"For good publicity," is our aim:

"Pro bono publico!"

Mr. Crane Tells of Spirit Housed by Club

In presenting Mr. Crane, Mr. Chandler said he had served in many parts of the world, in Russia and China, and had been universally recognized, but thought enough of the Club to come from New York for the Anniversary.

Mr. Crane, after his fascinating remarks about the song, "The Wild Man of Borneo," told of the difficulty of making democracy work in Chicago thirty years ago when its politics were dominated by a "most magnificent pirate, Mr. Yerkes, and the City Council was at the lowest possible point." Then he said:

"There was started at that time a most inspiring movement managed by a very active man who had a paper business (George E. Cole). This movement afterwards developed into the Municipal Voters League, and as it came along and became effective in action it seemed to be most important that it should be built up in some kind of a way so as to perpetuate its activities.

"That is what this building means to me. The spirit of the Municipal Voters League was of course a very precious and valuable thing, and when I come back to this City Club, I feel that I am coming back to the temple that houses the spirit of the old Municipal Voters League."

* Sees Members Caddying for Aldermen

Ernest Palmer was presented as both a new member and an old member who had come back into the Club within the last few months, and as the leader of the Four Minute Men in Chicago during the War. Mr. Palmer told many witty stories, illustrating general points, and made a hit with his repartee, when he said: "As this song of Walter Fisher's said, 'Get at the people while they are at their recreation.' That is the time to do it. I haven't any doubt some members of this Club will now find out where the aldermen play golf and go and caddy for them."

Judge Alschuler, the next speaker, was intro-

duced by Mr. Chandler as a man who had mediated between hostile groups, employers and employees, during the War, and had brought harmony. Judge Alschuler said:

"We have but to look about us upon every side and we see crying out and hear the call everywhere for organizations like this Club.

Judge Alschuler on the Popular Mind

"It seems to me that never at any time during my capability of observing things has there been a period when there was less respect for law and law-enforcement than there is at the present time.

"This Club, by putting public service way above the creature comforts of its membership, will, I am sure, continue in the future as it has in the past to merit the consideration of the public, in its continued work for better things."

Johnstone Tells of Faith in Democracy

Mr. Johnstone, the last speaker, referring to the accomplishments of the City Club, expressed pride in the organization and the record of the Bureau of Public Efficiency.

He quoted four significant statements he had heard recently: a French scholar's, that in testing new legislation the Anglo-Saxon usually thinks first of its effect on the community; an Australian's, that "today America is the hope of the civilized world"; an English law student's, that his ambition was to pass a civil service test; and a Chicago lawyer's, that "democracy is a failure." Mr. Johnstone disagreed with the latter. He said:

"This Club is a tiny affair, as the world goes, and yet this Club stands as evidence of the fact that here, as well as in England, will be found men who are ready to serve the State. While that spirit exists, Democracy cannot fail."

President Chandler in Closing Appeal

President Chandler, in the course of his concluding remarks, said:

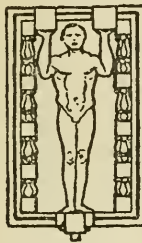
"This Club, on dues which are lower than those of any other club which offers club facilities in Chicago, is endeavoring not only to maintain a Club with reasonable social facilities, but to do effective public work.

"Now, my friends, in view of the opportunity which has been laid before us this evening to conduct important investigations in special fields, investigations in the direction of important political reforms, such as the non-partisan election of a Mayor, and a thorough-going reform of our method of assessing and collecting taxes, you can see that, in order to enable this Club to succeed as it should in constructive recommendations to the community, we need the resources to support the work of our committees.

"And I believe, as I look into the faces of the men who are members of this Club tonight, that when the time comes that we want to make an appeal to you to support our work in addition to your dues, as your means will permit, you will not be found wanting."

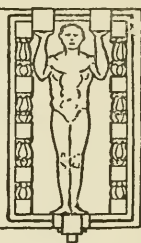
He voiced faith to believe that the goal that lies ahead is higher and nobler than any in the City Club have yet realized.

The evening's celebration closed with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," typifying, the toastmaster said, "our loyalty to the community."



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVI

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1923

NUMBER 40

THIS WEEK'S GENERAL MEETINGS

At the City Club of Chicago

THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 12:30 P. M.—*"Transportation in the City of Detroit,"* by Henry Steffens, Jr. Luncheon Forum Address by former Controller of Detroit, in the Couzens administration. A business man's talk on municipal ownership and operation experiences.

SATURDAY, JAN. 5, 2:00 P. M.—*Motion Pictures. Five Reel Film on "The Eleven Provinces of the Netherlands."* Pictures in colors, showing Dutch agriculture, commerce and industries, ship building, and reclamation projects, ancient buildings and modern art, habits and costumes. Given by the Society of "The Netherlands Abroad," a foundation for official information about Holland.

TELLS WORLD COURT GROWTH

Hudson Sees It as Fruition of American Effort

"It is impossible for me to see how American ideas could be more effectively embodied in a court than in the present Permanent Court of International Justice," declared Manley O. Hudson before a large forum luncheon gathering at the City Club last Friday, after outlining the nine cases tried by that court since its establishment two years ago. He pointed out that eight of these resulted in advisory opinions and that lawyers from all over the world, whom he had met at Geneva, were generally pleased with the judges and the ways of the court. His topic was "America and the Permanent Court of International Justice."

"This Court represents precisely what American delegates were working for at The Hague conferences in 1899 and 1907," Prof. Hudson continued. "It is the fulfillment of an almost unanimous American ambition for a whole generation and is in many respects a replica of the Supreme Court of the United States."

"An effort is being made to have the public think that the International Court is a League Court and not a World Court. With forty-seven countries signatory to the Protocol setting up the Court, with fifty-four countries contributing to its financial support, with the Court open to every country in the world, with Germany and other states not members of the League actually appearing before the Court and having judges sitting in the Court, it is ridiculous to say that it is not a World Court."

"It does have a connection with the League, for only a visionary could attempt to set up an International Court today, completely ignoring the fact

(Continued on Second Page)

NEXT DANCE COMES JAN. 12

Will Start Series of Monthly Parties at City Club

BY THE STOKERS' SOCIAL SQUAD

A bit of variety from a social standpoint is to be introduced into the City Club activities by a Dinner Dance and Card Party to be given at the Clubhouse on the evening of January 12.

The keystone of our Club is civic improvement which inspires good fellowship. Therefore, the Stokers are working hard to keep the Membership Fires burning. The Social Squad endeavors to promote sociability among *all* members, of all ages along all lines of their social desires. A large number have requested dances and your committee has arranged for a series of these to be held on the second Saturday evening of each month, beginning January 12.

We will try to meet the wishes of those present by giving them the style of dances they request.

An innovation will be introduced by two solo numbers to be given by little Miss Esther Harris, whose character dances made such a sensation during Christmas Week at the Chicago Theatre.

According to a popular vote of those present at the last dance the price for the dinner dances will be \$2.00 per person. The Club is obliged to limit the attendance to 300, and it behooves you to secure your reservations at once.

For those not caring to attend the dinner, the nominal charge of \$1.00 a couple will be made for dancing or cards.

Next Concert on January 17

Music lovers will be glad to know that the Philharmonic String Quartette will give the third in the series of City Club concerts on Thursday, January 17.

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

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Vol. XVI Monday, December 31, 1923 No. 40

On the Eve of a New Year and a New Quarter

A new calendar year begins tomorrow. A new fiscal year for the City Club of Chicago does not begin until April 1, but a new quarter for the Club begins with the new calendar year. THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN wishes the members a Happy New Year for 1924 and the Club a prosperous closing quarter for the Club year of 1923-24.

When a Member Changes His Address

Any member whose mailing address has been changed since his application for membership was filed with the Club, should notify Henry R. Dalrymple, Assistant Secretary, of the new address and state fully the new business connection and telephone number.

Any member whose CITY CLUB BULLETIN or other mail is not reaching him promptly is entitled to an investigation from this office.

Banishes Billboards from Highways

"An interesting law went into effect in Minnesota, December 1," the *Baltimore City Club Bulletin* reads, "whereby billboards and other advertising signs on the state highways are prohibited and signs now in existence are to be taken down." The article is captioned "Do It Everywhere."

Mr. Pond Meets Zoning Committee

Allen B. Pond, Chairman of the Board of Appeals under the Zoning Law, and one of the founders of the City Club, on invitation of Eugene A. Rummeler, Chairman of the City Planning and Zoning Committee, attended the meeting of the Committee held Friday, December 28, and discussed, with members of the Committee, the question of co-operation with the Board of Appeals.

Prof. Hudson at Club Forum

(Continued from First Page)

that fifty-four nations of the world are maintaining a League of Nations."

Mr. Hudson is Bemis Professor of Law at Harvard Law School and a member of the legal section of the League of Nations Secretariat. He attracted a large audience, including a number of those who heard his talk at the City Club two years ago.

Lessing Rosenthal, a founder of the Club, presided at the meeting.

Offers a Check List for Citizens

The following taken from the *Citizens' League Bulletin* of Kansas City, Mo., may be interesting to residents of other cities:

ARE YOU A 100% AMERICAN CITIZEN?

See whether you can give yourself a passing grade on a fair examination.

	100%	Your American Grade
Am I registered for voting?.....	20%	.....
Did I vote at every election last year?	50%	.....
Have I listed all my property for taxation?	20%	.....
Do I obey all laws or only those that do not bother me?.....	10%	.....
Have I commended efficient officials? 5%		.....
Have I urged on delinquent officials the performance of duty?.....	5%	.....
Am I aggressive in the support of worthy civic movements?.....	10%	.....
	100%	?

Membership of Stokers' Squads

The Stoker Squads of the City Club of Chicago are made up as follows:

President Henry P. Chandler and Chief Stoker S. J. Duncan-Clark, ex-officio members of all squads.

Recruiting Squad: F. E. Short, chairman, Percy H. Arden, Howard B. Bryant, Louis Perkins Cain, Chas. E. Christine, W. D. Dalgetty, M. S. Green, W. H. Haight, W. R. Helton, Herbert E. Hudson, Elmo C. Lowe, Arthur E. Manheimer, Willard R. Rhoads, Chas. P. Schwartz, Guy Van Schaick, Aleck G. Whitfield, Arthur W. Wolfe.

Social Squad: A. R. Tighe, chairman, Edw. T. Clissold, Roy Franklin Dewey, H. M. Frantz, Fred R. Huber, A. T. Huizinga, Wm. H. Miller.

Conservation Squad: Kennicott Brenton, chairman, Robt. M. Cunningham, F. Guy Davis, D. R. Kennicott.

Inter-Club Chess League Scores

As the result of a defeat at the hands of the Y. M. C. A. team December 17, the City Club chess team dropped from first place into a tie with the Y. M. C. A. team for second position. The standing of the leading teams to date is: Hamilton Club, 26½; Y. M. C. A., 24½; City Club, 24½.

The next game at the City Club is on January 7 with the Palette and Chisel Club.

TO HELP ON REGIONAL WORK

City Club to Continue Aiding New Association

The first meeting of the Board of Directors of the new Chicago Regional Planning Association, organized at the afternoon and evening conference at the City Club November 2, was held at the Club at luncheon on Wednesday, November 21. Fifteen of the Directors were present, including directors from a number of the towns in the Milwaukee, Elgin, Chicago Heights, and Gary belt. Dwight H. Perkins, President, was in the chair.

The business of the meeting was all in the direction of perfecting the organization for furthering the regional planning movement.

Henry P. Chandler, President of the City Club, W. F. Hodges of Gary, and Eugene A. Rummier of Winnetka, were appointed as a committee to take the necessary steps to incorporate the Association.

Provision was made for the continued close co-operation of the City Club of Chicago, which had called the first regional planning conference last March, and had participated in calling the second regional planning conference, at which the Association was created.

On motion of the other directors, approved by Mr. Chandler, Herbert E. Fleming, Executive Secretary of the City Club, was elected Secretary of the Association. Mr. Chandler concurred in this arrangement as one means of having the City Club continue its active co-operation with others in the Chicago Regional Planning movement. He subsequently reported this action to the Board of Directors of the City Club, where it met with approval.

Charles S. Peterson, who was elected at the November Conference a Vice-President to represent the County Board of Cook County among the officers of the Association, accepted the election. Other Vice Presidents of the Association are to be named by the County Commissioners of each of the following counties: Dupage, Lake, and Will counties in Illinois, and Lake County, Indiana, in accordance with action at the conference.

In response to a request from President Perkins, Jacob L. Crane, Jr., formerly Secretary of the Chicago Regional Planning Committee, agreed to prepare a program of work for the Board of Directors of the Association for consideration at its next meeting.

The Board voted to hold meetings on the third Tuesday of each month, and authorized the President and the Secretary to select an Executive Committee.

Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen found it impossible to accept election as a member of the Board of Directors, and Mrs. H. S. Young was elected to represent the Woman's City Club. Mrs. Young and Mrs. Harold L. Ickes were present at the meeting of the Board.

The meeting of the board scheduled for December 18 was postponed, because of the illness of Mr. Perkins. He is making steady progress toward the recovery of his health and strength. Special notices will be sent out concerning the time of the next meeting of the board and next steps in the regional planning movement.

Holmes for Prohibition of War

Summarizing all causes of war as being psychological or sociological, and proclaiming the superimposition of the American policy of prohibition upon the European policy of regulation as the only successful means of definitely ending war, John Haynes Holmes, minister of the Community Church of New York, outlined "A Program for Ending War," before a forum luncheon gathering at the City Club on Friday, December 14.

He explained that the European policy of regulation was unsuccessful inasmuch as "regulation does not regulate." "The League of Nations," he declared, "is only a regulatory body. It merely attempts to minimize war and delay the outbreak—not to get rid of it. Europeans have adopted it because it is strictly in line with their beliefs; it is the typical European point of view.

"The American method of prohibition, on the other hand, has been admirably effective," he added. He cited the abolition of slavery as an example. "Liquor will be driven out in the same manner," he said, expressing the belief that within thirty years New York would be "tight as a drum and dry as the Sahara."

President Chandler, in introducing the speaker, said that Dr. Holmes was a college friend of his at Harvard over twenty years ago, and Dr. Holmes, in his introduction, expressed his pleasure at finding Mr. Chandler at the head of the City Club of Chicago.

Military and Naval Affairs Committee

A recommendation from the Committee on Committees of the City Club for the establishing of a "Military and Naval Affairs Committee" was approved at the December 11 meeting of the Board of Directors.

The following statement of duties for the committee was approved: "The Military and Naval Affairs Committee shall consider any matters bearing upon the organization and use of the country's military and naval resources, whether national or local."

The suggestion for the establishment of the committee came from Graham Aldis, a member. A. J. Todd, chairman of the Committee on Committees, said that the committee recommendation was made after thorough consideration of the proposal. The Committee on Committees will now proceed to nominate members of the Military and Naval Affairs Committee.

Writes About Soldier Life in Siberia

Paul Wright, a member of the City Club since 1911 and member of the editorial staff of *The Chicago Daily News* who was correspondent for that paper with A. E. F., Siberia, during the World War, is the author of a story in *The North American Review* for December, 1923, entitled "Anastasia Federovna's Amerikanski."

Good Cigars Carried

A choice selection of cigars and cigarettes is carried at the cigar stand in the main lobby of the City Club of Chicago.

FOR PLASTIC ARTS PALACE

Taft Also for Social Center in Fine Arts Building

Four uses for the 6½ acres of floor space in the Jackson Park Fine Arts Building, when restored, were outlined by Lorado Taft, noted Chicago sculptor and charter member of the City Club, in a delightful lecture, beautifully illustrated with stereopticon views, given before an intensely interested audience at a City Club forum luncheon Saturday, December 8; a gathering of not only men and women but children as well, among them some youthful students from the Art Institute.

The vision Mr. Taft pictured was that of "A fine arts palace to which all America would come." Its first use would be as an historical museum of the world's architectural art. Its second would be as the home of a vast collection of the original casts of American masterpieces of sculpture. The other uses were: the east pavilion, as a school of applied arts; and the west pavilion, as a neighborhood center having concert halls, gymnasium and community theater. Mr. Taft said, and showed by pictures thrown on the screen, that the building is one of the most suitable in the world to house such collections of architecture and sculpture. He added, "its walls are three feet thick and the foundation is as solid as any of our downtown structures." Mr. Taft said in part:

"The Trocadero collection of architectural casts in Paris is one of the most interesting museums in that city of interesting sights. Every time I go there I am fascinated by that artistic record of the centuries—not even the Louvre is more appealing.

Walking Through Doors of the Centuries

"Here are displayed as in the pages of a book, the greatest works of French architects and sculptors from the primitive days down through the Romanesque, Gothic and Renaissance periods. Only, instead of photographs and half-tones, we have here the things themselves. You walk through noble portals, as through the doors of the centuries; you bow at immemorial shrines; you trace the handicraft of intricate reliefs; the masterly simplification of lofty finials and distant friezes is revealed near at hand.

"Our collection in Blackstone Hall, at the Art Institute, reproduces a few of these treasures; the Trocadero offers you the whole sequence. Here the architects and decorators go for inspiration, the scene painters and movie designers for 'local color.' A great moulding shop in the basement supplies duplicates of details to those who require them.

Would Reproduce Parthenon Interior

"Such a collection could be put into the Fine Arts Palace at a reasonable cost. The space and height in the Fine Arts Palace are sufficient, its great courts ideal for the purpose. Imagine the vestibule and north court in massive Egyptian style; the east court transformed into a Greek temple—it is ample for the interior of the Parthenon, exact in size; the west court a Gothic hall, etc. Then we have an abundance of smaller rooms

suiting to the display of architectural details and ensemble. What a place to visit! America would have nothing more interesting.

"Those who desire to see in Jackson Park America's greatest museum of architecture and sculpture are heartily in sympathy with the movement to use a portion of the building for a school of applied arts. Its headquarters might be in the east wing, but the whole museum would be its appropriate background. What more inspiring atmosphere could be conceived for these young beginners. Theirs would be the traditional privilege of Europe, so rare in America, of living and working amid the best products of the past.

To Save Great Sculptors' Models

"That there is another use for a portion of the building is suggested by the following incident: A few months ago I had to send Frederick MacMonnies a letter from the Art Institute declining his offered gift of the model for his great Princeton group. How we regret it! This cast of heroic size pictures General Washington and his sore tried followers as only the genius of MacMonnies can do it. To possess it is to have the original of a great work. But the Art Institute writes that they have no place there for a piece of work of this size, nor prospect of such space."

Mr. Taft cited the success of the city Art Museum in St. Louis in acquiring a splendid collection of work by American sculptors "merely through having a place" for the original models.

"The proposed museum at Jackson Park could be made not only a great historic display of architectural casts but the most complete assembly of American sculpture in the country," he concluded.

Tells History of Restoration Movement

In the course of his lecture, Mr. Taft modestly made a record of his own part in the initiation of the idea of restoring the Fine Arts building for such uses. He said that for years he had had two dreams—one, that there would be a temple of art at the State University of Illinois, and the other, that the World's Fair Fine Arts Building would be made a permanent art palace in Chicago.

He said that he had made these suggestions in many lectures, but that they had finally taken hold after a talk before the Arche Club and another before the Chicago Chapter of American Institute of Architects. Mr. Taft gave credit to Mrs. Albion Headburg of the former organization and State Chairman of an Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs committee, and George W. Maher, a member of the City Club and of the original committee of three from the Chicago Chapter, American Institute of Architects to supervise the restoration, for their notable work in this cause.

Members of the Municipal Art Committee of the City Club and their wives were at the Speaker's Table. Mr. Taft was accompanied by Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Emily Bartlett—Mrs. Taft's mother. Everett L. Millard, Chairman of the Municipal Art Committee, in a happy introduction, called attention to the fact that Mr. Taft, now a member of the Municipal Art Committee, was its first Chairman.

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The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1924

NUMBER 1

THIS WEEK'S GENERAL MEETINGS

At the City Club of Chicago

MONDAY, JAN. 7, 12:30 P. M.—Regular City Club "Sing." Room 4A-4B. Special plate luncheon.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 12:30 P. M.—"Election Frauds and How to Prevent Them." Forum discussion. Speakers: Edmund K. Jarecki, Judge of the County Court, and Anthony Czarnecki, Election Commissioner. Regular luncheon service.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 6:30 P. M.—Dedication of Lincoln Room. Address on "Abraham Lincoln and the American Ideal," by the Rev. Dr. William E. Barton, author of "The Soul of Abraham Lincoln," "The Paternity of Abraham Lincoln," and a forthcoming "Life of Lincoln." Dinner in this new, large meeting room for members of the Club and their guests, both men and women. Early reservations requested.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 6:15 P. M.—First Regular City Club Dinner Dance, under the plan by which the Stokers' Social Squad will hold a dance for members of the City Club and their guests, on the second Saturday of each month. Card playing for those who do not care to dance. Reservations limited to 150 couples.

DESCRIBES HIGH SPOTS OF 1923

Duncan-Clark in Illuminating Club Talk on Events

A comprehensive review of public events, ranging from international affairs to club activities, was entertainingly given at the City Club of Chicago last Saturday afternoon by S. J. Duncan-Clark, chief editorial writer of *The Chicago Evening Post*, presented by President Henry P. Chandler as one of the most unselfish and public-spirited men it had ever been his lot to know.

In witty opening remarks, Mr. Duncan-Clark, who is Chairman of the City Club Forum Committee, explained that the leadership of the afternoon's discussion had been thrust upon him by the Executive Secretary, who had even provided the topic, "Touching the High Spots of 1923 in Public Affairs."

Since the meeting was an experiment in an afternoon session on current events, Mr. Duncan-Clark said that he was going to be "Secretary Fleming's goat, leaping from peak to peak in the year's affairs."

Internationally a Year of Groping

"My first impression," he said, "is that in a world sense, this has been a year of beating about the bush, of tramping around in a circle, seeking a way out of the tall timbers, which hedge and bewilder, to the clearing where longer vision may be had and men may breathe more freely and think less anxiously.

"The European problem—which has been largely the problem of reparations and the Ruhr—has
(Continued on Third Page)

TELLS OF DETROIT TRACTION

Former Controller Heard by Mayor at Forum

"Frank public presentation of what was, what is and what may be expected, and the practice of inviting discussion, investigation and criticism by organizations of every description, has brought about the almost universal acceptance of the success of the municipally owned and operated Street Railway System of the City of Detroit."

This was one of the central statements on "Transportation in the City of Detroit" made in an interesting, rapid-fire Forum talk at the City Club of Chicago on Thursday, January 3, by Henry Steffens, Jr., a certified public accountant, who is now treasurer of a manufacturing and operating company in Detroit and who was formerly City Controller and financial adviser to the Department of Street Railways in the Couzens administration.

Mayor Dever, of Chicago, and his traction advisers were especially interested in Mr. Steffens' statements of Detroit's experiences and his comments on them. Mayor Dever, Ald. Schwartz, Chairman of the Council Committee on Local Transportation, Corporation Counsel Busch, Messrs. Foster, Frank and Holly, Special Traction Counsel, and Mr. Doty, Assistant Corporation Counsel, besides members of the Local Transportation Committee of the City Club were at the Speaker's table.

Mayor is Greeted with Applause

When Mayor Dever entered the Main Dining Room of the Club, he was greeted with applause.

(Continued on Fourth Page)

The City Club Bulletin

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Vol. XVII Monday, January 7, 1924 No. 1

FOR ECONOMY BY COUNTY

Speakers for Civic Bodies to Be Heard by Judges

Representatives of fifteen men's and women's civic bodies, and members of the Local Government Committee of the City Club, led by Hubert E. Page, chairman, met at the City Club, Wednesday, January 2, to arrange to co-operate in a plea before a committee of Circuit Court judges for the removal of a large number of county employees who are no longer necessary, on account of the installation of numerous labor-saving devices.

J. L. Jacobs, efficiency expert retained by the County Commissioners, in a brief talk at the meeting said that the labor-saving devices installed in the county offices—particularly a method of photographing documents in fifteen minutes which formerly took several days to copy—will save the county \$750,000 in 1924 if the services of employees thereby made unnecessary are dispensed with.

A conference committee, consisting of Thomas D. Knight, representing the Better Government Association and the Hamilton Club, George B. Foster, representing the Association of Commerce, and Mr. Page, representing the City Club, was elected to arrange for a hearing before the judges.

The conference has been set for Monday, January 7, at 10 a. m. in Judge Fisher's Court Room, at which time delegates from each organization represented at the meeting at the City Club, and from other groups which have been invited to send representatives, will meet with the County Board, county departmental heads, and the committee of Circuit Court judges, in an open discussion of the efficiency program promulgated by the County Board.

SPLENDID MUSIC JANUARY 17

Another musical treat—Philharmonic String Quartette—Thursday, January 17, 8:15 p. m.

NEW CHRISTMAS FUND PLAN

Point System Adopted for Gifts to Club Employees

A new plan of apportioning the Employees' Christmas Fund contributed by members of the City Club, a plan designed to be absolutely fair to all concerned, was adopted by the House Committee on December 21, and applied to the distribution made to all of the house employees and the office employees below the rank of Assistant Secretary. This is a system developed by Edwin G. Booz, chairman of the House Committee, on the basis of systems in successful operation for the employees of banks and other business organizations.

The system put in force is a point system. Under it each employee of the Club eligible to participate is credited with one point for each year of service and one point for each \$10 of monthly salary at the time of the distribution. A total of all the points of all the employees, divided into the total of the Christmas Fund to be distributed, determines the cash rate for each point. For each employee this rate is multiplied by his or her points, and the distribution is made accordingly.

Christmas Fund contributions which were received late, after the total of the fund to be distributed had been determined, were added, in accordance with the former practice, to the Employees' Permanent Benefit Fund.

The point system was explained to the employees at the annual Christmas dinner, given to them by the Club on the afternoon of the day before Christmas. Mr. Fleming acted as chairman; brief talks were made by Mr. Chandler, Mr. Booz and Mr. Johnson. Singing was led by Mr. Clissold. Each employee was called upon to give his name, occupation and years of service for the City Club.

Employees unanimously expressed their loyalty to the Club as their employer.

The employees have requested THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN to express to the members their thanks for the Christmas Fund distribution.

JANUARY PARTY THIS WEEK

First of Monthly Dinner Dances Saturday Evening

The first of the series of City Club monthly dinner dances, to be held at the clubhouse Saturday evening, January 12, promises to be a grand success, judging by the reservations that have begun to come in.

House Manager Harry L. Johnson says that it will be necessary to limit the attendance to 150 couples and that those who do not make reservations early may find the club "sold out." He has prepared an attractive menu as follows:

Puree Tomato Soup	Olives
Celery	Radishes
Half Roast Squab Chicken	French Fried Potatoes

Hearts of Lettuce	June Peas
Pineapple Sundae	Cakes and Coffee

Members of the Stokers' Social Squad and their wives will be on hand in the Lounge at 6:00 p. m. as a reception committee.

SEES SOME SIGNS OF PROGRESS

Forum Leader on World, National and Local Affairs

(Continued from First Page)

dominated world thought. We have had that problem discussed by eminent men at the City Club Forum; we have heard it approached from various angles. There is little I can add to what has been said.

"France made it acute. For France there must be sympathy in the hearts of all who remember the years from August, 1914, to November, 1918. The picture of its desolated fields and vineyards, its ruined villages, its vestigial forests, which I saw while the guns were still in action, is unforgettable. If in my mind there is criticism of the course which France has taken, it is not through any lack of sympathy, any failure of admiration. It is rather because the bigger problem of the world's peace and welfare seems to have been subordinated in the program of France to the satisfaction of her own immediate demands, the allaying of her fears. And there have been times when it seemed as if those demands were not to be satisfied with anything less than the elimination of the German people as a political and economic factor in the life of the world.

"I have not believed, and I do not believe, that this would be for the ultimate good of the world, nor for the highest good and happiness of France. It can be achieved only by raising France herself to a position of dominance on the continent of Europe which would make her the object of all the envies, suspicions and fears which Germany invited. In such a position France must needs become militaristic, and her neighbors must follow her example. The germ of inevitable war lies in this possibility, and the dissipation of that dream of disarmament which has taken so strong a grip upon the pathetic imagination of mankind.

Criticizes America for Indirection

"If I have felt—and feel—critical of French policy, I have felt no less critical of our own attitude toward the European situation. We too have been beating about the bush, running around in circles, pursuing ways of timid indirection, rather than taking the courageous course which is worthy of our history. We were not afraid to send an army to Europe to fight for peace, but we have been afraid to send diplomats to Europe to help save and make worth while the peace which our army did so much to win. Our military heroism is sadly betrayed by our political timorousness.

"Matters have taken a more hopeful turn in these latter weeks of the year.

Hope in Americans on Sub-commissions

"The real sign of hope is in the appointment of the sub-commissions of the reparations commission, upon which Americans are to sit, and over the most important of which that able and vigorous Chicagoan, Gen. Dawes, is to preside.

"There is here a double hope. First in the work that these commissions may do, the enlightenment they may bring, the material they may furnish for a powerful public opinion throughout the world; second, in the fact that indirectly America is at

last participating in the work she should never have abandoned.

"I say indirectly, and the American representation on these commissions is typical of the policy of timid indirection which we have adopted in foreign affairs since the war. First we had the inofficial observer. Now we have the inofficial co-operator."

Mr. Duncan-Clark touched upon the Corfu incident and upon the collapse of the two-party political system in the British election.

Tells of America's Tribute to Harding

Taking up the developments at home, Mr. Duncan-Clark said:

"The peak of American feeling was reached when President Harding passed away. A popular feeling of grief, sympathy and appreciation spread across the continent for a man who possessed those traits of character which make for all that is fine and good in America."

He spoke briefly of the Coolidge succession to the presidential chair and of the foreshadowings of the 1924 election.

Cites Chicago's Advance Under Dever

In a glimpse of the high spots in Chicago during the past twelve months, Mr. Duncan-Clark said in part: "A more effective war against law violation, corruption and viciousness than was ever before seen in Chicago has been carried on in the few months that Mayor Dever has been in office. The people have in this respect redeemed themselves from the conditions that were allowed to exist in preceding years; but this revolution in the city hall alone is not enough to 'make Chicago safe for democracy.' Radical changes are needed in the other law enforcement offices of the community, as well. Most of all, we must have men whose aims are for law enforcement and not political interests."

He added that the citizenship of Chicago as a unit was making a greater effort than it ever had for cleaner politics.

Gives Points in Club Development

Mr. Duncan-Clark, in narrowing his comments to the happenings in the life of the City Club during the past year, cited as the high spots the election of Mr. Chandler as President, the appointment of Mr. Fleming as Executive Secretary, the membership drive of last February and the fellowship therein developed, the Club's leadership in the organization of the Chicago Regional Planning Association, and the recent celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the founding of the Club.

He concluded with the hope that the City Club would perform "an even larger and finer service in the year that lies before us."

J. G. Wray, Hubert E. Page, and J. L. Jacobs, were called upon by President Chandler and took part in the discussion that followed Mr. Duncan-Clark's address.

At the conclusion of the meeting a vote was taken to determine the popularity of a series of such Saturday afternoon discussions of each week's developments in public affairs. Although the attendance was not large, all but one in the audience voted in favor of these opportunities to participate in a discussion of current events.

TRANSPORTATION POINTERS

Steffens in Comments Based on Detroit Experience

(Continued from First Page)

President Henry P. Chandler welcomed the Mayor and the other guests and introduced Dean Ralph E. Heilman of Northwestern University School of Commerce, and Chairman of the City Club Committee on Local Transportation, as the Chairman of the day. Dean Heilman, in introducing Mr. Steffens, called attention to the fact that regardless of whether the members of the City Club believed that the plan of municipal ownership and operation was the particular plan for solving the transportation problem or not, they were desirous of profiting by the experiences of other cities in this field, and were glad to hear from the neighboring city of Detroit.

Emphasizes Policy of Frankness

At various points in his address, Mr. Steffens emphasized the point that the Detroit Department of Street Railways had followed intensively the policy of going frankly to the people of Detroit with its problems. Among his remarks on this point were the following:

"People are told by the Street Railway Management that the congestion of traffic at the peak hours prohibits a seat for all passengers. In the campaign for municipal ownership, certain ardent advocates said that under 'M.O.' there would be a seat for every car rider every hour. The opponents of 'M.O.', of course, took advantage of these wild promises. 'M.O.' has never given a seat to every person at every hour.

"Citizens are ready to criticize a municipal undertaking because it is their own.

Invited Criticisms from Business Body

"We invited the body that corresponds to the Chamber of Commerce to make a special study and criticize, but they declined to do it, so we brought in an expert who had been twelve years with a utility company. He studied the operation of the Street Railway Department and gave it an O.K. without a whitewash. The business men's associations then took a position of approval.

"The management of the Street Railway Department has gone out with public speeches to the citizens. The speakers have explained as to new equipment, for example, that it will take two or three years to install it; that new track is being laid, but that it will take time to lay it.

"The Street Railway Department has gone to the trouble of answering personally every criticism and suggestion. These answers have been given by mail, telephone, and personal calls.

Pays Taxes and Provides Sinking Fund

"For these reasons, the municipally owned and operated Street Railway System of the City of Detroit has been successful in every sense of the word. Operating on a 6c fare with an additional 1c for transfer privilege it has paid all its expenses, including city, county and state taxes, provided a pro rate amount monthly for sinking fund and interest charges on the capital investment in the system, operated increased car miles and car hours, and spent large sums rehabilitating the

property and in the purchase of street cars from its earnings.

"Municipal ownership of its street railway system is accepted by all classes of people as a fixture in Detroit. It has surmounted its many obstacles with the result that laborer, retail merchant, manufacturer, business man, etc., are all aiding its progress by friendly criticism."

Tells Factors in Adoption of "M. O."

Mr. Steffens said that municipal ownership had come about in Detroit as an absolute necessity because of the physical breakdown of the property of the Detroit United Railways Company. He said that it took a man of the Couzens type to bring it about; that the people of Detroit had felt that since Mr. Couzens was a man of wealth, he would not be subject to any temptation for graft.

The speaker narrated Detroit's experiences in the early stages of municipal operation and told of the preparation of a bus system of 250 busses and the adoption of an ouster ordinance, approved by the people; all of which forced the Street Railway Company to sell out its lines to the city for \$19,500,000, when, two years before that, they had refused \$31,500,000.

He drew a laugh when he said that after the settlement the traction system claimed that they had beaten the city out of two and one-half million dollars, and added, "Perhaps they had."

Does Not See Panacea in Plan

One of his general conclusions was: "I believe that our experience shows that any municipality can operate a street railway system successfully, but I do not advocate it for all communities. I rather feel that so long as a utility company is operating suitably, it should be allowed to continue."

Raises Question About Automobiles

Mr. Steffens said that in his opinion neither Detroit, without subways in its "one mile circle," nor New York with its subways, nor any other city had solved the transportation problem. He said that one phase of the problem was the intensive use of the streets in the loop districts by individuals with their automobiles for their personal comfort, and asked: "Is it fair to the community to have at certain hours of the day a continuous procession of private automobiles rolling along the main arteries of travel with one or two passengers, thereby taking up nearly 100 per cent more space per passenger than the street car? Should the parking of pleasure cars in the one-half or one mile circle be prohibited?"

Proposes Central Control of All Transportation

His suggestion for the solution of all of the transportation problems was, if not complete municipal ownership, a commission of central control of all means of transportation. He indicated that such a commission should have power to prohibit the use of automobiles in the loop district.

His concluding word was a warning that unless large urban communities solve the transportation problem they will see a movement of industry that will build up small communities, "free from the discomforts and expense of life in large cities."

At the close of his address Mr. Steffens replied to a number of questions from the floor.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1924

NUMBER 2

THIS WEEK'S GENERAL MEETINGS

MONDAY, JANUARY 14

12:30 P. M.—City Club "Sing." Organization of Quartettes and Choruses by the Stokers' Sing Committee. Dining Room 4A-4B.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16

12:30 P. M.—Miss Mary E. McDowell, Commissioner Department of Public Welfare, City of Chicago. "The Welfare Department—The Budget." Forum luncheon address. Main Dining Room. Regular service.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17—TWO AFFAIRS

6:15 P. M.—Benjamin Franklin Anniversary Dinner. Address on "Franklin the Craftsman, the Scientist, the Patriot, the Diplomat." By Col. Edward T. Miller, Secretary United Typothetæ of America, National Vice-President, Society of Industrial Engineers, and member of American Institute of Graphic Arts. Lincoln Room, preceding Concert in Lounge.

8:15 P. M.—Concert by Philharmonic String Quartette. Third in 1923-24 Chamber Music Series. Lounge, following Franklin Dinner in Lincoln Room.

PLEA FOR WATCHERS AT POLLS

Jarecki and Czarnecki Urge City Club Men to Serve

That frauds and irregularities do exist in our elections and can be eliminated by the co-operation of all good citizens, first, by voting at the primaries, second, by serving as judges and clerks of election in their own precincts, and, third, by serving as watchers in precincts "where frauds have existed from time immemorial," was the substance of a double discussion at a City Club Forum luncheon Tuesday, January 8, by Judge Edmund K. Jarecki of the County Court and Anthony Czarnecki, member and secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners. Their subject was "Election Frauds and How to Prevent Them."

The speakers were introduced with happy remarks by Leo F. Wormser, chairman of the City Club Judiciary Committee. He raised the question: "How far are we removed from the free and equal elections provided for in the constitution?"

What Happens After Polls Close

Both speakers brought out, in the course of their talks, that in a majority of cases the frauds are perpetrated after the voting is over and the polls are closed, and that it is even more important to watch the polls then than during the time when the voting is going on.

"It is then," declared Mr. Czarnecki in emphatic tones, "in utter disregard of the special instructions of the County Court and the Election Commissioners, and in disregard of the law, that other

(Continued on Third Page)

PUSH COUNTY EFFICIENCY

Judges Hear Delegates from Fifteen Civic Bodies

A hearing, arranged by a Conference Committee appointed at the recent meeting of representatives of various civic organizations at the City Club of Chicago, was held last Monday by Judges Arnold, Fisher and Matchett of the Circuit Court, sitting in Judge Fisher's court-room as the Committee on Help. Delegates from fifteen clubs and other civic bodies, favoring installation of various labor saving devices in the county offices, met there with officials of the fee departments of the county government. Each group presented to the judges their opinions pro and con as to the reduction by about 500 in the number of employees requested by these county officials for 1924.

Upon the recommendations of the committee of three judges, to whom the civic groups made their appeal, the entire staff of twenty Circuit Court judges will determine the allotment of employees to the various county fee offices.

Mr. Page Opens the Discussion

Hubert E. Page, chairman of the Local Government Committee of the City Club and the Club's representative at the hearing, introduced J. L. Jacobs, efficiency expert employed by the County Board. Mr. Jacobs reviewed briefly the effective co-operation of the City Club and several other civic bodies about six months ago in supporting the efficiency program of the County Commission.

(Continued on Fourth Page)

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Vice-President.....A. J. TODD
Treasurer.....WM. T. CROSS
Secretary.....WALTER T. FISHER

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Herbert E. Fleming, *Executive Secretary*
 Henry R. Dalrymple, *Assistant Secretary*
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Vol. XVII Monday, January 14, 1924 No. 2

Words of Cheer from George E. Cole

From St. Petersburg, Fla., George E. Cole, one of the founders of the City Club of Chicago, in a letter acknowledging receipt of a copy of the program of the Twentieth Anniversary Celebration, says, "I certainly congratulate the City Club on the twenty years of progress and achievement, and wish to express through you my hope and prayer that the next twenty years may be even more successful for good."

Names Committee on Monday "Sings"

S. J. Duncan-Clark, chief stoker, has appointed the following committee to promote the City Club "Sings," the next of which will be held Monday, January 14, at 12:30 p. m.: Edward T. Clissold, Rene D. Burtner, Seward C. Simons, Harold P. Goodnow, George W. Swain, Lew H. Webb.

Twelve of the leading "Sing" members last Monday elected Mr. Clissold chairman and adopted plans for preparing special programs to be given for the benefit of all the members of the Club.

Arranging Billiard Tournaments

Billiard and pool players of the City Club will be interested to learn that House Manager Harry L. Johnson is arranging two club tournaments for them; one for each group. A member may enter both.

Entries should be made at the desk in the lobby. The customary entry fee has been abandoned this year and the only charge will be the regular fee for use of the tables.

Handicaps will be arranged after the entries are closed and the winner of each tournament will be awarded a Brunswick-Balke cue.

Philharmonic Concert Thursday

Another attractive program has been arranged by the Philharmonic String Quartette for the third in the series of City Club Chamber Music Concerts, to be held in the Lounge Thursday, January 17, at 8:15 P. M.

The members of the Philharmonic String Quartette are: George Dasch, Fritz Itte, Otto Roehrborn, Carl Brueckner. They are favorites of City Club music lovers.

Their program for Thursday evening is as follows:

Quartet in G major, No. 40.....Haydn

Allegro con spirito

Adagio sostenuto

Menuetto-Presto

Allegro ma non troppo

Old Black Joe.....Stephen C. Foster

(Arranged by Alfred Pochon)

I'm coming, I'm coming,

For my head is bending low;

I hear those gentle voices calling

"Old Black Joe."

The MillRaff

Romance }Godard

Minuet }

Pastorale } from Suite No. 3, Op. 34....Franz Ries

Romance }

Finale, from Op. 18, No. 2.....Beethoven

This concert, in the Lounge, will be preceded by the Franklin Anniversary dinner, at 6:15 P. M., in the Lincoln Room.

Franklin Dinner Precedes Concert

A celebration of the anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth will be held at the City Club of Chicago at a dinner Thursday evening, January 17, at 6:15 P. M. This celebration will take place prior to the regular Chamber Music concert which comes at 8:15 the same evening.

The dinner will be held in the Lincoln Room: the recital by the Philharmonic String Quartette in the Lounge.

Col. Edward T. Miller, secretary of the United Typothetæ of America, a leader in the movement to secure widespread recognition of Franklin not only as master printer but also as statesman, author, and scientist, will be the speaker of the evening.

This meeting was arranged at the suggestion of a committee of citizens whose first and middle names are Benjamin Franklin. B. F. Affleck, a member of the City Club, is chairman of this committee. B. F. Langworthy, a member of the Club and of the committee, will preside at the dinner.

Enjoy Educational "Movie"

The five reel film on "The Eleven Provinces of the Netherlands," shown at the City Club Saturday afternoon, January 5, following an introductory address by James H. Rook, proved popular with the many members of the Club and their families who attended. Details of the affair will be published in a later issue of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN.

SEEK MEN FOR ELECTION DAY

Officials Point Way to Help Secure an Honest Count

(Continued from First Page)

persons than judges and clerks of election take part in the count and in the handling of the ballots.

"What we need, and what we ask for, is co-operation of all good citizens in voting at primaries and elections, and in watching the polls. We not only ask that the best men and women come forward and help as judges and clerks wherever they find that those serving are not doing their full duty, but it is also important that the general public be aroused to a realization that constant vigilance is the price of liberty and that they must, both during the time of voting and after the polls are closed, take an interest by being present as watchers in every precinct wherever there is a question of result.

Will Give Credentials to Watchers

"Not only are credentials of the political parties and the candidates available, but the Election Commissioners as well as the County Court will gladly welcome co-operation of those who are ready to help this cause of good citizenship and will furnish all the necessary credentials so that no spot of the city of Chicago will be left without the watchful eye of the honest, interested citizen who wants an honest election."

Mr. Czarnecki stressed the plea for more watchers at the polls and told his hearers that as good citizens they "owe it to their country to keep elections honest and clean."

Judge Jarecki, in his address, favored radical changes in the methods of canvassing votes cast at elections in Chicago and Cook County. He proposed vote-counting at a central office and the elimination of all tallying of votes in the 2,051 voting precincts immediately after the polls close.

Judge Advocates Centralized Counting

"While for the coming primary and elections," he said, "by a special attention of the selection of judges and clerks and by watchers and challengers which we hope will be numerous in every precinct we hope to prevent fraud, I believe that the system of counting now in effect in Chicago and under the jurisdiction of the Election Board, though perhaps serviceable and practicable in small communities, is found to be impracticable and antiquated so far as twenty-five hundred precincts are concerned.

"From my study of the subject, I have come to the conclusion that proper legislation could be secured which would provide that the judges and clerks would perform their duty during the time of voting and after that time is over they would seal the ballot boxes and all their records and have them sent down to the Election Commissioner's office, and that the count of the ballots of the election would take place after the election in one central place under the jurisdiction of the election board.

"Such a count would be the count of the ballots actually cast in each precinct and the original certificate of election would then be based upon the

count of the ballots under the supervision of the canvassing board and not upon tabulations of tally sheets and statements of votes prepared in the precincts. During the count by the Central Counting Board all political parties, interested candidates and civic bodies could be present as watchers to see that everything was transacted in the regular and proper way.

Sees Analogy in Warning of Fire

"The public must realize that there is nothing more important to the safety of the public than the honesty and integrity of elections. Too often people are stirred up and awakened for a moment to a danger and then as time goes on forget. The experience which I had with reference to the Insane Asylums is typical. Just a year ago today I appealed to the press and the public and the various organizations that something be done with regard to the shameful conditions in Insane Asylums in our state. I pleaded that conditions be changed because in event of fire there would be loss of life. Eleven months after my warning, at the Dunning Institution a fire and the death therein of a number of patients has brought us face to face with the stern fact that it does require a calamity to wake the people up to have that done which when first called to their attention is brushed aside as the appeal of an enthusiast or of an over-conscientious public official.

Puts It Up to Good Citizens

"I am now appealing and pointing out to the people to wake up from their political lethargy; I am warning against the apathy of good citizenship in connection with serving as judges and clerks of election and in watching what goes on in their polling places. Will my appeal be in vain? That is a question for you to answer. So far as Election Commissioners and the County Court under my jurisdiction are concerned, we will do everything humanly possible to protect the ballot box and insure honest election, but the interest and co-operation of the rank and file of the good people of Chicago is necessary to bring about the results sought to the fullest extent."

Committee Meeting Programs

City Club Committees scheduled to meet this week, and their programs, are as follows:

MONDAY—Committee on Committees: Consideration of appointments to committees.

TUESDAY—Social Welfare Committee: Consideration of budget estimate for the Department of Public Welfare. *Sub-Committee of Taxation and Revenue Committee:* Discussion of the Union League Club Report on project for a uniform basis of unit valuation of city real estate for purposes of taxation.

THURSDAY—Public Utilities Committee: Conference, to which several organizations have been invited to send representatives, for the preparation of a water metering campaign. Commissioner A. A. Sprague is expected to be present.

FRIDAY—City Planning and Zoning Committee: Problems arising in the administration of the zoning ordinance.

FOR REDUCING COUNTY HELP

Urge Savings by Treasurer and in Other Fee Offices

(Continued from First Page)

ers for the installation of modern mechanical appliances and methods in the county offices.

Mr. Jacobs Estimates Large Savings

Mr. Jacobs declared that \$750,000 could be saved the county in 1924 by the effective use of such mechanical devices. The efficiency program in its fullness, when authorized, Mr. Jacobs asserted, will save the county between \$1,100,000 and \$1,250,000 a year. Without the photographic apparatus, Mr. Jacobs estimated the saving would be about \$550,000 for the coming year.

All Civic Spokesmen for Efficiency Plan

Delegates of all the organizations represented unanimously favored the adoption of the county board's efficiency program as outlined by Mr. Jacobs.

Charles S. Peterson, former chairman of the County Board's finance committee, declared, "A reduction in the expenses of the administration of affairs in the county is imperative." He hoped the judges would find a way to support Mr. Jacobs' plan.

James Edgar Brown of the Hamilton Club cited the "fiasco enacted a few years ago when voting machines were bought and never utilized." "Such will be the result of the labor-saving devices now being used if the efficiency program is discarded," he said.

For Service and Economy

E. Allen Frost of the Civic Federation favored the plan to install the mechanical and the photographic equipment on the "principle of improvement of service as well as economy."

Harris S. Keeler, representing the Bureau of Public Efficiency, said that his organization had for the past ten years been investigating and making recommendations to the Circuit Court judges on this subject and declared that Mr. Jacobs has been entirely fair, and even liberal, in his recommendations. Speaking of the cut in the county treasurer's staff Mr. Keeler concluded, "A drastic reduction there is justified."

Speak for Women's Organizations

Miss Edith Rockwood, representing the Illinois League of Woman Voters, and Mrs. George Bass of the Chicago Woman's Club, asserted they were in accord for "an innovation which made for more efficiency in the administration of county affairs."

"The Chicago Association of Commerce is vitally interested in any improvements in the county administration," said George B. Foster of that body. "We will back up with our influence those seeking more efficiency."

Rev. Elmer L. Williams of the Better Government Association, in referring to the request of Sheriff Peter M. Hoffman for 100 additional deputies, said, "No additional number of police, however large, can help enforce law until their selection and direction has been greatly changed." He suggested civil service examinations for this branch of service so that "a man might be more secure in his position."

Representatives of the Chicago Woman's Aid, Central Manufacturing District, Citizens' Association, Union League Club, Chicago Real Estate Board, Cook County Real Estate Board, and Torrens Land Title Registration League also advocated the efficiency program as a method of public economy and efficiency.

County Officials Give Views

Heads of various county offices were also heard from and in practically every instance supported the efficiency methods, at the same time entering before the judicial committee a plea for increases in their forces of employees.

August W. Miller, clerk of the Circuit Court, said, "I am not opposed to the photographic system; in fact, I am now using it, but until the judges give me an order to do so I will not use it exclusively. I think it is a good system and am willing to install it."

Treasurer's Assistant Against Cut

Speaking for County Treasurer Patrick J. Carr, who was serving on the jury investigating the recent Dunning fire, Jacob Lindheimer, assistant county treasurer, declared that inasmuch as the treasurer's office was now showing a yearly profit of \$2,500,000 as compared with \$750,000 ten years ago, it was not responsible for the \$9,000,000 deficit incurred by the county and should not be made to suffer a cut in its number of employees. It was to this department that Mr. Keeler had made particular reference earlier in the discussion.

Joseph Haas, recorder for Cook County, County Clerk Robert M. Sweitzer, Samuel E. Erickson, Clerk of the Superior Court, John F. Devine, Clerk of the Probate Court, John H. Passmore, Clerk of the Criminal Court, and Emmett Whelan, chairman of the finance committee of the county board, all favored the efficiency program.

Sheriff Hoffman, the last of the county heads to be heard, said of the need for more highway police, "I have only seventy men. With these formed into squads, each working eight hours, I have only twenty men to patrol 370 miles of county highway. Each man receives only \$150 a month salary and must buy his own motorcycle, uniform, etc.—and such heavy expense makes the temptation to graft great. It puts a premium on graft. Give me the men and I'll clean up the county."

Civic Speaker Thanks Judges

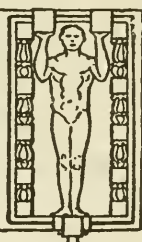
Mr. Page, following these talks by the county departmental heads, called the attention of the judges to the request of the County Treasurer for over 230 more employees than had been recommended by the efficiency expert for 1924. He was then informed by Judge Fisher that the Treasurer had revised his request, so that the requested number had been brought to within fifty of the quota in the efficiency program. Mr. Page said the department was to be commended for reducing the number to within that figure.

On behalf of all the organizations represented, he thanked the judges for inviting the open discussion on the matter and expressed hope that they would favor the full efficiency program in their recommendations.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1924

NUMBER 3

THIS WEEK'S GENERAL MEETINGS

MONDAY, JANUARY 21

12:30 P. M.—City Club "Sing." Practice of parts by Trios, Quartets, and Choruses being organized by the Stokers' Sing Committee. All members interested invited. Dining Room 4A-4B.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22

12:30 P. M.—"A Significant Piece of Educational Work." Address by W. R. Moody, of the Northfield Schools, East Northfield, Mass. Round Table Conference, for men and women, arranged by the following members of the City Club: Charles M. Thomson, Andrew P. Canning, Wiley W. Mills, Eugene A. Rummler, Wm. Ayer McKinney. Luncheon 75c in the Lincoln Room.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25

12:30 P. M.—"Unemployment Insurance and Prevention." Forum Luncheon address by Dr. John R. Commons, Professor of Economics, the University of Wisconsin, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, established jointly by organized employers and organized employees in the men's clothing industry. Speaking begins at 1:10 P. M.

LINCOLN ROOM IS OPENED FOR VOTE ON BOK PEACE PLAN

New Room for Meetings at City Club Dedicated

The new meeting room at the City Club of Chicago, the Lincoln Room, which occupies the front half of the fourth floor of the Clubhouse at 315 Plymouth Court, was appropriately dedicated at a dinner attended by members of the club and their men and women friends Friday, January 11.

The uses of the Lincoln Room were given in the notice of the Dedication Dinner. It is to be used for three types of meetings: 1—Banquets, dinners, luncheons, and other meetings by outside civic, educational, business, professional and social organizations sponsored by members; 2—round table meetings of groups of City Club members who have indicated interest in special civic topics; 3—neighborhood group meetings of the members residing in the respective wards in Chicago and towns of the Chicago region. It is also to be used for overflow luncheon service on days when the main dining room and other dining rooms are crowded.

Calls Attention to Lincoln Engraving

In his introductory remarks at the dinner, Henry P. Chandler, the President of the Club, called attention to the decorations of the Lincoln Room, and especially to a steel engraving hanging on the north wall. He mentioned the parts which Herbert E. Fleming, Executive Secretary, who originally suggested the idea of the Lincoln Room

(Continued on Fourth Page)

Directors Provide for Club Referendum on Award

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the City Club of Chicago on January 12 the officers were directed to take a referendum of the Club members on the so-called Bok Peace Plan. On the pamphlet containing this plan it is described as "the winning plan selected by the jury of the American Peace Award offered by Edward W. Bok for 'the best practicable plan by which the United States may co-operate with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world.'"

The motion of the Board directed that a letter be sent to the members of the Club, together with copies of the plan and ballots; that this letter should state that they were sent out by authority of the Board to afford members desiring to do so an opportunity to vote on the plan, but that the Club as such would take no position on it; and that the result of the Club referendum would be published first in THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN.

The letters, ballots, and copies of the plan will be sent to the members of the Club within the next ten days.

Philharmonic Concert Pleases

Playing at their usual high standard, the Philharmonic String Quartette entertained a large audience in the Lounge of the City Club, Thursday, January 17, in the third of the season's Club concerts.

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Vol. XVII Monday, January 21, 1924 No. 3

For City Appropriations within Income

A resolution, calling upon the City Council of the City of Chicago "in making its budget for the year 1924, to limit the total of its appropriations to its resources for the year as estimated by the City Comptroller," was adopted at a conference of representatives of civic organizations called by the Citizens Association and the Union League Club, through its Committee on Public Affairs, at the Union League Club, January 17.

Walter F. Dodd and Jacob Viner were City Club representatives present at the conference.

The resolution adopted now goes before the Board of Directors of the City Club, and the boards of other organizations represented, for their action.

Issue Water-Metering Pamphlet

Copies of a pamphlet on "Water Metering and Fire Prevention," containing an address by Col. A. A. Sprague at the City Club on October 11, 1923, were distributed among representatives of the Woman's City Club, All Chicago Council, Union League Club, Western Society of Engineers, Association of Commerce, and members of the Public Utilities Committee of the City Club at a meeting held in Dining Room 4A-4B last Thursday.

Ralph H. Rice, chairman, told those present that the City Club was heartily in favor of water-metering in Chicago and had prepared these booklets for distribution in a campaign for educating the public on the present conditions of the water system and the loss it involves daily.

Col. Sprague was present and explained his plans in the work for water-metering.

A committee consisting of Mr. Rice, L. J. Jamme of the Association of Commerce, and L. R. Howson of the Western Society of Engineers, was appointed to invite numerous other interested groups with a view to securing "concentrated co-operation" in the movement.

FOR CITY WELFARE BUDGET

Miss McDowell Tells of Work for Homeless Men

Telling simply, but vividly, how homeless men had been sheltered at the Municipal Lodging House during the recent cold spell, Miss Mary E. McDowell, Commissioner of Public Welfare of the City of Chicago, in a luncheon forum talk at the City Club on Wednesday, January 16, supported the pending budget estimate of \$27,940.00 for the Department of Public Welfare.

Miss McDowell said that when she had taken up her duties as Commissioner she had told the Finance Committee that she did not contemplate opening the Municipal Lodging House. She said that an office of registration had been started with T. W. Allinson in charge and that he had been assisted by Nils Anderson, whose study on homeless men showed that there were from 30,000 to 50,000 such men in the city, half of whom were handicapped and the other half migratory laborers. She told of valuable advice received from the Council of Social Agencies.

When the cold weather came, it was found that the "flops" and Salvation Army were turning men away, and so Mayor Dever provided out of his contingent fund for the opening of the Municipal Lodging House. During the first four bitter nights 400 men were there, sleeping on the floor.

Miss McDowell said she had come to the conclusion that the Municipal Lodging House should be opened during the three winter months each year, and that throughout the year it should maintain not only a registration bureau, but a cleansing department where a homeless man could wash himself and his clothes before going out to seek a job.

The lodging house is a sub-division of the Bureau of Employment. The other bureau of the department is the Bureau of Social Surveys.

Miss McDowell told of a resolution in support of her budget estimate which had been adopted at a general conference on "Housing and Homeless Men," attended by representatives of a number of organizations.

The chairman of the day, Joel D. Hunter, head of the City Club's Social Welfare Committee and General Superintendent of the United Charities of Chicago, said that the Committee had recommended to the Board of Directors of the Club a resolution in support of this budget.

Celebrate Franklin's Birthday

In response to a suggestion from B. F. Affleck, the City Club celebrated Benjamin Franklin's birthday last Thursday, January 17, with a dinner in the new Lincoln Room. B. F. Langworthy presided. Col. Edward T. Miller gave an inspiring address. Further details will be given in a later issue of THE BULLETIN.

Charles H. Hulburt

Charles Henry Hulburt, president of the Elgin National Watch Company and one of the founders of the City Club of Chicago, died at his home Monday, January 14. He was a life member of the Club.

Committee Meeting Programs

City Club Committees scheduled to meet this week, and their programs, are as follows:

MONDAY—Local Government Committee: Report on recent conferences with county officials in reference to insuring efficiency and economy in the county fee offices.

TUESDAY—Municipal Art Committee: Regulation of swinging signs and billboards in the loop.

WEDNESDAY—Taxation and Revenue Committee: Sub-committee's recommendations on valuation of city real estate for purposes of taxation.

THURSDAY—Finance Committee: Conference with former Presidents and Treasurers of the Club.

FRIDAY—City Planning and Zoning Committee: Further consideration of the problems in the administration of the zoning ordinance.

Regular Monthly Dance a Success

To say "a jolly good time was had by all" at the City Club Dinner Dance-Card Party, held at the clubhouse Saturday evening, January 12, would be weak and colorless descriptive narration. The affair, the first of the regular dinner-dances, to be held on the second Saturday of each month, was a marked success.

The Stokers' Social Squad was on hand to keep things running smoothly. The dinner, served in the new Lincoln Room which had just been dedicated the evening before, was excellent. The music, by a four-piece orchestra, was unusually good. Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Chandler led the march from the Lincoln Room to the Main Dining Room which had been prepared for dancing.

Card playing in the chess room afforded entertainment for those who did not care to dance.

Miss Esther Harris, the eleven year old girl whose character dances created a sensation recently at the Chicago Theater, danced two solo numbers and two encores. Following these she gracefully skipped across the floor to House Manager Harry L. Johnson, and announcing that "this is leap year," asked him to dance with her. She also danced with several others in the party, and then departed with her "daddy" for home.

Noteworthy Addresses on Vice

The main dining room of the City Club has been selected by the Illinois Vigilance Association for its Sixteenth Annual Dinner Meeting, on Thursday evening, January 24.

Charles S. Peterson, County Commissioner, will preside. William E. Dever, Mayor, will discuss "The Administration's Policy Towards Vice," and Dr. William B. Owen, principal, Chicago Normal College, and president, last year, of the National Education Association, will speak on "Moral Education as a Means of Preventing Delinquency, Vice and Disease." Reports of the Association concerning its activities and program will be presented. Reservations can be made by telephoning Franklin 1401.

Of the men on this program, Mr. Peterson, Dr. Owen, and the Association's superintendents, Philip Yarrow and Albert E. Webster, are members of the City Club.

FOR SMOKE REDUCING FUNDS

Officials Write Favorably—Members' Help Asked

On the recommendation of Stephen G. Hobert, representative of the City Club on the Citizens Smoke Abatement Commission, the Board of Directors of the Club at a meeting on December 11 adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, we recognize the energetic efforts made the past year by the present Commissioner of Health of the City of Chicago, Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, to abate the smoke nuisance in the City, and

"Whereas, the Citizens Advisory Smoke Abatement Commission has reviewed the work of the Smoke Department for the year ending November 1st, 1923, a copy of which is on file for reference, and

"Whereas, in the opinion of the Commission, it is vitally necessary to increase the force in the Smoke Department, if the nuisance is to be satisfactorily abated. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the Board of Directors of the City Club of Chicago petition his Honor, the Mayor of Chicago to use his best efforts to the end that a larger appropriation be made for Smoke Abatement work for the year 1924, so that the recommendations of the Advisory Commission may be carried out, thereby insuring the Citizens of Chicago a cleaner and healthier City in which to live."

A copy of the resolution was sent to Mayor Dever. He acknowledged it saying, "I am referring your letter to the Finance Committee and hope I may be able to be of substantial service in the matter referred to."

Alderman Ross A. Woodhull, chairman of the City Council Committee on Finance, sent a letter in which he said that the Mayor had forwarded the communication to him. He added, "I hasten to assure you that this letter will be submitted for the consideration of the Committee in the preparation of the 1924 Appropriation Bill." He also expressed "appreciation of the interest manifested by your organization in the affairs of our great city."

Mr. Hobert has suggested that the resolution of the Board on Smoke Abatement work be called to the attention of all the members of the City Club through THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN. He says, "I believe that among the membership there may be quite a few who, by personal effort, may be able to help the cause."

Wanted: Second Tenors and Basses

First practice in the forming of City Club quartets and trios was begun last week at the regular Monday "Sing." Edward Clissold, recently elected chairman of the "Sing" Committee, directed the groups.

Second tenors and second basses are needed. Mr. Clissold requests that members with glee club experience or singing ability of any kind, attend today's "Sing"—room 4A-4B at 12:30 P. M.

OUTLINES IDEALS OF LINCOLN

Dr. Barton Sees City Club Room Name as Fitting

(Continued from First Page)

to the House Committee, Mrs. Fleming, who discovered the engraving of Lincoln, and Irving K. Pond, who designed the composition and chose the Etruscan red for the lettering of the Lincoln quotation on the south wall, had had in arranging for the decorations.

President Chandler read a letter by J. W. Young, from whom the engraving had been purchased, saying that it was an engraving done by H. Gugler after a painting of Lincoln by J. H. Littlefield, and that an aged art dealer in Philadelphia, a commissioned officer in the Civil War, from whom he had secured it, considered it "the most dignified and representative engraving that had ever been done of Abraham Lincoln."

Mr. Chandler said that since the City Club stood for promoting the welfare of the great mass of the people and not for any one class, it was quite appropriate that the Club should have a room bearing the name of Lincoln.

Appropriate Place for a Lincoln Room

He introduced as speaker of the evening the Rev. Dr. William E. Barton, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Oak Park, Ill., a well-known student of the life of Lincoln and author of several books on Lincoln.

Dr. Barton's subject was "Abraham Lincoln and the American Ideal." In opening his address he said he counted it a felicity that he had been invited to participate in setting apart this room in memory of Abraham Lincoln. "No organization in this city of such character as entitles it to be a club more truly incarnates the principles of Abraham Lincoln than does the City Club," said Dr. Barton. He said that it was fitting to pause and dedicate, before opening to its ordinary uses, "a room where groups of people can meet for any worthy purpose in promotion of the common welfare."

In developing his picture of the character of Abraham Lincoln he built up characterizations of Washington and Roosevelt. Then he said: "Now midway between these men stands a man whose life is a cross section of American history. Abraham Lincoln belongs to the whole history of America.

"It is not enough for a nation that it have just laws and well defined principles; it must produce men.

"Lincoln lived in a state whose proud name, Illinois, inherited from the red men, signifies 'We Are Men.' Our country must incarnate its ideals in the life of its manhood."

Dr. Barton Points to Quotation on Wall

Dr. Barton turned and directed the attention of his auditors to the following quotation on the south wall of the Lincoln Room: "It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Then Dr. Barton said, "Upon this wall is frescoed in beautiful lettering the closing words of the Gettysburg address. We should go far afield if we left alone to the battlefields our consecration to the ideals expressed in that address. They must be incorporated in the individual, national and social life. Democracy is more than a form of government; it is a philosophy of life."

This statement was greeted with applause from all of Dr. Barton's hearers. He then developed the outstanding characteristics of Abraham Lincoln and told many points which he said were not yet in the books about Lincoln. The key sentence of his concluding words was, "Now we are here dedicating ourselves to the high purposes of those who have made our nation and preserved it."

In adjourning the meeting President Chandler said, "It is our unanimous judgment that the Lincoln Room has been perfectly dedicated."

EXHIBITION CHESS ON FEB. 9

Russian Expert to Play Against Forty at Once

BY A. D. DENIS, JR.,

Chairman, City Club Chess Committee.

On Saturday afternoon, February 9, at 1:30, a simultaneous exhibition will be given at the City Club by the internationally famous chess master, Alexander Alekhine of Moscow, Russia. He will play against forty players at once, two of the games being played blindfold by Alekhine, that is without sight of the boards or men.

This performance promises to be the most interesting ever put on by the chess section of the City Club and all members interested in chess are invited to be present with their friends. Those wishing to try their skill against Alekhine are urged to make reservations at once as the number is limited to forty.

Alekhine, who is 31 years old, was in the Foreign Office of the old Russian government. At the outbreak of the war in 1914 he was leading in an international tournament at Mannheim and was interned along with several other players of the Allied countries. He eventually escaped back to Russia and saw active service in an artillery regiment, being wounded a number of times during the war. After the revolution he was imprisoned at Odessa, but was later released.

Besides being a master of the first rank, we are told that Mr. Alekhine has a very pleasing personality, and we feel sure that the members of the City Club will thoroughly enjoy his visit.

The exhibition is being financed by the chess players of the City Club. No admission fee will be charged.

A Pleasing Word from Portland

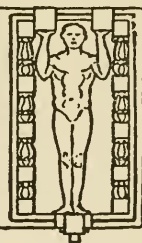
The *Portland City Club Bulletin* of Portland, Ore., in its issue of December 28, says:

"The City Club of Chicago recently celebrated its twentieth birthday. 'Twenty Years of Service' well expresses the work of this fine organization, after which the Portland City Club was largely patterned."



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1924

NUMBER 4

THIS WEEK'S GENERAL MEETINGS

MONDAY, JAN. 28, 12:15 P. M.—*City Club Weekly "Sing."* Arranged by the Stokers' Sing Committee. Members interested invited. Dining Room 4A-4B. Note change in hour. JAN 30 1924

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 12:30 P. M.—*Special Educational Round Table.* Speakers: Herbert F. Hancox, Director, Central Y. M. C. A. Schools, G. N. Carman, Director, Lewis Institute, and Dr. L. C. Monin, Dean, Armour Institute of Technology. Chairman: Max Loeb. Conference to be attended by members of City Club Education, Citizenship, Music, Parks and Public Recreation, and Boys Work Committees. Others interested are invited. Special plate luncheon, 75 cents. In the Lincoln Room. JAN 30 1924

THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 12:30 P. M.—*Forum Symposium on Question of General Policy as to Proper Division of South Park Commission's Revenues Between Playground Construction and the Restoration of the Fine Arts Building.* Speakers: for the City Club Municipal Art Committee, D. N. Davidson, Jr., Secretary of the Committee; for the Parks and Public Recreation Committee, Eugene T. Lies, Committee Member and Special Representative, Playground and Recreation Association of America. Chairman: Everett L. Millard, Chairman of Municipal Art Committee and Treasurer and Former Chairman of the City Wide Play Festival Committee. Discussion: Open to all members of the City Club. Regular luncheon service. In the Main Dining Room.

HEALTHY GAIN IN MEMBERS

124 Enrolled Since Oct. 1—34 Applications Pending

One hundred and twenty-four new members have been enrolled in the City Club of Chicago—up to noon Thursday, January 24—since October 1, when Henry R. Dalrymple took hold as Assistant Secretary, concentrating, under the direction of the Executive Secretary, on assisting the Officers, Directors, Admissions Committee, Stokers and individual members in membership work. This work has included the following up of proposals made by members.

There are also thirty-four new applications for membership pending.

Besides the new members enrolled the delinquency of thirty-one, who under the by-laws would have been dropped for nonpayment of dues, has been removed. They have been reinstated as members in good standing through payment of their back dues.

The names of the new members enrolled during the last three and one-half months are given in the following list, the key to the classification being, A—Associate, age 21 to 30; S—Special, teachers, ministers, social workers, librarians; N. R.—Non-resident; those not otherwise designated being active members:

(Continued on Third Page)

SOUTH PARK POLICY QUESTION

Symposium on Fine Arts Building and Playground

An issue of precedence as between the restoration of the Fine Arts Building in Jackson Park and the construction of a playground in the colored district on the South Side has been put up before the Board of Directors of the City Club of Chicago for recommendations to the South Park Commissioners.

Meanwhile, executive officers of the Club have recognized a widespread demand on the part of the members to hear the arguments pro and con on public issues going on within the civic committees and to have opportunity to express their individual views in open discussions.

Consequently the Board, at its meeting on January 19, directed that a Forum meeting be arranged for discussion of the Fine Arts Building restoration and the parks and playground development matters by spokesmen respectively for the Municipal Art Committee and the Parks and Public Recreation Committee. This Forum symposium will be held at luncheon in the main dining room on Thursday, January 31. Further details are given in the notice of this week's general meetings in

(Continued on Fourth Page)

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Vice-President.....A. J. TODD
Treasurer.....WM. T. CROSS
Secretary.....WALTER T. FISHER

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Herbert E. Fleming, *Executive Secretary*
Henry R. Dalrymple, *Assistant Secretary*
Harry L. Johnson, *House Manager*

Vol. XVII Monday, January 28, 1924 No. 4

One Way to Aid in Getting Good Judges and Clerks of Election

A timely suggestion of a way for each member of the City Club to show his good citizenship was brought to the executive office of the Club the other day by Robert R. Baldwin, an active member of the Stokers' organization in the Club.

In brief this is that each member of the Club now go to the committeeman of his political party in his own ward, or precinct, or both, and ask the committeeman about the character and qualifications of the men the committeeman is about to propose for judges and clerks of election.

Mr. Baldwin points out that such a course will lead the committeemen to propose honest men of unflinching determination to do their duty instead of dishonest or pliant men.

"Things that I personally have observed at the polls," said Mr. Baldwin, "make me sure that this is a most important service that every member of the Club should concern himself about as a good citizen.

"Of course the facts about the importance of efforts to secure men of character as judges and clerks of election, and as watchers are matters of common knowledge. These facts were mentioned recently at our Forum by Judge Jarecki of the County Court and Secretary Czarnecki of the Election Commissioners. An inquiry from a member of the City Club to a ward committeeman or a precinct committeeman will carry great weight just at this time."

Charles R. Crane to Speak Feb. 8

When Charles R. Crane, a leading founder of the City Club of Chicago, now of New York, was at the City Club for the Twentieth Anniversary Celebration last December, President Henry P. Chandler invited him to give a Forum luncheon

talk on his next visit to Chicago. Last week Mr. Chandler received a note from Mr. Crane saying:

"I shall be glad to be at the City Club for luncheon on Friday the 8th of February and say a few words to the members about affairs in Czecho-Slovakia."

Mr. Crane's speech at the Twentieth Anniversary Dinner completely captivated his audience. It is safe to predict that no City Club man who heard him then will be absent from luncheon at the Club on February 8.

HEARD AT SPECIAL MEETING

W. R. Moody Tells of Unique Educational Work

At a Round Table Conference arranged by a group of City Club members for the purpose of promoting a special cause, the first meeting of its kind to be held in the new Lincoln Room of the Club, W. R. Moody, director of the Northfield Schools of East Northfield, Massachusetts, discussed "A Significant Piece of Educational Work."

He was introduced by William Ayer McKinney, chairman of the meeting who, with Charles M. Thomson, Andrew P. Canning, Wiley W. Mills and Eugene A. Rummier, arranged for the gathering.

Mr. McKinney, who was a student at the Northfield Schools from 1892 to 1896, said in his introduction of Mr. Moody, "After my parents and after my wife I consider the four years spent at Mount Hermon the greatest influence on my life."

The speaker outlined the principles on which his father, Dwight L. Moody, had founded the girls' school at Northfield in 1879 and two years later the boys' school at Mount Hermon. He said:

"The purpose in founding the Northfield Schools was to provide a door of opportunity for earnest youth. Being for youths of limited means, a charge equal to half the actual cost was placed. This originally amounted to about \$200 a year but has now increased to over \$400.

"Every student was required to render his or her share of service in the ordinary work of the schools, the young ladies with an hour's work a day and the boys with two hours. Two recitations a week, during the student's enrollment in the school, were required in the study of the English Bible. These same regulations are adhered to today."

The schools are not theological institutions, nor normal training schools, Mr. Moody explained, but schools of secondary grade, preparatory for college.

Discusses Prevention of Unemployment

An address on "Unemployment Insurance and Prevention," with particular reference to the clothing industry, was given at a City Club forum luncheon last Friday by Dr. John R. Commons, Professor of Economics at the University of Wisconsin and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, established jointly by organized employers and organized employes in the clothing industry.

An account of this address will be published in a later issue of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN.

124 NEW MEMBERS NOW ON LIST

Names of Men Enrolled in City Club Since Oct. 1

(Continued from First Page)

Ackerman, G. E.		Laubenhelmer, Merritt	
Anderson, Elmer C.	a	R.	a
Bagby, Robert B.	s	Le Clear, W. M.	
Balduf, Emery W.	s	Lelerson, W. M.	nr
Barber, Heman J.	s	Locker, A. M.	s
Bartholf, Wm. J.		Lonnquist, Axel	
Batten, Ernest J.		McCabe, James F.	
Beardsley, Grenville	a	McKeever, John A.	
Becker, I. J.		Mann, Dr. Louis L.	
Belz, Fred W. Jr.	a	Marks, Wm.	nr
Benner, Harry E.		Martin, J. C.	
Block, D. Julian		Masslich, George B.	s
Braude, J. M.	a	Matteson, M. B.	a
Broomell, Francis E.		Matthews, Samuel A.	s
Bruce, Andrew A.		Miller, William H.	a
Bruner, Dr. Frank G.	s	Mills, J. Evan	s
Buck, Benjamin F.	s	Monahan, A. J.	
Burnham, D. H.		Moore, Albert B.	a
Bush, David D.		Morley, F. H. Jr.	
Campbell, John M.	a	Mullen, Wadsworth H.	a
Clerk, Frederick E.	s	Myers, Robert L.	
Cobb, Herbert E.	s	Nichols, Herbert L.	
Coltman, John		Noble, Wm. H.	a
Commons, Prof. John	nr	Orwall, S. L.	a
R.		Parker, Wm. J.	s
Coulter, J. M.	a	Pearson, Leonard S.	
Cunningham, E. T.	a	Peck, Philip F. W.	
Dewson, J. R.		Perry, Allen M.	
Dineen, W. F.		Pett, H. G.	
Dorwin, Oscar John	a	Pfuderer, Wm. F. Jr.	a
Evans, Albert W.	s	Polhamius, Frank M.	
Evans, T. Arthur		Pollard, R. Weston	
Farquhar, Watkins		Price, C. T.	
Farwell, Arthur Bur-	s	Purcell, C. R.	a
rage		Ratcliff, Elwood G.	a
Feuchtwanger, Joseph		Reese, Curtis W.	s
Freeburn, C. D.		Reno, Robert R., Jr.	a
Garber, M. H.	a	Reynolds, Charles	a
Gascoigne, James B.		Rhoads, Willard R.	
Gibson, Mortimore		Rice, Gordon	a
Goldman, Sigmund L.		Roberts, F. L.	
Goodhue, Lincoln P.	s	Rosenberg, Harold H.	
Graham, Wallace B.	s	Ross, Marvln W.	a
Grant, Harlo R.		Schmiltz, J. A.	
Gruenwald, Karl		Shine, Joseph B.	s
Guthrie, S. Ashley		Sisson, Frederick J.	s
Haase, George G.		Smith, Dr. H. Shelton	s
Hagy, Walter W.	a	Spalding, Samuel C.	
Harper, Milton D.	a	States, W. M.	
Harper, Samuel N.	s	Stein, Sydney Jr.	s
Hartenberg, Richard		Sternhagen, J. M.	
W.	s	Stock, Frederick A.	
Harvey, Andrew M.		Thompson, James V.	s
Heller, Eugene		Vittum, Karl D.	
Helton, Ward H.	a	Walker, Barton F.	a
Henning, Bertel O.		Wallace, William H.	a
Herdeg, Leo G.	s	Wallach, Marvin W.	
Heslip, Malcolm F.	a	Warner, Bartley S.	
Howard, O. McG.		Weismann, Wilfred A.	a
Johnson, Edward F.		White, Charles B.	
Kiplinger, Walter M.	s	White, Gilbert V.	
Koehler, Henry	s	Williams, Richard K.	
Lackner, Francis A.		Wilson, Lucius E.	
		Wing, D. H.	s
		Zelosky, William	

held under the auspices of the Stokers on the second Saturday evening of each month.

Reservations for a party of forty, as well as other smaller groups, have already been made for the Valentine Dance to be held at the Club Saturday evening, February 9.

FRANKLIN BIRTHDAY DINNER

Col. Miller Addresses Club Party in Lincoln Room

"It is fitting that we should have a chat about Franklin in this Lincoln Room. Lincoln was our great commoner. Franklin was the greatest commoner in colonial times."

At the Franklin Birthday Anniversary Dinner held in the new Lincoln Room of the City Club last Thursday, January 17, Col. Edward T. Miller, Secretary of the United Typothetæ of America and National Vice President of the Society of Industrial Engineers, opened with these words an address vividly portraying the many accomplishments of Franklin.

Benjamin Franklin Langworthy, a member of the Franklin Birthday Committee, was chairman of the celebration meeting, and Benjamin Franklin Affleck, chairman of that committee, was at the speakers' table. Mr. Langworthy said that if Franklin were here today he would say that the men and women of America were not attacking "their problem—the international problem" with the industry and the determination with which the American people of his day attacked their problem.

Col. Miller, in his vivid address on "Benjamin Franklin, the Craftsman, the Scientist, the Patriot, the Diplomat," developed the following points:

"In craftsmanship to which he devoted his earlier life he was a genius who attracted masters to him. Before he was twenty-five he was publishing the best printed and best edited newspaper in America.

"As scientist he blessed mankind with bifocal spectacles, traced the banks of the gulf stream, gave America its first stoves and established the identity of lightning as electricity, laying the fundamental principles of future electrical development.

"As patriot he served his adopted city and commonwealth as assemblyman, was governor of his province, signed the Declaration of Independence and helped frame the Constitution of the United States.

"As diplomat he served the colonies as agent in the many trying relations existing before the revolutionary war and afterwards as minister plenipotentiary to France negotiated a treaty of amity, brought France actively to the military support of America and finally negotiated the treaties of peace."

Stereopticon slides, showing intimate and historic scenes in the life of Benjamin Franklin, were shown and discussed briefly by the speaker.

Reservations for Next Monthly Dance

Members of the City Club of Chicago and their friends interested in dancing are beginning to get the habit of looking forward to the monthly dances,

Forum Talk on Russia Comes Feb. 7

Dr. P. Sorokine, a noted Russian exile, will address the City Club at a forum luncheon, Thursday, February 7, on "Russia Today and Her Future."

PROPOSALS ON PARK POLICY

Art and Recreation Committees Differ in Emphasis

(Continued from First Page)

the first page box of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN.

On Record for Fine Arts Building Restoration

On March 27, 1923, the Board of Directors approved a recommendation of the Municipal Art Committee that the City Club go on record as in favor of the restoration of the Fine Arts Building in Jackson Park, and that an appropriation of \$125.00 be made toward the publication of a booklet on the subject prepared by George W. Maher, Chairman of the Restoration Committee of the Fine Arts Building for the Chicago chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

On November 21, 1923, when the South Park Commissioners voted an appropriation of \$500,000.00 toward the restoration of the Fine Arts Building, D. N. Davidson, Jr., Secretary of the City Club Committee on Municipal Art, was one of the civic organizations' representatives present at the meeting of the Commissioners.

Pending Motion on Playground

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the City Club the following motion recommended by the Committee on Parks and Public Recreation was submitted to the Board:

"It is the sense of the City Club Committee on Parks and Public Recreation that the Board of Directors of the City Club should, as early as possible, make representation to the Board of South Park Commissioners which will convey the deep interest of the Club in the recreation work of the South Parks as well as in the important work of restoring the Fine Arts Building and because of this interest the Club desires respectfully to express its sincere hope that the plans formulated for perfecting and extending the recreation facilities on the South Side, the funds for which were included in recent bond issues, be not delayed; that the Club is especially eager to see the contemplated park and playground established in the second ward at the earliest possible date because of the strategical importance of this particular location from a social and racial standpoint."

Seek Man Favoring Fine Arts Palace

At the same meeting there was submitted by Mr. Davidson copy of a resolution adopted by the Chicago chapter of the American Institute of Architects, calling attention to the fact that a vacancy will occur in the Board of South Park Commissioners in February, to be filled by an appointment to be made by the Judges of the Circuit Court, and urging and expressing the hope "that before said appointment is made it may be ascertained that the candidate is committed to the permanent restoration of the Fine Arts Palace."

It was suggested that the City Club Board of Directors adopt a similar resolution.

It was in view of the interest developed by these proposals that the Board directed that arrangements be made for the Forum symposium on the question of precedence and general policy involved.

Committee Meeting Programs

City Club Committees scheduled to meet this week, and their programs, are as follows:

MONDAY—Sanitation and Public Health Committee: Consideration of ordinance which it is proposed to introduce in the City Council of the City of Chicago in reference to drug addicts. **Local Government Committee:** Report on recent conferences with county officials in reference to insuring efficiency and economy in the county fee offices. Report on interviews in reference to Illinois and Michigan Canal site.

TUESDAY—Boys Work Committee: G. M. Martin, Expansion Secretary of the Central Y. M. C. A. will present results of his study of the survey suggested by recommendations of the Boys Work Committee. **Parks and Public Recreation Committee:** Preparation for Forum symposium on South Park policy question. Report from special committee on radiographing recreation information.

WEDNESDAY—Committees in Education and Recreation Group: Education, Citizenship, Music, Parks and Public Recreation, and Boys Work Committees. Special Educational Round Table Conference. Speakers from Central Y. M. C. A. Schools, Lewis Institute and Armour Institute of Technology. All City Club members interested are invited.

THURSDAY—Municipal Art Committee, Parks and Public Recreation Committee: Forum symposium on South Park policy question.

FRIDAY—City Planning and Zoning Committee: Further consideration of the problems in the administration of the zoning ordinance. **Steering Committee, of the Taxation and Revenue Committee:** Discussion of program for work of committee toward improvement of taxation and revenue situation in Illinois.

Luncheon "Sing" Starts at 12:15 P. M.

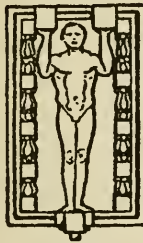
Zero weather failed to keep the City Club songsters away from the regular Monday "Sing" in room 4A-4B last week—neither did thirteen at the luncheon table hold a scare for them.

Some of the "regulars" arrived toward the finish of the luncheon, relieving the fears of the superstitiously inclined, and joined in the practice that followed. Mr. Clissold directed the singing and announced that he was pleased with the results.

At the request of several of the members, the "Sing" Committee has advanced the luncheon hour for the singing to 12:15 so as to permit earlier adjournment. This, of course, does not affect the Main Dining Room, the Grill, or any other Club dining rooms, in all of which service begins at 11:30 a. m.

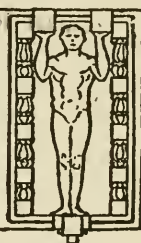
Librarians Eligible as Special Members

In response to a suggestion from Frederick Rex, Municipal Reference Librarian of the City of Chicago, the Board of Directors of the City Club has recently ruled that men in library work are eligible to the special memberships, at \$20.00 a year, for teachers, ministers, and social workers. The total number of the special memberships is limited to 250.



The City Club Bulletin

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VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1924

NUMBER 5

THIS WEEK'S GENERAL MEETINGS

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7

12:30 P. M.—"Russia of Today and Her Future," by Dr. Pitirim A. Sorokine, Eminent Russian Exile.

Forum address by noted sociologist, formerly Professor at University of Petrograd and Secretary to Prime Minister Kerensky, banished in 1922 by the Soviet Government, now lecturing in leading American universities.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8

12:30 P. M.—Charles R. Crane, on "Affairs in Czecho-Slovakia."

Forum address by a leading founder of the City Club of Chicago, now of New York, who has first-hand information on conditions in Southeastern Europe.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9

1:30 P. M.—Chess Exhibition by Alexander Alekhine, Chess Master of Moscow, Russia.

Internationally famous player will play against forty players—men and women—at once.

6:15 P. M.—Monthly Dinner Dance, under auspices of City Club Stokers Social Squad, for Club Members and their friends.

A Valentine Party, for which the committee is arranging appropriate decorations and favors. Music by Kendall's Orchestra. Reservations requested.

ARTS BUILDING AND PARKS TO IMPROVE LAND VALUING

Both Are Urged by Speakers in Forum Discussion

With every speaker declaring himself for both the restoration of the Fine Arts Building in Jackson Park and the extension of playgrounds and recreation centers on the south side, a discussion "in a spirit not of controversy but of imparting information," as President Henry P. Chandler said in opening the meeting, was held on Thursday, January 31, at the City Club Forum.

The subject was a question of general policy, raised by a motion from the City Club Committee on Parks and Public Recreation, recommending that the Board of Directors of the Club convey to the Board of South Park Commissioners "the deep interest of the Club in the recreation work of the South Parks as well as in the important work of restoring the Fine Arts Building," and "that the Club is especially eager to see the contemplated park and playground established in the second ward at the earliest possible date because of the strategical importance of this particular location from a social and racial standpoint."

This motion had recently been submitted to the board, notwithstanding the fact that it had gone on

(Continued on Third Page)

City Club Resolutions for Constitutional Change

A proviso calling for an amendment to the constitution of the State of Illinois enabling the legislature to adopt a scientific system of taxation was included in resolutions approved by the Board of Directors of the City Club of Chicago at a meeting on Wednesday, January 30.

Augustus S. Peabody, Chairman of the Taxation and Revenue Committee of the Club, submitted the resolutions including this proviso to the Board with a recommendation from the committee that they be adopted. Mr. Peabody and Jacob Viner, Secretary of the Taxation and Revenue Committee, had attended a conference of representatives of civic organizations called by the Public Affairs Committee of the Union League Club and held on November 15 in reference to proposals on the proper valuation of land for taxation.

Meanwhile, the subject had been studied by a sub-committee of the City Club Taxation and Revenue Committee, made up as follows: Arnold R. Baar, Chairman; C. B. Ewart, John Dorr Bradley, Paul Steinbrecher and Messrs. Peabody, Viner and Chandler, ex-officio.

(Continued on Second Page)

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President.....HENRY P. CHANDLER
Vice-President.....A. J. TODD
Treasurer.....WM. T. CROSS
Secretary.....WALTER T. FISHER

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Henry R. Dalrymple, *Assistant Secretary*
Harry L. Johnson, *House Manager*

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For a Scientific System of Taxation

(Continued from First Page)

The sub-committee had recommended the adoption of the resolutions in the form in which they were approved by the Board.

The part of the resolutions preceding the proviso is in the form recommended for civic organizations by the conference of November 15.

The resolutions in full, as approved by the City Club Board, are as follows:

"**RESOLVED**, That the proper valuation of land for taxation must involve the three factors:

1. A city-wide system of unit values;
2. A fixed and uniform relation between actual cash value, and valuation for taxation;
3. A scheme of publicity to ensure the foregoing.

"**AND RESOLVED**, That the delegates of this organization to the Conference on Taxation be instructed to vote and act in the said Conference toward the effecting of these three principles in the valuation of land in Cook County, to pledge the hearty support of this organization thereto, and to report to this organization from time to time the progress of the undertaking. **PROVIDED**, **HOWEVER**, That it is the opinion of the City Club that the system of unit valuation will never become fully efficient until it shall become possible, through an amendment to the constitution of the State of Illinois, for the legislature to adopt a scientific system of taxation, and until such time the system of unit valuation involves certain elements of danger to the owners of land."

Muenzer Trio in Concert Feb. 14

The Muenzer Trio, which has received so much praise in newspaper comments on its recent concerts at Kimball Hall, will give the fourth in the 1923-24 series of City Club concerts in the Club Lounge, Thursday, February 14, at 8:15 P. M.

Monthly Dinner Dance Saturday Night

Next Saturday, February 9, at 6:15 P. M., the Stokers' Social Squad of the City Club will hold its regular "second Saturday" dinner dance in the form of a Valentine party. Kendall's orchestra, under the direction of Robert M. Kendall, a member of the City Club, will furnish the music. Favors appropriate to the occasion will be distributed.

As President Chandler said at the Forum symposium last Thursday, in announcing the events of the coming week, "Those of you who attended the January dinner dance will want to repeat your enjoyment and those of you who weren't there will not want to miss this occasion."

The party is for members of the Club and their friends. Reservations are requested.

The Stokers' Social Squad, composed of the following members, will be on hand in the Lounge at 6:00 P. M. as a reception committee: A. R. Tighe, chairman, T. M. Blackwood, Edward T. Clissold, Roy Franklin Dewey, H. M. Frantz, Fred R. Huber, A. T. Huizinga.

Committee Meeting Programs

City Club Committees scheduled to meet this week, and their programs, are as follows:

MONDAY—Public Utilities Committee: Conference with representatives of eighteen civic organizations to discuss a plan to assist the Department of Public Works in securing universal water metering. **Local Government Committee:** Further report on efficiency program of County Commissioners; report on proposed bill to leasing of Illinois and Michigan Canal.

FRIDAY—City Planning and Zoning Committee: Formulation of plans for luncheon to be given to a delegation on city planning and zoning coming from Cleveland to Chicago.

Organize Water-Metering Campaign

Plans for organizing a joint committee of representatives from eighteen civic and other interested bodies, to assist the Department of Public Works in securing universal water metering in Chicago, will be effected at a conference to be held at the City Club, Monday, February 4.

This conference was arranged by Ralph H. Rice, chairman of the Public Utilities Committee of the City Club; L. T. Jamme, representing the Chicago Association of Commerce, and L. R. Howson, representing the Western Society of Engineers.

Mr. Seman to Give Radio Talk

The first of a series of weekly radio talks on the subject of recreation, given under the auspices of the Parks and Public Recreation Committee of the City Club, will be broadcast from *The Chicago Daily News* station, WMAQ, on Thursday, February 7, at 9:00 P. M.

Philip L. Seman, chairman of the committee, will deliver the talk. He will speak on "Recreation in a Restless Age."

SOUTH PARK POLICY TALKS

Viewpoints of Art and Recreation Committees

(Continued from First Page)

record some months before in favor of the restoration of the Fine Arts Building.

Summary of the Discussion

Everett L. Millard, a director of the Club, chairman of the Municipal Art Committee, and treasurer and former chairman of the City Wide Play Festival Committee, presided over the meeting in a most impartial manner.

D. N. Davidson, Jr., secretary of the Municipal Art Committee, spoke for that body, reviewing the history of the five years' movement for the restoration of the Fine Arts Building and expressing the hope that no obstacle would be put in the way of restoring this beautiful building to Chicago.

Eugene T. Lies, speaking as a member of the Parks and Public Recreation Committee, and not in his professional capacity as special representative of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, urged that the City Club directors not only approve the resolution submitted by that committee but also that the South Park Commissioners be requested to give official assurance to the people of the south side that they are going to carry out the original recreation program.

In the general discussion George W. Maher, a member of the City Club and chairman of the restoration committee of the Chicago Chapter, American Institute of Architects, said that the South Park Commissioners were negotiating for a park at 35th street, and expressed the hope that the City Club would in no way discourage the South Park Commissioners in the restoration of the Fine Arts Building.

Mr. Millard is Chairman of the Day

Mr. Millard, in his opening remarks, said, "Every one in the room is heartily in favor of the Fine Arts Building restoration and is also in favor of the development of field parks so far as the resources of the South Park Commissioners will permit." He told of the pleasure the Club had had recently in hearing Lorado Taft tell of the possible uses of the Fine Arts Building. He spoke of the benefit of small parks in teaching team play and said he knew of no more devoted group than the social workers and recreational leaders. He said that the parks took in both artistic and recreational interests.

Points Made by Mr. Davidson

Mr. Davidson, the first speaker called upon, said in part:

"Nearly five years ago a movement for the restoration of the Fine Arts Building was started. The credit for initiating that movement is due Mr. Lorado Taft, a charter member of the City Club. Something more than a year ago the Municipal Art Committee took up the subject and on March 27, 1923, the Board of Directors, on the recommendation of the committee, adopted a resolution in favor of the Fine Arts Building restoration. Six months later the South Park Commissioners passed a resolution for the appropriation of \$500,000 for a start on the restoration."

Mr. Davidson then quoted from the resolution which cited, in its *whereas* clause, that the South Park Commissioners had been convinced of the very general popular demand for the permanent restoration of the Fine Arts Building "as evidenced by the unanimity of the Chicago press and the resolutions adopted by the chief civic, commercial and artistic organizations throughout Chicago."

Says Park Board Acted on Club Request

Mr. Davidson pointed out that the resolution named fourteen bodies, among them the City Club of Chicago.

He quoted figures to show that the South Park Commissioners have bonds authorized, but unissued, in ample amount to take care of the Fine Arts Building restoration and yet not interfere with the parks and playground development.

Mr. Davidson told of a statement by a South Park Commissioner on November 21, 1923, when the board voted for the restoration of the Fine Arts Building, that this appropriation would not in any manner hurt the playgrounds program; that they would be taken care of. He also cited a more recent statement from the secretary of the South Park Board to the same effect. Mr. Davidson said it seemed safe to him to leave it to the South Park Commissioners to carry out these statements. He concluded with the hope that after so many years of effort there would be no obstacle raised to restoring to Chicago "the second most beautiful building in the world."

Mr. Millard, in introducing Mr. Lies, quoted in full the motion of the Parks and Public Recreation Committee and said, "To my mind that is an admirable resolution."

Points Made by Mr. Lies

Mr. Lies' address, in outline, was as follows:

"I speak as a citizen of the Greater Chicago and as a member of the City Club Committee on Parks and Public Recreation. For the committee I want to elucidate the entire situation.

"Our committee recognizes the record of great achievements of the South Park Board. All of the bond issues proposed by the South Park Commissioners have been approved. They have deserved the confidence of the people. If now there is any criticism, doubt, or feeling that somehow the South Park Board has done something unwise, the board might in future find it difficult to get bond issues approved, even for the full restoration of the Fine Arts Building.

"The City Club Committee on Parks and Public Recreation is heartily and unanimously in favor of the restoration of the Fine Arts Building. This is shown in the resolution we have recommended to the Directors. The resolution shows also that the Committee urges that the establishment and development of parks and playgrounds be in no way hindered by anything done in regard to the Fine Arts Building.

"Our committee recognizes that in America there is as never before need for more emphasis on constructive recreation. This is important, for the physical welfare of the individual, and for social, moral and civic welfare. It is important as a means of preventing crime.

(Continued on Fourth Page)

NEXT WEEK'S MEETINGS

(For This Week's Meetings See First Page.)

TUESDAY, FEB. 12, 12:30 P. M.

LINCOLN BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION. *In the Lincoln Room.*

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 12:30 P. M.

"GRANT PARK DEVELOPMENT PLAN," by ELIEL SAARINEN—Illustrated Forum talk by famous architect and city planner.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 8:15 P. M.

MUENZER TRIO—Chamber Music Concert.

SATURDAY, FEB. 16, 2:00 P. M.

"PERSIA, THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE," by BRIG.-GEN. SIR PERCY SYKES—Illustrated lecture by general, author and Lowell lecturer, who has passed more than thirty years in Asia.

Women Invited to Chess Exhibition

Interest in the forthcoming simultaneous chess exhibition at the City Club, Saturday, February 9, at 1:30 P. M., by Alexander Alekhine, will be increased by reason of the latter's wonderful blindfold performance in New York last week. Playing ten boards simultaneously, he won eight games and drew two. Five of his opponents are rated among the strongest in New York, including Morris Schapiro, champion of Columbia University.

The Lincoln Room on the fourth floor has been set aside by the Club for this exhibition, and every facility will be given spectators to watch the games. Several ladies have agreed to take boards against Mr. Alekhine. A. D. Denis, Jr., chairman Chess Committee, announces that ladies are especially invited to be present at this exhibition.

On January 21, the City Club chess team, composed of Messrs. Sparrow, Denis, Buck, Watkins, Gibling and Murray, defeated the Hamilton Club team by a score of 5-1. This places the City Club team at the top of the Inter-Club Chess League with 34½ points; Y.M.C.A., 33, and Hamilton Club, 31½.

Mr. Pearse Describes Disposal Methods

At a joint meeting of the Public Utilities Committee and the Sanitation and Public Health Committee of the City Club last Thursday, Langdon Pearse, a member of the City Club and sanitary engineer for the Sanitary District of Chicago, discussed "Modern Methods of Sewage Disposal."

He told, in an instructive talk, of the methods now being used by the Sanitary District in the disposal of sewage, the limitations of present methods, and the necessity of additional means for disposing of the continually increasing amount of waste.

MEN JOIN IN FOUR-PART CHORUSES

Practice in four-part choruses will be held today at the regular Monday "Sing" in room 4A; luncheon at 12:15 P. M. All members interested are invited.

South Park Policy Discussion

(Continued from Third Page)

"We feel that the program for park and playground development worked out in conference before the bond issues of April 3 last were approved, should be held as sacred. Especially are we thinking of the part of the program for the issue of \$2,000,000 for 'acquiring and improving parks under the control' of the South Park Commissioners that embraced a park and playground for the colored district.

"Why are we concerned about that? Because we thought that park might be the first thing culled out. Read the report of the race commission appointed by Gov. Lowden. It is the greatest study of its kind in print. Telling of the race riot on the south side, it said that there was a serious lack of recreational facilities in the colored area—not one large recreation center wholly within the colored district."

Mr. Lies reviewed a number of actions by the South Park Board adverse to a separate bond issue proposition for the Fine Arts Building restoration. He said that after the Board had voted, on November 21 last, for the appropriation of \$500,000 for the Fine Arts Building from the proceeds of one of the bond issues approved by the voters on April 3, at least fifteen resolutions, from as many public-spirited organizations, had been submitted to the commissioners on behalf of a park in the colored district.

Mr. Lies said the Parks and Recreation Committee recognized that the appropriation for the Fine Arts Building restoration by the Park Commissioners "does not necessarily mean that they will curtail the program and plans for small parks and playgrounds," but that the Committee still hoped the resolution recommended to the Board of Directors would go through.

Mr. Millard then threw the meeting open for general discussion.

Discussion by Mr. Maher

Mr. Maher discussed the subject briefly.

"I am certain," he declared, "that you cannot bring about the establishment of a park for the colored district more quickly than by going along with us and restoring the Fine Arts Building."

He said that each day the building was disintegrating, and that delay would require more and more money for its repair.

Eleven questions from a booklet entitled "A Challenge to Civic Pride" were quoted by Mr. Maher. Some of these are:

"Do you know—

"That the Fine Arts Building in Jackson Park, Chicago, is the second most beautiful building in the world?

"That it is the last remaining memorial to America's greatest art achievement—the World's Columbian Exposition?

"That it will be a ruin unless you as an individual citizen give your support to this movement to restore it and demand that this priceless art treasure be preserved for posterity?"

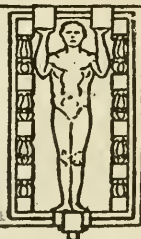
Members of the Municipal Art Committee and the Parks and Public Recreation Committee, headed by Philip L. Seman, were at the Speakers' Table.

Woodrow Wilson Memorial Number



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1924

NUMBER 6

THIS WEEK'S GENERAL MEETINGS

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 12:30 P. M.

Lincoln Birthday Celebration. Prof. Charles E. Merriam, on "Lincoln as a Political Leader."

Address by Chairman of Department of Political Science of the University of Chicago, municipal leader, and author of "American Political Ideas" and "The American Party System." In the Lincoln Room of the City Club. For members, their families, and friends—men and women. Special plate luncheon. Reservations requested. Speaking at 1:10 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 8:15 P. M.

The Muenzer Trio in a City Club Chamber Music Concert.

Recital by musicians whose playing is receiving much favorable press comment. In the Lounge. For music lovers holding season tickets or purchasing single admission tickets at the door.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 2:00 P. M.

Brig.-Gen. Sir Percy Sykes, on "Persia, the Land and the People."

Illustrated lecture by British general, author and Lowell lecturer, who for thirty years has had thrilling experiences and made noteworthy studies in Asia. Charles R. Crane commends Gen. Sykes, his lecture and his beautiful pictures.

NOTE: ELIEL SAARINEN, the architect and city planner, who was scheduled to give his illustrated address on "A Grant Park Development Plan," Wednesday, February 13, has telegraphed from Ann Arbor, Mich., that he finds it impossible to do so.

WILSON IDEALS EXTOLLED AT CITY CLUB MEMORIAL MEETING

Large Gathering in Lounge Hears Notable Addresses and Adopts Resolution Pledging Goodwill Efforts

A simple and impressive Memorial Meeting in honor of Woodrow Wilson, War President of the United States and world leader in idealism, was held at the City Club of Chicago on Wednesday afternoon, February 6, at the same time as the funeral at Washington.

The meeting had been ordered by the Executive Committee of the Club at a special meeting at noon of the day before, and only short notice had been given. Nevertheless a large group of City Club men, their families, and friends—both men and women, pausing in the routine of ordinary activities, assembled in the Lounge for this Memorial gathering.

In opening the meeting, the chairman, Henry P. Chandler, President of the Club, said that there had been "a kind of intellectual kinship between Woodrow Wilson and the men who founded the City Club of Chicago" and that it was fitting that the members of the Club and their friends should hold this meeting.

Judge John P. McGoorty, Miss Jane Addams, and S. J. Duncan-Clark, in turn, gave inspiring

addresses, characterizing and eulogizing the former President in words that brought forth spontaneous applause from the gathering, even on this occasion of solemnity, just as there was applause at the same time at a memorial mass meeting in New York City.

Following Judge McGoorty's tribute, Edward T. Clissold, baritone, sang Kipling's "Recessional."

Resolution Pledges Efforts for Ideals

A resolution, drafted by Mr. Chandler, in response to a request by the Executive Committee, was submitted by him just before the close of the meeting and adopted unanimously. It stated that "although there may be honest differences of judgment as to ways and means to make them effective there can be no difference as to the validity of the ideals of justice, tolerance, and unselfishness" for which Woodrow Wilson stood, "if civilization is to survive." It pledged those voting for the resolution to allegiance to those ideals and to "earnest efforts to bring them to pass among men everywhere."

(Continued on Second Page)

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SEES PARTY LINES GIVE WAY

Judge McGoorty Tells of Worldwide Acclaim

(Continued from First Page)

Mr. Chandler, in a brief introductory address, outlined the career of Woodrow Wilson. He pointed out that "in our modern lives, we are losing the capacity for sustained, searching thought," but that, like Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson had this power, "due to long years of meditation." He said that as Governor of New Jersey and as President, Mr. Wilson had stood for the dignity and freedom of the individual, "the right, individually and socially, to be free."

"Then when war came, he was able to marshal the people because of the inspiring nature of the ideals for which he stood," said Mr. Chandler.

"We may differ as to the means which he adopted to attain his ideals, but we are agreed, I think, that he was striving with all his power and intellect to find a more excellent way to preserve peace between nations—a way to prevent war.

"It is for that cause he gave his life and to that end he died, and it is in recognition of this that we are here assembled today."

Judge McGoorty's Tribute

Judge McGoorty, in an eloquent address, said in part:

"In this hour, party lines have given way to reverent respect and abiding affection for a truly noble spirit. We feel a common pride in the career and achievements of him who, when given the Nobel peace prize, was so fittingly described as 'the person who has promoted most or best the fraternity of nations and the abolishment or diminution of standing armies, and the formation and increase of peace congresses.'

"Not only the people of the United States but

all the world recognizes that the greatest American of his time has passed away.

"Woodrow Wilson, like the great Nazarene, will live in history as an apostle of peace, but peace with justice. In his imperishable war message, in accepting in behalf of the American people the gage of battle, he declared that 'right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments; for the rights and liberties of small nations; for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free people as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.'

Says Wilson Voiced Ideals of World

"In matchless rhetoric he eloquently voiced the aspirations of America, and the ideals of the civilized world.

"He died truly a martyr in the cause of mankind, but he died with abiding faith in the glorious promise of the future. We who were fired by his matchless eloquence may be regarded as favored indeed. He was too proud to fight for a selfish purpose, but with exalted pride led America in fighting for mankind.

"The notable achievements of Woodrow Wilson are more eloquent than any eulogy delivered in his praise. They are indelibly stamped on the pages of world history. He was a practical idealist. Like Lincoln, time will add to the greatness of his fame. Like Lincoln, he died a martyr to the sacred cause of liberty. Posterity will inscribe with the names of Washington and Lincoln the name of Woodrow Wilson."

"Recessional" Sung by Mr. Clissold

Mr. Chandler next called on Mr. Clissold, leader of the City Club's Monday luncheon "sing" chorus, who rendered the four stanzas of Kipling's "Recessional" to the musical setting of DeKoven. He was accompanied at the piano by Lew Webb, a member of the City Club.

Miss Addams Gives Intimate Glimpses

Miss Addams said that instead of giving a panegyric she would give certain reminiscences of contacts with President Wilson which might help to show his "great mental ability and unswerving moral purpose."

"The first time I saw him, in response to his invitation," said Miss Addams, "was when he was contemplating the veto of the Immigration Bill. He made a little joke of the 'school master' who was greatly distressed over the provision to limit immigration to those able to read and write. He was anxious to have instances with which to back up the veto. Congress did not pass the bill over his veto. It was defeated then, just as it had been defeated before when vetoed by Col. Roosevelt.

Tells Sources Used in Fourteen Points

"I saw him several times during the early years of the war before the United States entered. During those days he was trying, as I think he always was, to find the ethical content in a mixed situation; to make a statement of the nobler purposes; and to transform that finally into a program of

(Continued on Third Page)

Resolution on the Life and Ideals of Woodrow Wilson

Adopted by the City Club of Chicago at Its Memorial Meeting, Feb. 6, 1924

The members of the City Club of Chicago mourn the death of Woodrow Wilson. With rare intellectual power and force of conviction he stood for the freedom of individuals and of nations. He brought into the restlessness and frequent superficiality of modern life the wisdom and insight of the seer. He lifted political contests above the level of a selfish struggle for power to the high plane of principle. In the Great War when liberty was menaced, his inspiring utterance marshalled the forces of America as one man in resistance to tyranny and defence of the oppressed. When the war was over he labored with all the intensity of a great nature for the institution of a better way of settling differences among nations and the establishment of enduring peace. He lived an exponent of noble ideals and he died a willing sacrifice to those ideals which he cherished above life.

Therefore, Be It Resolved by the members of the City Club of Chicago, in meeting assembled, that we express our grateful appreciation of the service which Woodrow Wilson has rendered to the United States and to the world. Although there may be honest differences of judgment as to ways and means to make them effective there can be no difference as to the validity of the ideals of justice, tolerance, and unselfishness for which he stood, if civilization is to survive. As the best tribute which we can pay to his great life, we pledge our allegiance to those same ideals, and our earnest efforts to bring them to pass among men everywhere, that thus Woodrow Wilson's aims for a distracted world may be fulfilled.

Be It Further Resolved, that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and daughters, and that this resolution be sent to Mrs. Wilson.

PRAISES WILSON CHARACTER

Miss Addams Tells of Interviews with War President

(Continued from Second Page)

political action. All this, of course, required great ability.

"The material in the fourteen points, as we know, had part of it been put out by the League for Democratic Control in England. He also used material from the Minimum Peace Program of an international organization with headquarters in Holland. Because I was in more or less contact with both of these groups as well as our smaller group, the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, he asked me from time to time to report the progress of these organizations."

Reads Letters from President Wilson

Miss Addams had with her seven or eight letters from President Wilson. She read from one sent to her on December 27, 1916, after "his note to the Powers which had lifted all internationalists to the seventh heaven, as it were." This letter was as follows:

"My dear Miss Addams:

Thank you sincerely for your telegram of December 25. I appreciate the message which you so graciously convey and hope with all my heart that some effect would be wrought which would at least make peace a little nearer.

With warm regards,

Cordially and sincerely yours,

Woodrow Wilson."

Miss Addams said that she saw him last three

weeks before war was declared in an interview at which representatives of all of the national peace societies presented their views. She said, "President Wilson listened with the closest attention, patience and dignity and then put before us what he considered the inevitable conclusions which we were all convinced represented his honest convictions."

Sees Hope in Flowering of Great Personality

"The great achievement in life is the flowering of a great personality such as his," said Miss Addams. "The old fear of the promoters of democratic government was that only a mediocre man or even the lower type, the demagogue, could ever become our president. Never has anything more thoroughly laid this fear than did the elevation of Mr. Wilson to the presidency and the fine things he said and did as president. I am happy for this opportunity to add my small meed of praise."

Mr. Duncan-Clark's Address

In calling on Mr. Duncan-Clark, a City Club leader and the chief editorial writer of *The Chicago Evening Post*, whose daily reviews of developments in the Great War won him special distinction, Mr. Chandler said "his writings had brought courage to us all in the war." He also mentioned Mr. Duncan-Clark's unflagging "loyalty to idealism."

Mr. Duncan-Clark said he would speak "in the mood of one who feels unequal to the task." He spoke, in carefully chosen words, impressively. He eulogized the War President for his faith, courage and vision, saying that his faith had "blazed as a

(Continued on Fourth Page)

CITES THREE GREAT TRAITS

Mr. Duncan-Clark Tells of Faith, Valor and Vision

(Continued from Third Page)

star of hope in the midnight of the world's tragedy."

Mr. Duncan-Clark's address was as follows:

"There are three things for which the name of Woodrow Wilson will be an abiding inspiration in the life of America. They are the three transcending things in American tradition and history. They marked the spirit of its founding when a little group of men and women sailed from the old world on a frail craft, daring the perils of a trackless ocean to seek a home for liberty. They have marked the spirit of American statesmanship whenever it trod the heights with its face toward God, as in the days of Washington and Lincoln.

"A Man of Great Faith"

"Woodrow Wilson was a man of great faith. In this lay the secret of his leadership. Despite all discouragements he believed—believed that God had a better purpose for the race than could be seen in its suspicions and enmities and wars; believed that humanity had bigger and finer possibilities than were realized in the social, industrial and international distrusts and conflicts of his time. It was this double faith, which spoke so clearly and so splendidly above the clamor of the world strife, and blazed as a star of hope in the midnight sky of the world's tragedy. Men in all lands turned to it, for the hearts of men cry out for faith. No cynic unbeliever, no scoffer at ideals, ever yet led men forward.

"A Brave Man"

"And the faith of Woodrow Wilson was the parent of a great courage. He was a brave man in the months while he waited for a heterogeneous nation to find its soul, and for his own mind to weigh and judge events and choose deliberately the course which should be taken. He was a brave man when he spoke those words which some of us found so hard to understand, but which, as time goes on, may gather profound significance for the world—'a nation may be too proud to fight.' He was a brave man when he brushed aside the charge of inconsistency, and led his people into the world struggle. He was a brave man when, amid the passions of war, he raised his voice for a 'peace without victory.' He was a brave man when he took his faith to Versailles, shouldering the full responsibility, and toiling with unsparing zeal to reach as nearly as he might the consummation of a peace of justice and democracy.

"But the courage of his faith shines most splendidly in the battling months which followed his return to America—his return to a people whose war-time solidarity had already been sundered by the wedge of a blind and narrow partisan jealousy.

"The Prophet of a Great Vision"

"Faith and courage had made him the prophet of a great vision—a vision of nationalism sublimated by a sense of the common needs and common interests of humanity. He gave to us and to mankind the ideal of co-operation for the wel-

fare of the world, for a world order in which the rule of law and reason should supersede the dominion of material might and armed force, in which enduring peace should rest securely upon the foundation of mutual understanding and just relations. He was not less an American because his vision swept beyond the boundaries of our shores. He was a greater American in his cherished hope that his country might have the high privilege of leading the race by a new road to the goal of human aspiration.

"For this vision his courage fought against envy and malice and misrepresentation. We know now that he carried into that fight heavy physical handicaps, the sentence of death written in his body. He knew it, but it did not deter him. He fell, mortally stricken, but the deepest wound was in the great heart which had given all for his country and the world. He knew the bitterness of those words 'He came unto his own, and his own received him not.'

"He is dead, and yet, I think, he is more truly living today in these three things—faith and courage and vision—for which we remember him, than are any of the littler men who opposed him."

"In the Unfinished Cathedral"

The peroration of Mr. Duncan-Clark's address, which many of his hearers read in *The Chicago Evening Post* later in the day, pointed out the symbolism of Woodrow Wilson's burial "In the Unfinished Cathedral."

Reads Mr. Wakeley's Memorial Verse

After these inspiring addresses Mr. Chandler read, from the "Line O' Type" column of the *Chicago Daily Tribune*, of Wednesday morning, February 6, the following poem, entitled "Woodrow Wilson—In Memoriam," written and signed by Charles R. Wakeley, a member of the City Club:

*Our great War Leader treads our ways no more.
His spirit is with that immortal throng
Which dared great deeds; whose purposes were strong;
Whose lives were given for the faiths they bore.
He sought for peace, but when the tides of war
Submerged his plans, he fought, unresting, for
Those primal rights which unto all belong,
And proved himself a hero at the core.
He needs no eulogy nor mortal praise.
He gave himself. 'Twas all that he could do.
It is for us, in these portentous days,
Who glimpse his aims, to see his labor through,
It is for us, who still have life to give,
To "carry on" that dreams so great may live.*

Memorial Resolution Is Adopted

The resolution, printed in full on the third page of this number of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN, was then read by Mr. Chandler. He said that the Executive Committee had directed that a resolution be prepared. He added that no one could vote for it unless he believed in the ideals of fairness, justice, tolerance, and unselfishness. There were motions for the adoption of the resolution, and seconds, voiced in all parts of the large room. The resolution was adopted unanimously by the Club members present. In accordance with its provisions a copy has been sent to Mrs. Wilson.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1924

NUMBER 7

GENERAL MEETINGS THIS WEEK AND NEXT

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 12:30 P. M.

Special Program of Songs in Main Dining Room by Stokers' Chorus.

Four-Part singing by Monday "Sing" Group, led by Edward T. Clissold. Regular luncheon service.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 12:30 P. M.

S. K. Ratcliffe, of London, on "Ramsay MacDonald and His Government."

Forum address by distinguished English journalist and lecturer, popular with City Club audiences. Mr. Ratcliffe is well acquainted with Mr. MacDonald and the new Cabinet.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 12:30 P. M.

Washington Birthday Celebration—Eugene A. Rummel on "Washington As a City Planner."

For members and their friends—men, women and children. Address of the Day by the Chairman of the City Club Committee on Planning and Zoning and a Director of the Chicago Regional Planning Association. Special luncheon in the Lincoln Room. Reservations requested.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 12:30 P. M.

Dr. E. H. Lindley, Chancellor of the University of Kansas, on "The New Pioneers."

Forum address by noted psychologist and University president on application of higher education to contemporary problems and the world's work.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1:10 P. M.

Special Meeting of Members of the City Club of Chicago.

Called by Board of Directors for purpose of voting on amendment to by-laws for slight increase in dues recommended by Finance Committee, Executive Committee and Board of Directors.

CRANE TELLS ABOUT WILSON

Says Czecho-Slovakia Chose His Ideals Over Lenin's

"President Masaryk, when he came to have his little state, was at perfect liberty to choose the way it would go. He knew Mr. Wilson very well; he also knew Lenin—used to see him frequently. He was half-way between the two ideals—those of Lenin and those of Wilson, but he had no hesitation which he would choose. At the first Fourth of July celebration at Prague President Masaryk said, 'We Czecho-Slovakians are going to accept the American type of democracy and follow it as nearly as we can.'"

This was a key passage in the Forum luncheon address on "Affairs in Czecho-Slovakia" given by Charles R. Crane of New York, a leading founder of the City Club of Chicago, on February 8 before a large number of his old friends and new friends in the City Club.

Mr. Crane, in leading up to this passage, gave an intimate view of former President Wilson as revealed at the very outset of his first administration. Mr. Crane, who had been vice-chairman of

(Continued on Third Page)

MERRIAM'S LINCOLN TRIBUTE

Analysis of Great Leader in Birthday Talk is Praised

At the conclusion of an address on "Lincoln as a Political Leader," given by Prof. Charles E. Merriam at the Lincoln Birthday celebration in the new Lincoln Room of the City Club of Chicago last Tuesday afternoon, February 12, Mr. Merriam was given a notable ovation.

The large company of men and women gathered for the Lincoln day luncheon and address applauded, arose at their places and applauded more, and after Mr. Merriam had finally arisen and bowed his acknowledgments, continued their applause.

In his speech he started out in an informal talk to his friends and fellow members in the City Club. He developed a comprehensive analysis of the Lincoln period and of Abraham Lincoln's equipment for his great tasks, along the lines of analyses of political leaders made in the seminars of the University of Chicago Department of Political Science of which Prof. Merriam is

(Continued on Fourth Page)

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Vice-President.....A. J. TODD
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Secretary.....WALTER T. FISHER

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Vol. XVII Monday, February 18, 1924 No. 7

For Treatment of Drug Addicts

That provision should be made for the treatment of drug addicts, was a recommendation adopted by the Sanitation and Public Health Committee of the City Club at its first meeting, held January 28, since Fred A. Kraft accepted appointment as chairman.

Roy Franklin Dewey, recently appointed to membership on the committee, advocated this recommendation. He quoted Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, Commissioner of Health, to the effect that the Health Department now has no right to treat a drug addict unless the victim has committed some crime.

Mr. Kraft submitted the recommendation of the committee to the Board of Directors at a meeting on January 30. The Board adopted a motion approving in general the recommendation of the committee, and the plan of the committee to confer with a sub-committee of the City Council Health Committee, and other officials concerned.

Enjoy Valentine Dinner Dance

Valentine's day was moved ahead on the City Club's calendar of events and celebrated on Saturday evening, February 9, with a dinner-dance, the second of the regular Club dances, held on the second Saturday of each month under the auspices of the Stokers' Social Squad.

Picturesque red and white paper caps were distributed, and the Main Dining Room, where the dancing took place, was decorated with festoons of white and red.

Several groups played bridge in the Lounge.

Organize Better Water-Service Group

A "Better Water-Service Committee," composed of representatives of several civic bodies, was organized at the City Club on Monday, February 11,

at a conference called by Ralph H. Rice, chairman of the Public Utilities Committee of the City Club. Its purpose will be to assist the Department of Public Works in securing universal water metering for Chicago.

BIG GROUP IN CHESS TOURNAY

Alekhine Loses Two, Ties Two and Wins 36 Games

By A. D. DENIS, JR.

Chairman Chess Committee

Before an audience of 200 fans, Alexander Alekhine, Russian chess master, faced forty opponents in the Lounge of the City Club on Saturday afternoon, February 9, and after five hours of play lost two games, drew two and won thirty-six. Lewis J. Isaacs of the Chicago Chess Club and Francis P. Byerly of the City Club scored wins; Miss Harriet Ray, daughter of William D. Ray, a member of the City Club, and H. C. Levinson secured draws.

The players who resigned to the master were S. R. Watkins, Miss F. E. Gleason, L. S. Maremont, Dan Levi, C. S. Adelman, W. R. Reynolds, C. E. Herrod, G. H. Francis, W. W. Clay, A. E. Wigeland, E. N. Schoolman, C. H. Matz, F. K. Daum, C. F. Murray, W. N. Buck, H. Schwede, H. Bebb, W. E. Danley, Keith Jones, M. Cahn, E. L. Millard, Col. W. C. Rogers, E. T. Gundlach, E. J. Mordt, D. L. Ettelson, G. R. Wamsley, A. A. Kraft, C. M. Williams, A. A. Burrows, A. C. Warren, W. E. Sparrow, Jr., H. C. Underwood, C. W. Phillips, E. W. Lothrop, and F. L. Butterfield.

Alekhine played the boards against Mr. Watkins and Miss Gleason blindfold, and won them both after a severe struggle. Miss Gleason also played her game without sight of board or men, and was only defeated after making an oversight at the last. She is the only woman chessplayer, as far as is known, who is able to play in this manner, and her game was the center of much attention by the gallery.

Committee Meeting Programs

City Club Committees scheduled to meet this week, and their programs, are as follows:

THURSDAY—Joint Meeting of *Public Utilities Committee and Sanitation and Public Health Committee*: Clyde L. Day, attorney for the Sanitary District, will meet with the committees to speak on the legal phases of the dispute over the Sanitary District, and also the bills that are before Congress.

FRIDAY—*City Planning and Zoning Committee*: Preparation of plans for luncheon for delegates from Cleveland investigating the effect of zoning laws in large cities, particularly Chicago.

Muenzer Trio Wins Members' Favor

The Muenzer Trio was applauded enthusiastically for its splendid program at the City Club last Thursday evening, in the fourth of the 1923-24 series of Club concerts.

Hans Muenzer, Rudolph Wagner and Hans Koelbel constitute the trio.

INTIMATE VIEW OF WILSON

Mr. Crane Finds Asiatics Eager for Wilson Words

(Continued from First Page)

the finance committee in the Wilson campaign—a fact he did not mention—said in part:

"In starting I would like to tell you about the first hour of President Wilson's first day after his inauguration. I called Mr. Tumulty and said 'I don't want anything except to stop by.' Mr. Tumulty said the President's first engagement was with the Cabinet at 10 a. m. He arranged for me to see Mr. Wilson between nine and ten that morning of March 5, 1913.

"I found Mr. Wilson sitting behind a desk. The first thing I noticed was that he was in a gray business suit. Next, that his desk looked like the desk of any other American business man.

Quotes Wilson on the President's Job

"Mr. Wilson said the men of Washington and Jefferson's time were not harassed like the men of the modern time. He said, 'It's my interpretation of my job that the American people will want me to think things through. I intend to do it.'

"After a few moments he turned and wrote a few words on a pad. He called Mr. Tumulty and had him issue the statement. It said, 'The President will not see anyone for political office.' He said to me, 'That's the way I am going to get some of my time.' I had seen other presidents harassed by office seekers. This, of course, was a very sharp note to the Democrats who had been out of office.

"He later told his Cabinet that he was going to leave it to them to select their aids.

Tells of Wilson's Confidence in Democracy

"Mr. Wilson had unlimited confidence in the responsibility of a democracy. He also believed the American people had a distinct sense for moral issues. He felt sure that if they could see an issue there would be no question what they would do. He was never concerned about his personal fortunes.

"I will not go into his religion, which was a key to all his power. At his first Cabinet meeting, the Mexican situation, which was a very difficult problem, was pending. I have it from two Cabinet officers that Mr. Wilson said, 'I don't know how many of you are praying men, but I hope those of you who are will go and pray over this situation.' I believe that that particular declaration was what won Mr. Bryan to Mr. Wilson. Mr. Bryan was always loyal, even as to the Federal Reserve Bank, which he could never understand."

Finds Intense Interest in Wilson in Asia

Mr. Crane then told of the great interest in Woodrow Wilson in Asia and Africa. Mr. Crane did not allude to the fact that he had been United States Minister to China, American Commissioner on Mandates in Turkey in 1919, and Treasurer of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. But he did say:

"In the farthest corner of China I have found that men will listen indefinitely to stories of Mr. Wilson. So in Asia."

Then he told about a sheik who was brought from the middle of Africa, by way of a submarine, to Constantinople, to help buckle on the Sultan's sword, and how this sheik examined him for an hour about Mr. Wilson and said, "Everything I can learn about him I am going to have put in my language."

Moslems Translating Wilson's Sayings

Then Mr. Crane told of a luncheon two years ago at Cairo, where a chief of the Moslems said, "All of us Moslems feel that Wilson is the greatest man in the world since Mohammed. We are planning to put his doctrines into the best Arabic."

Mr. Crane said that a few weeks later in the Garden of Damascus the foremost Moslems wanted stories about Wilson. He quizzically said that they had told him that Mohammed, according to correct translation, was not the prophet but the messenger of Allah, and said that he was referred to as "messenger" of Wilson. He said that the Damascans said that they too wished to select their most distinguished scholars to translate the Wilson teachings for use in their part of the world.

Outlines Progress by Czecho-Slovakia

Mr. Crane then gave the above quoted passage about the choice made by President Masaryk for Czecho-Slovakia. He outlined in some detail developments in Czecho-Slovakia. "The French were anxious to make of Czecho-Slovakia a military state," he said. "President Masaryk replied, 'No, what we need is to work.' He said he would take his chances with peace and reconstruction."

The speaker told how, when the Poles got into a disadvantageous position with reference to Russia, Prime Minister Benes of Czecho-Slovakia stuck to the proposition toward Poland that had been made two years before, because it was fair. He said that settlement between Czecho-Slovakia and Poland was then quickly made on that basis.

He said that Czecho-Slovakia's production of sugar had solved its problem of building up a gold reserve. He added that Czecho-Slovakia had arranged a loan for Austria and that Austria had come into the market for Czecho-Slovakia.

Says Masaryk's State Is on the Job

He declared that President Masaryk was the only head of a European government who had close relations with Germany and that he had much the best relations with Russia.

"The real picture I would like to have you get," said Mr. Crane, "is that Mr. Masaryk and Czecho-Slovakia are doing just as nearly as possible our job—the job we laid down."

He told, incidentally, how at Prague there is a Russian university, attended by six thousand Russian students. He said it was the only place where during the last few years he had seen a Russian smile.

Old Friends and Guests at Speaker's Table

President Henry P. Chandler called on Walter L. Fisher, former president, to serve as chairman of the day. Others at the speaker's table were: Members of the City Club—Frank G. Logan, Frank H. Scott, Charles H. Wacker, Edgar A. Bancroft; guests—Brig. Gen. Sir Percy Sykes, Felix J. Streyckmans, J. R. Palendech.

LINCOLN AS A WORLD LEADER

Merriam Tells of Him As Voicing Hopes of Men

(Continued from First Page)

the Chairman. Then, in earnest, eloquent words, he gave the following stirring peroration:

"As a democratic leader Lincoln has no rival, and has never been equalled. He resembles most nearly in his time the great Italian leader Mazzini, but there were many differences between them.

"As the successful leader of a great nationalist movement, as the emancipator of an oppressed race, he was part of human advances that are fundamentally significant. But that was not all. He created a type for democracy, a symbol, a figure, an incarnation of the spirit and sentiment of human fellowship and democracy, that transcends specific achievement, however splendid and imposing.

"He somehow caught the spirit of our common life, embodying and expressing the unspoken but deep rooted faith of men in a finer and more human future. He signifies not only the statesmanship, but the poetry, the hope, the aspiration of democracy. The unfree, the oppressed, the bruised and crushed—and they are many in many walks of life,—looked and still look to him as an emancipator. If he did not free them, he was the prophet of an era they hoped and dreamed would come.

"So it happened that in Russia, or in Italy, or in other European countries where America has stood for all the dreams that have not come true in the hard lives of men and women, Lincoln came to be and is the human being who stood for these hopes unrealized and perhaps never to be realized.

Stands for the Dreams and Hope of Mankind

"Thus, a national leader, he became an international type. Emancipator of American slaves, his life came as a breath of hope to all those in chains everywhere; a foe of one form of hateful privilege, he became the ideal of all those oppressed by any privileged group.

"Leaders of the type of Jefferson, Roosevelt, Wilson and Lincoln are the finest flowers of democratic civilization. They give the lie to the specious plea that only graft and spoils and narrow vision and the demagogue's art can bring success and renown to individuals in public life. These lives are the greatest treasure of the race. They signify that the great experiment of democracy is destined to success."

In his analysis of the background of Lincoln and the qualities of Lincoln as a political leader, Prof. Merriam pointed out that the period of his political leadership was at most seven years. He defined the leader as a representative of certain forces operating in his time. He quoted Roosevelt as saying to Miss Addams here in a hospital in Chicago, "Wasn't I the great sounding board?" Then he said that this is true of every leader.

Spokesman for Farmers, Manufacturers and Slaves

He pointed out that in Lincoln's day in America there were four main classes: The slave holders of the South; the manufacturers and com-

mercial class, strongest in New England; the agricultural group of farmers, producing under free labor, strongest in the West; and the slaves, themselves, with neither civil nor political rights. He said that Lincoln represented the free labor farmers, the manufacturers, and the unrepresented slaves—"a farmer-business combination, as against the slave holding aristocracy."

Prof. Merriam pointed out that slaveholding was an achronism and that Lincoln had a peculiar opportunity, from his experiences in Kentucky and Illinois, for a sound view of slavery.

He said that Lincoln's political development in the early days was not very promising either in the Illinois legislature or in his one term in Congress. He said the "times were not ripe for Lincoln, or perhaps he was not ripe for them." He said that the compromise bill of 1850, which was supposed to solve the slavery question for all time, solved it for only a year; it broke out again and then Lincoln struck an issue and a cause for which he was peculiarly fitted.

Analyzing the "equipment of Lincoln," Dr. Merriam said he was "in many ways a puzzling figure." He was a paradox: of remarkable humor and pronounced melancholy; of tenderness and combativeness; of unreadiness and efficiency; of the legal mind and the lay mind; of inexperience as a public administrator and ability to select and supervise competent men; of eccentricity and balance.

Tells of Lincoln's Traits as a Leader

Six characteristics of Lincoln were outlined and developed by Prof. Merriam in his discussion. In brief they were: (1) Unusual sensitiveness to social and political events; (2) acute perspection of possible courses of political action; (3) political diplomacy—skill in keeping different groups together; (4) strength in personal contacts; (5) facility in dramatic expression; (6) the final test of the leader—his courage.

Discussing the first he said Lincoln "tuned in" on the two great currents of thought of his day, nationalism and liberty.

Under the second, he said that Lincoln was a political inventor of a high order, and cited his invention of the following formulas: a three-fold legal, moral, and economic formula for resistance to slavery; a formula for protecting federal property, such as Ft. Sumter, which made the Union the defendant and the South the aggressor, and finally, a reconciliation formula for reconstruction.

In developing Lincoln's high courage, Prof. Merriam pointed to the "spot resolution" against the Mexican War, criticism of the Supreme Court, the debates with Douglas, the refusal to retire from Ft. Sumter, and issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The Chairman of the day was Clifton R. Bechtel. In introducing Professor Merriam, he said that in these days "there is so much jazz, it is fitting that we pause and give serious consideration to the life of a great leader."

After Mr. Merriam's address many of his hearers said that it was "the greatest Lincoln analysis and address" that they had ever heard.

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VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1924

NUMBER 8

GENERAL MEETINGS SCHEDULED FOR THIS WEEK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 12:30 P. M.

Dr. E. H. Lindley, Chancellor of the University of Kansas, on "The New Pioneers."

Forum address by noted psychologist and University president on application of higher education to contemporary problems and the world's work.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1:10 P. M.

Special Meeting of Members of the City Club of Chicago.

Called by Board of Directors for purpose of voting on amendment to by-laws for slight increase in dues recommended by Finance Committee, Executive Committee and Board of Directors.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 2:00 P. M.

Rosita Forbes in Lecture on "Trip to the Headwaters of the Sennussi in the Sahara Desert."

Famous woman explorer in illustrated address on thrilling journey through one of the world's wonderlands. After luncheon, in the Main Dining Room. For members, their families, and friends.

TELLS OF RAMSAY MacDONALD

S. K. Ratcliffe Scores Again with City Club Men

S. K. Ratcliffe, the well-known London journalist and lecturer, has again proved himself popular with the men of the City Club of Chicago. This time it was with his finished address on "Ramsay MacDonald and His Government," given at a luncheon Forum meeting Wednesday, February 20. Mr. Ratcliffe spoke before a crowd which filled the Main Dining Room, set up in "banquet style," and also the balcony.

In past years Mr. Ratcliffe has discussed personalities and movements in the public life of England in such an illuminating way that he has won a large following in the City Club, as with the American public. Last Wednesday, with his clean-cut and glowing account of latest political developments in England, he gave the answers to many questions in the minds of his hearers about the new labor party government.

Mr. Ratcliffe began by explaining that before the recent parliamentary elections England had been, like America, a nation with two political parties that counted. He pointed out that now the labor party had more members in the House of Commons than either the conservative or the liberal party but not a majority. He said:

"As soon as we had a third party in such a position in parliament, then everybody recognized our political life had undergone an important change. It is inconceivable that we shall have a situation like that of the German reichstag, with

(Continued on Third Page)

FOR SMALL INCREASE IN DUES

Directors Call Members' Meeting to Amend By-laws

A special meeting of the members of the City Club of Chicago has been called for Thursday, February 28, at 1:10 P. M., in the main dining room, immediately following the regular luncheon service.

Although the by-laws require only five days' notice of a special meeting of the members, the notice of this meeting was mailed under two-cent postage to the members on February 16, so that it reached all nine or ten days in advance of the meeting. The notice was in the form of a call, issued by order of the Board of Directors, signed by Henry P. Chandler, President, and attested by Walter T. Fisher, Secretary. It was accompanied by a special letter by President Chandler.

The call gave the text of the proposed amendment to the by-laws, for which the meeting is called, and the special letter explained its purpose.

An increase of \$2.50 a quarter in the dues of regular members and of \$1.25 a quarter in the dues of special and associate members is the object of the meeting.

To Place Club on Proper Business Basis

This is an item in a comprehensive program which has been developed by the present administration of the Club to put the City Club of Chicago on a sound business basis.

The Finance Committee, House Committee, Executive Committee and Board of Directors during the past few months have held a large number

(Continued on Fourth Page)

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Vol. XVII Monday, February 25, 1924 No. 8

"Huts" for Chicago Boys

BY EVERETT W. LOTHROP,

Member, Boys' Work Committee.

At the meeting of the Boys' Work Committee on January 29 G. M. Martin of the Y.M.C.A. staff presented an analysis of the "Y's" proposed "small building service"—an undertaking initiated two years ago and urged by the City Club committee. Mr. Martin reported that the Y.M.C.A. has given official approval to the committee's idea of providing—experimentally at first and presumably on a larger scale later—recreational facilities patterned after the "army hut" for boys now without opportunity for wholesome play. The desirable plan, he said, would be to establish these modest buildings as satellites to the present "standard buildings" of the Y.M.C.A.

The problem, as yet unsolved by the Y.M.C.A. and the Club's committee on Boys' Work, is the practical one of financing the project. Not only would the initial cost be considerable but also the operating expenses would be a continuing burden which the Y.M.C.A. believes could not generally be met by membership dues or contributions from the local committees. Experience in other cities shows, according to Mr. Martin's survey, that "the small building service is good but must be heavily endowed." The Y.M.C.A. finds its resources already taxed to the limit of its capacity and suggests that the City Club committee seek to uncover new sources of financial support.

Here is a need, acknowledged as second to no other in boys' work, which neither the Y.M.C.A. nor the City Club can afford to abandon merely for lack of funds.

TOURNAMENT ON IN BILLIARD ROOM

Eighteen members have entered the billiard tournament and sixteen have entered the pool tournament now under way at the City Club.

Discusses Sanitary District Problem

Following the presentation of the engineering phase of the Sanitary District's need of 10,000 cubic feet of water per second, by Langdon Pearse, engineer for the Sanitary District, at a recent meeting of the Public Utilities Committee and the Sanitation and Public Health Committee of the City Club, Clyde L. Day, attorney for the Sanitary District, spoke on Thursday, February 21, at a joint meeting of the same committees and outlined the legal phase of the question.

He discussed the bills pending before Congress and their merits, as well as a means of assistance by the City Club in securing the needed amount of water. He asked the co-operation of the Club in requesting that Congress allow the diversion of 10,000 cubic feet of water per second instead of the 4,167 feet now allowed, which, it is claimed, is insufficient for proper sewage disposal.

Ralph H. Rice, chairman of the Public Utilities Committee, assured Mr. Day that he would make it an urgent matter of discussion at an early meeting of his committee.

Chorus Entertains Lunchers

The City Club Chorus, which has developed out of the recent Monday luncheon "Sings" and has been practicing regularly in room 4A-4B, appeared in the Main Dining Room at last Monday's luncheon and sang Bullard's "Winter Song" and "Love's Old Sweet Song" by Molloy. These songs were received with much applause.

Edward T. Clissold led the group, accompanied at the piano by Lew Webb. The members who compose the chorus, additional to Mr. Clissold and Mr. Webb, are: Herbert Bebb, Rene D. Burtner, C. C. DeJong, Harold P. Goodnow, T. Lovel D. Hadwen, E. E. Keener, I. L. Kentish-Rankin, Stewart D. Marquis, Elbridge B. Pierce, Seward C. Simons, George W. Swain, Frank B. Thayer, John H. Vestal.

The group has promised to sing in the Main Dining Room again in the near future.

Endorses Welfare Department Budget

Recommendations of the Social Welfare Committee of the City Club of Chicago in support of the budget estimates for the Department of Public Welfare of the city proposed by Miss Mary McDowell, Commissioner, were approved by the Board of Directors of the City Club of Chicago at a meeting on January 19.

The Committee's recommendations were that the budget of \$27,940.00 for the department, containing a Bureau of Employment and a Bureau of Social Service, be approved and that it be regarded as a minimum budget; also that the Municipal Lodging House be completely equipped to meet emergency situations and that a clearing house for homeless men be continued throughout the entire year.

The Board further directed that appropriate steps be taken to bring these recommendations to the attention of city officials.

DESCRIBES NEW LABOR PARTY

Ratcliffe Tells of Cabinet Drawn from Two Wings

(Continued from First Page)

ten separate parties. It seems, however, that the old two-party system is gone forever."

Mr. Ratcliffe said that England might now have a succession of minority governments, and that this would "altogether change our view of party government, and call for continuous adjustment."

He said that after the vote of no confidence in the conservative party, the king had called the leader of the labor party, as the principal party, to form a cabinet, "according to precise, accepted, constitutional usage." He added, whimsically, "That is one reason why we remain a monarchical government."

Describes Elements in English Labor Party

"The character of the political labor party in England is quite different from the strange image of it found in the editorial brain of America," said Mr. Ratcliffe. "For half a century our organized labor movement was devoted to concentrated action in industry. England is a self-governing political country. The leaders of that movement came to realize that there is no line between social policies and national politics. So thirty or forty years ago they started a movement to come into politics."

He then traced the rise of the labor party in parliament, from 1906, when labor members first appeared, to date. He said it had less than forty members before the war, doubled after the war, but was divided. During the war it ceased appealing only to manual workers and "made an appeal for recruits from all workers by hand and brain."

He told of the effective manifesto issued by the labor party, entitled "Labor and the New Social Order," written by Sidney Webb, "the most powerful social economist, now president of the Board of Trade in Ramsay MacDonald's government." He said that the English labor party was altogether different from the corresponding parties in France and Germany and that it has no parallel in the United States. He said there had been gathered into the party all sorts of men and women with administrative experience.

Tells How MacDonald Got Some Lords

Mr. Ratcliffe said that Ramsay MacDonald "had to have some lords in his government," and had been able to find three existing lords who were sympathetic and to find three men in the commons "ready to sacrifice themselves and go to the Upper House." One of these is Sir Sidney Olivier, secretary of state for India, whom he regards as MacDonald's most brilliant choice for a cabinet position.

He pointed out that another of Mr. MacDonald's successes had been the reaching of a balance, in cabinet appointments, between the two main sections of his party, the professional men who had joined it as the party of most promise, and the old line leaders of the labor party.

Mr. Ratcliffe paid a tribute to Philip Snowden, "a twisted wisp of a man who despite his crippled condition is a master of three kinds of speeches: a statement of policy, on the floor of the house,

without a wasted word, an academic discussion, and a speech of the most appealing kind before a great audience. Mr. MacDonald gave to him the office of chancellor of the exchequer, in charge of the national finances."

Mr. Ratcliffe said a question then arose: "Is he going to be adventurous? Is he going to impose the capital levy?" Mr. Ratcliffe's answer was: "That project could not be begun, or even stated, unless the party which proposed it was in the majority." He said that as a matter of fact Ramsay MacDonald would have to be cautious in his government.

Says MacDonald Is Notably Well Informed

The speaker said he had known Ramsay MacDonald for twenty years, personally for fifteen years.

"What is Ramsay MacDonald like?" That," said Mr. Ratcliffe, "is a question which seems to be more interesting at the moment than any question that is asked about any of the world's statesmen."

"He is a Scotsman, sprung from one of the finest peasant stocks in the world—that of the north-eastern shores of Scotland. He knew in his early years all the hardships of life in the village and the fields. He had the excellent schooling that the primary schools of Scotland have given for three hundred years, and none other. He was a newspaper man in London when the labor movement turned to politics, and he was the brain of the national organization which it built up throughout the country."

"He is a man of singular personal attractiveness, at home in any society, enormously well informed, especially about foreign affairs. He is Foreign Minister as well as Prime Minister, this doubling of the offices having been done in response to a clear demand from the country, irrespective of party. He has splendid powers of speech, which have been perfected in thirty years of incessant labor in the country and half that period in the House of Commons."

Ratcliffe Sees England Adjusting to New Era

In his conclusion Mr. Ratcliffe said that what went on in 1914-18 was the end of one era and the beginning of another. He said England was adjusting to the new era, and looking forward with confidence to growth in the progress of "representative government, which we share with you of America."

As Mr. Ratcliffe took his seat there was prolonged applause, toward the end of which his auditors stood to emphasize their appreciation. Mr. Ratcliffe responded with a word of thanks.

Samuel Dauchy, chairman for the day, who had introduced Mr. Ratcliffe, closed the meeting with the statement that the City Club men were deeply grateful for his address.

SHARES CREDIT FOR POPULAR CONCERTS

The programs for the eleventh season of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra Popular Concerts, the 1923-24 season, carry the following sub-lines: "Inaugurated in February, 1914, by The Orchestral Association, with the co-operation of the City Club and the Civic Music Association."

FILM POPULAR ON COLD DAY

Club Men and Families Enjoy Netherlands Reel

On the coldest day Chicago has suffered in twenty years, with the temperature hovering around twenty degrees below zero and icy blasts of wind outside howling and biting like mad, an audience of about 150 members and their guests, including a good representation of children, sat comfortably in the main dining room of the City Club, Saturday afternoon, January 5, and enjoyed an entertaining and educational motion picture matinee.

The pictures, a travelogue film of the eleven provinces of the Netherlands, showing Dutch agriculture, ship building, habits and costumes, ancient buildings and modern art, and reclamation projects, followed an informative introductory talk by James H. Rook, a member of the City Club, prominent in the printing industry, and a native of Holland who lived there twenty-three years before coming to America.

Mr. Rook was presented to the audience by Assistant Secretary Henry R. Dalrymple, who presided at the meeting.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Rook said he would continue the subject to that part of Holland's history which had a direct bearing on the United States. Several of his striking paragraphs were as follows:

"The People of the United States, the citizens of one of the most powerful nations of the globe, owe a great debt of gratitude to the People of the Netherlands.

"Is this always realized? Is it always realized that a great part of American civilization was born in that amphibious little swamp that borders on the North Sea, known variously as the 'Low Countries,' 'The Netherlands,' and in later days by the name of its greatest and most powerful province, Holland?

"To the sturdy sons of old England Americans owe a not inconsiderable part of their national robustness. There is little danger that this debt will be underestimated. It is to other creditors that justice must be done, and Holland is the greatest of these by far.

"Holland's attitude during the birth of the American Republic was one of sympathy expressed in material form.

"In 1787, when the American Constitution was formed, the Dutch Republic was a living example before the eyes of the fathers of the Republic of the United States. Small wonder that the best parts of the Dutch system were incorporated in the new government. America profited by the Dutch example by accepting the best of its institutions and eliminating its wrongs and mistakes.

"It is not for the material help that Holland gave her that the United States is most indebted. It was the noble example of the Netherlands in the eighty years' struggle for liberty that gave the colonists heart to continue their seemingly hopeless fight with the powers of oppression. It was in emulation of that immortal Father William, a martyr of the common cause, that George Wash-

ington, 'Father of his country,' led the half-starved continentals on to a glorious victory."

The use of the "movie" reel was given by the Society of "The Netherlands Abroad," a foundation for disseminating official information about Holland. Albert Oosterheerdt, a Chicago friend of President Chandler's and the middle west representative of the organization, was present at the meeting.

The success of the Netherlands pictures has led to a demand among City Club members for more educational films of interest to their families.

MEMBERS TO MEET THURSDAY

To Act on Increase of \$2.50 and \$1.25 a Quarter

(Continued from First Page)

of extended meetings to consider all phases of the Club's financial history and its problems of provision for its services and facilities for the members.

Ordinary Revenues Hitherto Inadequate

The following paragraphs from Mr. Chandler's letter bring out the main point of the results of these deliberations:

"Experience shows rather clearly, however, that to sustain the life of the Club a larger income is necessary. The ordinary revenues of the Club have always been inadequate and although they have been supplemented by contributions and assessments, deficits have accumulated. At the beginning of the present administration there was a deficit of more than \$17,000.00, accumulated in previous years. Notwithstanding that the strictest economy consistent with a reasonable basis of operation has been practiced during the current fiscal year, a further deficit has been accruing, which by the end of the fiscal year, on March 31, 1924, will amount to approximately ten thousand dollars.

Small Increase in Dues Required

"A very slight increase in the dues of \$2.50 a quarter for active members and \$1.25 a quarter for special and associate members will be sufficient to bridge the gap between income and expenditures. Once the income for the future is assured, the Directors have a plan for dealing with the accumulated deficit without assessment."

Since the issuance of the call for the meeting, many of the leading members of the various groups in the Club have expressed approval of the proposed amendment to the by-laws.

The Directors set the meeting at a time giving promise of the largest possible attendance. They have expressed the hope that all members who can will attend.

Have Twelve New Chess Sets

Twelve new sets of chessmen have been provided at the City Club of Chicago to replace the old sets which have done duty for many years. This will provide increased facilities for play especially on Saturday afternoons when the chess section has a large attendance. The Chess Committee urges players to replace the sets after use.

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

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VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1924

NUMBER 9

GENERAL MEETINGS SCHEDULED FOR THIS WEEK

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 12:30 P. M.

Irving Fisher, on "The Debts of Europe and the Dawes Commission."

Forum address by famous political economist, professor at Yale University, successful manufacturer, author of many books, an authority on the purchasing power of money.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 12:30 P. M.

Forum Addresses by Authorities on County Jail Situation.

Miss Jessie F. Binford, on "The Detention of Women Accused of Crime."

Miss Binford is Director of the Juvenile Protective Association and a national leader in reference to the woman crime problem.

Frank D. Loomis, on "The County Jail."

Mr. Loomis is Secretary of the Chicago Community Trust, under whose auspices the Kirchwey survey on the County Jail was conducted.

Chairman of the Day—Philip L. Seman.

Mr. Seman is General Director of the Jewish People's Institute and was formerly Chairman of the City Club Committee on Crime and Penal Institutions.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 6:30 P. M. TO MIDNIGHT.

Monthly Dinner-Dance for Members and Friends.

Informal dinner party, followed by dancing, cards, chess and billiards. Last City Club party until after Lenten season. For members and their guests.

MEMBERS DISCUSS FULLY AND VOTE FOR SMALL DUES RISE

At Meeting Adopt Directors' Resolution for \$2.50 and \$1.25 Increases Previously Sent by Mail to All

After liberal discussion, at a well-advertised meeting of the members of the City Club of Chicago held in the main dining room immediately after luncheon on Thursday, February 28, the resolution recommended by the Board of Directors to amend the by-laws so as to increase the dues \$2.50 a quarter for active members, and \$1.25 a quarter for associate and special members, was adopted. The votes of all except a very few of the eighty-two members present were for the adoption of the amendment.

Specifically, the amendment adopted provides that the annual dues, payable in quarterly installments, shall be \$50.00 a year instead of \$40.00 a year for active members and \$25.00 a year instead of \$20.00 for associate members and special members.

Vote Down Member's Motion for Larger Increase

Before this action was taken a motion from the floor to raise the total yearly dues for active members to \$60.00 instead of \$50.00 was voted down.

The by-laws amendment adopted also eliminates the class of contributing members and raises the fee for a life membership from \$400.00 to \$1,000.00.

A special provision is that dues of all new members enrolled in the Club within the current

fiscal year, ending March 31, shall be at the old rates until such members respectively shall have paid dues for four consecutive quarters ending on or before March 31, 1925.

Another new provision is the pro-rating of dues from the dates of the enrollments of new members, instead of having the dues begin at the first of a preceding or a succeeding quarter.

President Calls on Finance Chairman

Henry P. Chandler, President, and members of the Board of Directors and the Finance Committee were at the chairman's table.

After calling the meeting to order, Mr. Chandler requested William T. Cross, Treasurer, and Chairman of the Finance Committee, to make a statement on the proposal before the meeting.

Mr. Cross presented the matter concisely and clearly. In addressing his fellow members, he said that this was our "stockholders' meeting." He said he had "never seen such a thoughtful development of a financial program as had been carried out under the direction of Mr. Chandler in this one."

He said that the Club was especially indebted at this time to the services of N. C. Plimpton, a member of the Finance Committee and auditor of the

(Continued on Third Page)

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Vice-President.....A. J. TODD
Treasurer.....WM. T. CROSS
Secretary.....WALTER T. FISHER

DIRECTORS

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Laird Bell	Ralph E. Heilman
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Wm. J. Bogan	F. Bruce Johnstone
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Clarence N. Goodwin	Hubert E. Page
Morris L. Greeley	Eugene A. Rummier
E. O. Griffenhagen	R. F. Schuchardt
	W. J. Stebbins

Herbert E. Fleming, *Executive Secretary*
Henry R. Dalrymple, *Assistant Secretary*
Harry L. Johnson, *House Manager*

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WASHINGTON BIRTHDAY TALK

Mr. Rummier Sees Chicago Lesson in Capital Plan

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by the City Club of Chicago, on Friday, February 22, with a luncheon attended by members and their wives and friends, in the new Lincoln Room.

Eugene A. Rummier was the speaker for the occasion. George Packard, Chairman for the Day, said that Mr. Rummier, besides being a director of the City Club, Chairman of its City Planning and Zoning Committee, a director of the Chicago Regional Planning Association, President of the Chicago Chapter of the Society of Industrial Engineers, is a lawyer and "a mighty good fellow."

Mr. Rummier's subject was "Washington as a City Planner." Mr. Packard, in referring to this, said, "As a good democrat I have had some sort of a hazy notion that the City of Washington had been planned by Thomas Jefferson." Mr. Rummier, in the course of his address, said that when Maj. L'Enfant, who had been commissioned by Washington to lay out the plan of the capital city, came back from studies of cities in Europe, his plan was submitted to Jefferson, as well as to Washington, and that the three went over it.

Tells Mr. Packard of Jefferson's Part

"Mr. Packard, here's where Jefferson comes in," said Mr. Rummier, "but Washington himself was active throughout the planning of the capital city."

Mr. Rummier stressed Washington's executive ability, his experience as a surveyor and scout woodman, and his knowledge of the country, as well as his high ideals, as eminently qualifying him to plan and initiate the work of building an appropriate and adequate capital city for a great nation. Pointing a local moral he said:

"Fortunately the L'Enfant plan of Washington has provided streets and avenues and open areas

of adequate capacity and arrangement so that our capital city will never be cursed with the necessity of resorting to elevated street railways, elevated sidewalks and subways which are now threatening the City of Chicago.

Urges Checking Congestion in Chicago

"No doubt, Chicago's congestion already makes subways a necessity, but I sincerely hope that their construction can in some way be delayed until the legality of zoning can be firmly established and some more adequate check placed upon the main cause of congestion—excessive building heights.

"With the present liberal building restrictions of the congested loop district, I believe it will be impossible to obtain any relief by building subways, because building construction will certainly keep pace with any increase in transportation facilities afforded by a subway.

"The only hope that I see for relieving traffic conditions here is to encourage tendencies toward decentralization of population, the widening of streets, and the finding of increased parking places for vehicles.

"It also seems to me that the automobile is not properly appreciated as a means of transportation. We are not providing adequate means to take care of getting cars in and out of the central district and to take care of them when they are in that district. Chicago must find some means of providing adequate space for caring for cars."

Shows Slides from Mr. Ball's Pictures

Several stereopticon pictures of the plan of Washington and of Washington scenes were thrown on the screen by Mr. Rummier. He announced that these pictures were taken from the notable collection of Charles B. Ball, who was one of those at the Speaker's Table. He said, incidentally, that Mr. Ball had some of the best archives anywhere on the subject of city planning.

In adjourning the meeting, Mr. Packard said, "This celebration has been a good thing. I hope that every year we will have a Washington's Birthday Celebration in the City Club."

Varied Entertainment at Informal Party

An informal dinner party, with dancing, chess, cards and billiards afterwards, will be held at the City Club Saturday evening, March 8, as the third of the club's regular dinner-dance parties, held on the second Saturday of each month. Dinner will be served in the Lincoln Room at 6:30 P. M.—dancing from 7:30 to midnight.

All members, their families and friends, are invited by the Social Committee and the President of the Club.

Reservations for this week Saturday's party should be made with the House Manager promptly.

LISTS ACTIONS BY MUNICIPAL BODIES

"What Our City Councils Are Doing," a brief list of references to ordinances passed by the city councils of large cities from March 3, 1923, to January 15, 1924, has been issued by the Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Reference Library of Chicago. These special lists are available at room 1005, City Hall.

FIGURES THROWN ON SCREEN

Treasurer Cross Tells of Financial Requirements

(Continued from First Page)

University of Chicago. He added that while the Club had had the services of a well-known firm of consulting auditors for many years, it had been especially helpful to the Committee and the Directors to have the analysis made by Mr. Plimpton as an administrative auditor.

Shows Tables Prepared by Mr. Plimpton

Mr. Cross had four stereopticon slides thrown on the screen, three of which were tables that Mr. Plimpton had prepared. These slides were: a statement of the financial condition of the Club as of January 31, 1924; the budget estimates as prepared last spring and as recently revised; a statistical table on the Club deficits and contributions and assessments in past years; and a list of the civic and social activities and facilities of the Club.

In discussing the statement of financial condition, Mr. Cross called attention to the debit items of \$9,047.26 of receivables, and cash of \$9,665.97, of which \$4,641.85 belongs to special funds. He pointed to the current liabilities, including \$14,000.00 of bills payable and \$23,113.00 of accounts payable.

On the budget he said that this had been carefully prepared and that while expenditures were being kept within the estimated total, the income from membership dues had not come up to the estimates, even though the original estimates had been cut down materially; he pointed out that the estimated operating deficit for the year would be about \$10,000.00.

Mr. Cross called attention to Mr. Plimpton's analysis of former deficits and to the contributions which had been secured and assessments levied to meet them. The tables thrown on the screen showed that the accumulated deficit, when the present administration took hold, was over \$17,000.00.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Cross said: "This a meeting to discuss the inadequacy of the current revenues of the Club."

Calls Attention to Steady Membership Work

He called attention favorably to the plan which had been followed since October 1 of having an Assistant Secretary work exclusively on membership. He said there was no evidence that there had ever been any such systematic work on membership before and that in a civic organization like the City Club, with popular prices, there was bound to be a substantial turnover in membership and that this systematic work on membership had somewhat more than paid for itself.

He said that the recommended increase for a regular member would be only \$10.00 a year, and that the Finance Committee hoped to get a decision that would eliminate the war tax on dues so that this would be net.

Directors' Resolution Is Read in Full

Mr. Cross asked President Chandler if he desired to have the proposed resolution, for amending the by-laws, read. Mr. Chandler said that copies of this resolution, recommended by the Board of Directors, had been sent to all of the

members, but it would be desirable to have it read at the meeting. Mr. Cross then read it in full and, on behalf of the Finance Committee, moved its adoption. Robert R. Baldwin seconded the motion from the floor.

Mr. Chandler then announced that the motion was before the members for discussion and said the President, Mr. Cross, Mr. Plimpton, and the Directors would be glad to answer any questions.

Mr. Forstall's Amendment Adopted

James J. Forstall, a member of the Admissions Committee who had been attending a meeting of the Committee during luncheon at the round table in the northeast corner of the Main Dining Room, called attention to the following paragraph in the resolution, as originally introduced:

"Any member who shall not have paid his dues for any quarter within four months from the first day of such quarter, shall forfeit his right to the use of the Club, and may be dropped from the membership roll by the Board of Directors. A member dropped for delinquency may be reinstated within three months thereafter by a vote of the Board of Directors and upon payment of all arrears. No such person shall be eligible for reelection until all moneys owing by him to the Club are fully paid."

He moved that the words "within three months thereafter" be stricken from this paragraph. He called attention to the point that sometimes it is desirable to reinstate a delinquent member later than three months after his delinquency. The motion was seconded.

Samuel Kraus called attention to the point that the last sentence in the paragraph makes a distinction between reinstatement and re-election of delinquent members. The motion was carried.

Discussion then proceeded on the dues increase provision of the resolution.

Mr. Yarros' Questions—Mr. Chandler's Replies

Victor Yarros said: "I am not intending to make an argument against the resolution. I am in sympathy with it and I assume that the directors have studied all phases of the matter carefully, but I should like to ask two questions. One is, Do you anticipate any large number of resignations from this increase? Second, Has any plan been considered for increasing revenues by greater use of our house space for other organizations, for example, by the Liberal Club, which is being organized, and which I intend to join?"

Mr. Chandler replied to these questions in part as follows: "The first question bears on one of the factors which the directors considered at the outset. We do not expect any material change in the membership. If we failed to raise our revenue to meet the ordinary expenditures of the Club, we would have to shut up shop. We have followed the course of discussing this matter with as many groups of the Club membership as follows: There have been five preliminary conferences—with the smokers, the civic committee members, the card and billiard players, the chess players, and the special members. From their reactions, we are confident that the members of the Club wish to have the dues such that it will pay its way. In the second place, we count on the fact that during the pres-

(Continued on Fourth Page)

PRESIDENT URGES DISCUSSION

Mr. Chandler Answers Queries—The New Sections

(Continued from Third Page)

ent year the number of activities carried on has been increased and made more varied.

Believes Members Ready to Meet Cost

"When the dues were raised the last time, there was a sharp increase in revenue, and then resignations during a period of years. But that was the war period. In any event, there is no alternative. It is for the members to decide whether the Club means enough for them to pay the cost. I believe, as I look into the faces of the members here, and as I have talked to different groups, that the members are ready to pay the cost.

"On Mr. Yarros' second point, we have increased the revenue from outside organizations. The opening of the Lincoln Room has been a factor in that, and I am glad to tell you that the restaurant for this year is not going to show a loss."

E. D. Moore asked about the membership turnover. - Mr. Cross replied that the turnover during the past year was about 300 on about 2300.

Calls for Question But Discussion Continues

There were calls for the question.

Charles K. Mohler suggested the desirability of having an assessment instead of a dues increase and also a plan whereby the dues would remain at \$40.00 for every regular member bringing in new members. He suggested that this would be a more democratic method.

The question was again called for from the floor. Mr. Chandler ruled, however, that there should be further discussion.

William S. Monroe suggested that the increase might take place "when and if the war tax is removed." Mr. Chandler replied, "That decision on the war tax is a long way off."

He pointed out that for a regular member the increase, including the war tax, would only be \$2.50, plus 25 cents, or \$2.75 a quarter, which, at ninety days in three months, would be only 3 cents a day.

Mr. Moore's Motion for Larger Increase Loses

Mr. Moore offered an amendment to increase the dues for active members \$20.00 instead of \$10.00 a year, namely, from \$40.00 to \$60.00. The motion was seconded, but it received only one or two votes.

Then, on the motion before the house, President Chandler asked, "Are you ready for the question?" There were calls of "question" from all parts of the room. On a viva voce vote, nearly all present voted aye.

President Chandler announced that the motion to amend the by-laws to increase the dues had been carried. He gave a word of appreciation for the attendance and interest of the members present.

T. P. Dudley moved that the meeting adjourn. This motion was carried.

Then, as the meeting broke up, the members in all parts of the room applauded spontaneously.

Text of By-Laws Sections as Amended

As a result of the meeting, sections 2, 3, and 5,

of Article II of the by-laws, the article on membership, read as follows:

Section 2. CLASSES OF MEMBERS. There shall be the following classes of members:

a. ACTIVE MEMBERS. Those members who shall pay an initiation fee of not more than \$40.00 nor less than \$20.00, as may be determined by the Board of Directors; and annual dues in the amount of \$50.00 per year, payable in quarterly installments.

b. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS. Those members under thirty years of age who shall pay an initiation fee of not more than \$20.00 nor less than \$10.00, as may be determined by the Board of Directors; and annual dues in the amount of \$25.00 per year payable in quarterly installments. Such members on reaching the age of thirty, shall automatically become active members. This class shall not exceed 300 in number.

c. SPECIAL MEMBERS. Those members who are, by profession, ministers, teachers, librarians or social workers in active service. Such members shall pay an initiation fee of not more than \$20.00, nor less than \$10.00, as may be determined by the Board of Directors; and annual dues in the amount of \$25.00 per year, payable in quarterly installments. This class shall not exceed 300 in number.

d. NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS. Those members who do not reside or have their place of business within fifty miles of the Club House. Such members shall pay an initiation fee of \$10.00 and annual dues in the amount of \$10.00 per year, in semi-annual installments.

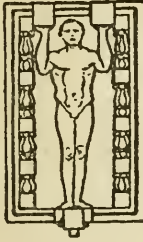
e. LIFE MEMBERS. Any member or member-elect may become a life member upon payment of \$1,000.00. Life members shall not be subject to the payment of dues but shall have all the rights and privileges and shall be subject to all the other obligations of an active member. The number of life members shall not exceed forty.

f. The dues of all new members enrolled in the Club within the year ending March 31, 1924, shall be at the rates specified in the by-laws in force on January 1, 1924, until such members respectively shall have paid dues for four consecutive quarters ending on or before March 31, 1925.

Section 3. DUES PAYABLE. The dues of all members shall begin with the dates of their respective enrollments; and \$1.00 of the annual dues or contributions shall be for one year's subscription to THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN.

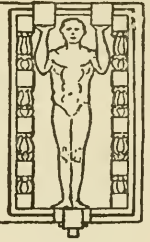
Section 5. PAYMENT OF DUES. The fiscal year of the Club shall begin on the first day of April of each year. On the first day of each quarter the Treasurer shall send to each member a statement of his dues payable.

Any member who shall not have paid his dues for any quarter within four months from the first day of such quarter, shall forfeit his right to the use of the Club, and may be dropped from the membership roll by the Board of Directors. A member dropped for delinquency may be reinstated by a vote of the Board of Directors and upon payment of all arrears. No such person shall be eligible for re-election until all moneys owing by him to the Club are fully paid.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1924

NUMBER 10

GENERAL MEETINGS SCHEDULED FOR THIS WEEK

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 12:30 P. M.

Major Rufus W. Putnam, on "City Building"

Forum luncheon address by United States Army Engineer for the Chicago District. Maj. Putnam is also a Director of the Chicago Regional Planning Association. He has given much study to Chicago's harbor problem and to the development of the Chicago region, has novel constructive ideas, and is a ready speaker.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 2:00 P. M.

Joe Mills, of Estes Park, with Autochrome Pictures, on "The Rockies—Trees, Animals, Birds, Flowers, Scenery"

Illustrated lecture by brother of the late Enos A. Mills. Joe Mills, long a leader in the conservation movement, worked for seven years to bring about the creation of the Rocky Mountain National Park, in the Estes Park region. He has taken many wonderful photographs by a French process which reproduces the natural colors. He is basketball and track coach for the University of Colorado and a platform speaker for the Conservation and Art Committees of the Colorado State Federation of Women's Clubs. Lecture open to members, their families, and friends. In the Main Dining Room, following luncheon.

PREPARE FOR 1924 MEETING IRVING FISHER ON EUROPE

City Club Directors Name Nominating Committee

A nominating committee of five members of the City Club was selected by the Board of Directors at its first March meeting, held last Wednesday. Those on the committee are: George Packard, S. Bowles King, Philip L. Seman, Graham Aldis, E. A. Bedell.

The By-laws provide that "this committee shall nominate a list of candidates for officers and directors, which list shall be prominently posted on the bulletin board in the Club House on or before April 1." These nominations are for the election to be held at the regular annual meeting, which, according to the By-laws, comes on the third Friday in April. This year that will be April 18.

The By-laws further provide that "any twenty members may, by petition posted on the bulletin board at least ten days before the date of the annual election, nominate other candidates for officers and directors."

Since the officers of the Club are elected "for a period of one year," the terms of the following will expire at the time of the annual meeting: President, Henry P. Chandler; Vice-President, A. J. Todd; Treasurer, William T. Cross; Secretary, Walter T. Fisher.

The terms of seven of the directors end this year, seven next year, and seven the year after. As the result of the casting of lots last year, the seven

(Continued on Third Page)

Famous Economist at Forum Gives War-Debts Plan

Characterizing the German war debt as "incomparably the greatest international debt in all history" and declaring that "the greatest economic problem before the world today is that resulting from the big war and post-war debts," Irving Fisher, famous political economist, Yale professor and authority on price levels, addressed an audience which filled every main floor and balcony seat of the City Club dining room last Tuesday after luncheon, on "The Debts of Europe and the Dawes Commission."

He argued for the cancellation of a portion of the German debt with a long moratorium and ad interim loans as the only apparent solution.

"Had the Allies marched on Berlin they could scarcely have laid Germany as low by the sword as she has been laid by her own paper money," the speaker declared. "If we could tear up the war bonds we could, to a large extent, avoid such evils. No other solution is in sight; indeed every practical scheme for dealing with these colossal debts, amounts to tearing up at least some of the bonds."

"Even without any reparation bill Germany would have been very deeply in debt. During the war she borrowed practically all of the war cost, relying on her success in the war to pay her bond holders out of the indemnities to be laid on those

(Continued on Second Page)

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President.....HENRY P. CHANDLER
Vice-President.....A. J. TODD
Treasurer.....WM. T. CROSS
Secretary.....WALTER T. FISHER

DIRECTORS

Clifton R. Beechtel	E. T. Gundlach
Laird Bell	Ralph E. Heilman
Harry H. Bentley	Wm. H. Holly
Wm. J. Bogan	F. Bruce Johnstone
Edwin G. Booz	Max Loeb
S. J. Duncan-Clark	Thos. H. Morrison
Howard M. Frantz	Everett L. Millard
Clarence N. Goodwin	Hubert E. Page
Morris L. Greeley	Eugene A. Rummel
E. O. Griffenhagen	R. F. Schuchardt
	W. J. Stebbins

Herbert E. Fleming, *Executive Secretary*
Henry R. Dalrymple, *Assistant Secretary*
Harry L. Johnson, *House Manager*

Vol. XVII Monday, March 10, 1924 No. 10

Irving Fisher on the War Debts

(Continued from First Page)

with whom she fought. As it turned out, Germany lost in her gamble."

Advocates Moratorium and Loans

Prof. Fisher said that the present reparation bill is the equivalent of about six or seven years' income of the German people, and that Germany today is far more unable to pay it than she was two years ago.

"However richly Germany may deserve to do penance, the natural way of increasing her paying capacity is by reducing the debt until it is within that capacity," he declared. "In order that the maximum ultimate capacity may be attained it seems necessary that Germany should receive not only a long moratorium but also an ad interim loan. During the early part of that moratorium Germany will need to be supplied with loans. Instead of Germany paying the rest of the world, the rest of the world must, for a time, be paying Germany."

Sees Lesson in Help to Austria

The speaker cited the case of Austria. "After going through exactly what Germany is going through today and being, two years ago, on the high road to economic ruin, she asked for help from the League of Nations," he said. "In consequence of the sane treatment granted her by the League, Austria is recovering even faster than the schedule called for.

"There is now talk of Germany asking the League for the same treatment. Why was this not done long ago? Because France, fearing a great recovered Germany but willing to see a little recovered Austria, stood in the way.

"The question arises how can France obtain security except by holding the Ruhr and keeping a standing army of 700,000 men?

Discusses Security for France

"Once France answered this question very explicitly. She pleaded with England and the United States to guarantee her safety not only through the general provisions of article ten of the Covenant of the League of Nations, but more specifically through a special treaty by the terms of which England and the United States were to spring to France's assistance if Germany should again make an unprovoked attack on France.

"Had we then acceded to France's request, and accepted the recommendation so to do made by President Wilson, i. e., joined the League of Nations, without reservation as to article ten, and ratified the special treaty of defense, who can doubt that the history of Europe during the last four years would have been different?

"Unfortunately America, the chief creditor and so the chief factor in solving this problem, has thus far refused to join the one great conference body at Geneva where all the parts of the complicated problem can best be considered in their many interrelations.

Sees Hope in Dawes Committee

"The most promising step towards the solution of the debt problem in Europe was taken when the Reparations Committee invited a committee of experts, headed by Chicago's distinguished citizen, Gen. Dawes, to study the problem.

"Mr. Dawes, whose refreshing and outspoken language ordinarily expresses what the rest of us feel but repress, has made a deep impression upon the French as well as upon Europeans generally, for sincerity and common sense.

"I have little doubt that his solution, concurred in by the other members of the committee, will be along the line followed in solving the debt problem for Austria. It will probably include foreign supervision of Germany's finances, a moratorium, and an ad interim loan, while demanding of Germany a cessation of inflation.

"I make these predictions, not because of any inside knowledge, for I profess none, but simply because the logic of the situation must, I believe, inevitably force any student of the subject to such conclusion."

Wants Prof. Fisher Here Again Soon

Dr. A. J. Todd, vice-president of the City Club and chairman of the meeting, introduced Prof. Fisher as "the man who is trying to put salt on the tail of the dollar."

After the address a large number of members remained to participate in the general discussion that followed. Prof. Fisher answered questions for almost twenty minutes before the meeting was adjourned.

Dr. Todd announced that whatever the plans of the Forum Committee might be, he was going to bend every effort to have Professor Fisher speak again soon at the City Club.

Francis Beidler

Francis Beidler, a pioneer Chicago lumberman, died at his home, Tuesday, March 4. He was one of the founders of the City Club of Chicago. Francis Beidler II has been a member of the City Club since 1920.

ROSITA FORBES WINS CROWD 285 VOTE ON BOK PEACE PLAN

Explorer of Sahara Thrills City Club Audience

Captivating an audience which packed the Main Dining Room and balcony of the City Club, Saturday afternoon, March 1, just as she captivated a fanatical sect of Arabs whose punishment for the uninvited Christian is a torturous death, Rosita Forbes, famous British explorer, author and lecturer, revealed in a most thrilling manner "The Secret of the Sahara."

In her "low-pitched, clipped Oxford accent," with the aid of numerous tinted stereopticon slides, the speaker related in a surprisingly casual manner the hardships she underwent to penetrate the fastness of the Senussi, an Arabian tribe which had been suspected by various European nations of military intrigues and feared as a center of political agitation. This chimera Mrs. Forbes was able to dispel by her expedition into the desert. The full military strength of the Senussi she discovered to be about 5,000 men.

The real story begins at Jedabia, in northern Africa, where the first plot to murder the pretty adventurer was discovered. She was travelling disguised as a Bedouin woman, but the secret leaked out and every attempt was made to stop her. Friendly natives revealed to her plots to stop her departure for the interior, and the only safety lay in premature flight to the desert.

After this the expedition became involved in a series of dangers. The account continued with descriptions of events strongly reminiscent of a mixture of Arabian Nights and the latest "thriller"—cunning spies outwitted and drugged; heroine, sadly impeded by a dislocated ankle; faithful followers urged to sudden flight in the darkness of the night by the schemes of treacherous enemies with murderous intentions; guides who lost their way and their heads, and the failure to take necessary foodstuffs.

At one time the travellers found themselves entirely out of water, in the desert. At other times they were compelled to camp in hostile country and set up a defensive camp. All the way through to Kufara, the oasis capital of the Senussi, it was a case of foiling the plans of would-be robbers and outwitting spies seeking information of the expedition's future movements. Even the guide, Abdullah, proved to be untrustworthy and planned the massacre of the tired explorer and her party to prevent the story of his losing the way on the waterless route ever reaching the prince's ears.

At last Kufara was reached and Mrs. Forbes met the leaders of the Senussi and for the first time the world learned the truth about this Mohammedan sect whose political activities have needlessly been feared for hundreds of years by many European statesmen.

In a spirited introduction of Mrs. Forbes, Arthur T. Aldis, chairman of the day and a founder of the City Club, expressed the Club's indebtedness to Charles R. Crane, whose generosity had made it possible for the Club to hear Mrs. Forbes.

237 City Club Members For and 43 Against

Ballots on the "Bok Peace Plan" have come in at the office of the City Club of Chicago since January 29 until the last few days.

Pursuant to an action by the Board of Directors of the City Club, there was sent to each of the members of the Club a ballot and a copy of the pamphlet containing the "winning plan selected by the jury of the American Peace Award offered by Edward W. Bok for 'the best practicable plan by which the United States may co-operate with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world.'" This was accompanied by a letter stating that the ballots were sent by authority of the Board to afford members desiring to do so an opportunity to vote on the plan, but that the Club as such would take no position on it, and that the result of the Club's referendum would be published first in THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN.

Approximately 2,300 ballots were mailed. All told, 285 replies were received. A summary of the results is as follows:

Yes	237
No	43
Declining to vote.....	5

Twenty-two of those voting "Yes" called attention to the fact that they had already voted through other organizations. Therefore their votes were duplicates.

Three of those listed as "Declining to Vote" simply stated that they had already voted elsewhere. Two wrote positive letters declining.

Six of those voting "No" sent very emphatic letters of opposition. One, for example, said, "Am unalterably opposed to any international entanglement, of whatever guise."

Some of those voting "Yes" added comments. One said, "As a former soldier during the war, and a present voter, I agree with the plan in substance. But I am convinced that the effectiveness of any efforts which the United States may make in behalf of international agreement will remain seriously impaired until the country definitely enters the League." Another said, "Excellent plan. Am decidedly in favor of it."

Nominating Committee Is Named

(Continued from First Page.)

whose terms are about to expire are: Clifton R. Bechtel, Laird Bell, Edwin G. Booz, Clarence N. Goodwin, Morris L. Greeley, Everett L. Millard, R. F. Schuchardt.

NEXT CITY CLUB CONCERT MARCH 20

Tickets for the fifth of the 1923-24 series of City Club concerts, to be given by the Philharmonic String Quartette on March 20 at 8:15 P. M., are now on sale at the office of the Club at fifty cents each.

FOR STABILIZING INDUSTRY

John R. Commons Expounds Unemployment Risk

Unemployment insurance as a means of stabilizing industry was advocated by Dr. John R. Commons, professor of economics at the University of Wisconsin and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Unemployment Insurance Fund established jointly by organized employers and organized employes in the men's clothing industry, at a luncheon Forum meeting held on January 25 at the City Club of Chicago.

Dr. Commons was introduced by one of his former students, B. M. Squires, chairman of the Trade Board of the men's clothing industry in the Chicago market, and authority in the field of labor problems. At the speaker's table were members of the Labor Committee of the City Club, including a number of leaders in the field of labor management.

Prof. Commons pointed out that those business men who had stabilized their businesses or their industries were for compulsory unemployment insurance under the American plan.

Praises Labor Experts at Table

"I am surprised as I get further along in this subject to find quite a widespread interest and activity on the part of business men looking toward stabilization," he said. "To my notion it is simply a question of labor management. As soon as the business men of this country feel the need of specializing on a labor department and hiring labor experts the same as they hire expert accountants, or experts in their sales departments, or experts in their engineering departments, they will find a profession already in existence, animated by the one great idea that the worst evil that labor management has to deal with is the evil of irregular employment.

"And if the profession of labor management once gets into their good graces—I am not speaking of the quack labor managers—I am speaking of the kind I see around me here—that is, when the business men get the idea that it will be profitable for them to employ labor managers and make as much of an expert profession in their business of the management of labor as they do the financial end or the sales end of their business, then we shall have stabilization of employment."

Urges Business Men to Stabilize Industry

Dr. Commons pointed out that business men are usually opportunists, that they operate to meet emergencies that arise. "Now, if one of the emergencies that arises," he said, "is either a trade union that demands of the employers that they set up an unemployment reserve, or is a state government which passes a law something like the accident compensation law, requiring unemployment benefits as it does accident benefits, the business men will find it particularly profitable to put in cold storage plants, to put in plants for the storage of coal, to put in plants for all kinds of storage, and they will do it as a policy of enabling them to avoid payment of this unemployment tax.

"The working man is not in any position to stabilize the industry. The business man, his

employer, is the only person who has access to the markets, who can adopt the business-like methods, and further who can employ scientific managers and experts competent to put it through, and some form of unemployment reserve is the logical method."

American Plans Are for House Funds

In the earlier part of his address, Prof. Commons gave a very clear exposition of unemployment insurance. He said:

"The term 'unemployment insurance,' as applied to the American plans that go under that name, is a misnomer. The word 'insurance' as applied in ordinary usage means the payment of contributions by members or policy holders into a common fund. Then the benefits are paid out to individuals as they happen to incur an accident or sickness or fire hazard.

"Now, the American plans of unemployment insurance have very little, almost nothing, of that characteristic. They are what in the history of accident compensation laws would be known as self-insurance. Each firm carries its own insurance, that is, its own fund, and nothing that it pays into that fund is taken away and put into a common fund which goes to pay benefits to persons other than its own employees."

He said that when the bill in the Wisconsin legislature, providing for compulsory unemployment reserves and insurance by all the business men of that state, was pending, one of the Socialist senators had spoken to him about the bill, and he had said in reply, "If you are an orthodox Marxian Socialist, believing that the only cure for capitalism is a revolution, I would say that you should vote against this bill, because this bill is designed to preserve capitalism."

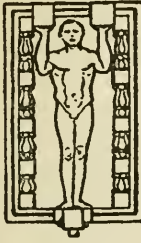
Reviews European Plans

An outline review of European and British unemployment insurance was given by Prof. Commons. He told of the attempt in a canton of Switzerland twenty-five years ago to establish an unemployment insurance plan; then, of the so-called Ghent system in Belgium, and finally of the system adopted by England ten years ago—a plan of compulsory insurance in which the employes, employers, and the state contribute. He said, "The British insurance system is a tax on the stability of employment and a premium to those employers who do not stabilize employment."

He said that the American plan had been started on an entirely different basis. He mentioned as the pioneer Henry M. Dennison, of the Dennison Tag Company in Massachusetts.

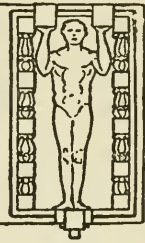
Modern Attitude Toward the Employee

Later, in answer to questions, he told of a statement by Mr. Dennison at a hearing before the Wisconsin legislature in which Mr. Dennison said there were two ideas in labor management. One was the idea of getting production by "putting the fear of God in the working man, that is, to keep him unemployed; the other, by getting work out of him by making him feel that he is a part of the industry, that he has a place in the industry, a future in the industry as well as his employer; that is, to get the willing worker to co-operate with his employer."



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CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1924

NUMBER 11

GENERAL MEETINGS SCHEDULED FOR THIS WEEK

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 12:30 P. M.

Sir George Fenwick, of Dunedin, on "Governmental Developments in New Zealand."

Forum luncheon address by the best known newspaper man in New Zealand—Managing Director of Otago Daily Times and Otago Witness, a weekly. Address supplemented by lantern slides of New Zealand cities and river, lake and mountain scenery. Pictures supplied by the Premier of the Dominion of New Zealand and his cabinet.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 8:15 P. M.

Muenzer Trio, in Fifth Concert in 1923-24 Season at City Club.

For the fifth and sixth concerts in the series, the Muenzer Trio and the Philharmonic String Quartette have exchanged places. This week the Muenzer Trio will give numbers by Beethoven, Rachmaninoff and Brahms.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 2:00 P. M.

Charles A. Kent, in Illustrated Lecture, on "Buried Races in Mexico."

Mr. Kent, Principal of the Garfield Public School, a member of the City Club of Chicago, during his vacation last summer tramped and rode through the region of the Mexican excavations, taking photographs, which he will throw on the screen. He will also tell of the political conditions. He had a letter of introduction to the Governor of Yucatan, known as the Bolshevik state of Mexico. Address open to members, their families, and friends, following luncheon in the Main Dining Room.

SUBURBANITES ARE ELIGIBLE TRIO TO PLAY ON THURSDAY

May Serve in City as Special Election Watchers

"I live in a suburb. Would I be eligible to serve as a special representative of the County Court on primary day in precincts inside the city limits of Chicago?"

This was one of the first telephone messages from a member of the City Club of Chicago received at the Club office last Tuesday, the day the members received the circular letter sent out by order of the Board of Directors appealing to them "to enlist for service as special representatives of the County Court" to aid in securing an honest primary election on Tuesday, April 8. The letter not only urged the members, themselves, to enlist in the cause but also urged them "to get their men friends to enlist."

The answer to the suburbanite's inquiry had been anticipated in the letter. "Any citizen," it read, "can be appointed by the County Judge to watch the conduct of the election in any precinct in Chicago, Chicago Heights, Cicero and Summit to which he is assigned, regardless of where he lives." This statement had come from Judge Jarecki, of the County Court, who appoints the Election Commissioners and has supervision of the conduct of

(Continued on Third Page)

Muenzer Men to Give Classical Concert at Club

Because the Philharmonic String Quartette will be unable to play at the City Club on its scheduled date, Thursday evening, March 20, due to the fact that two of its members are engaged on that evening with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in a concert at Orchestra Hall, the Muenzer Trio, which was originally scheduled to play at the Club on Thursday, April 17, will entertain instead.

The Muenzer Trio, which played in masterly style at last month's Club concert, has announced the following program for this week Thursday:

Trio, G major, Op. 1, No. 2.....*Beethoven*
Adagio—Allegro vivace. Scherzo (Allegro).
Largo con espressione. Finalé (Presto).

Trio élégiaque, Op. 9.....*Rachmaninoff*
Moderato. Quasi variazione.
Allegro risoluto—Moderato.

Trio in C minor, Op. 101.....*Brahms*
Allegro energico. Andante grazioso.
Presto non assai. Allegro molto.

The members of the trio are Hans Muenzer, violin; Rudolph Wagner, piano; Hans Koelbel, violon cello.

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Vol. XVII Monday, March 17, 1924 No. 11

For Prompt Delivery to Subscribers

Members of the City Club of Chicago and other subscribers to THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN, who are receiving their copies later than is reasonably necessary, will confer a favor by promptly notifying the office of the Club, so that the matter may be taken up with the postal officials for adjustment.

THE BULLETIN is put into the mails on Saturday and, according to postal authorities, should be delivered in Chicago and surrounding territory on the Monday or the Tuesday following. If this BULLETIN does not reach you on time, please notify the City Club office.

On Registering Guests

"Joe" Desmond, doorman of the City Club, calls attention to the fact that members bringing guests to the Club do not always register them in the guest book in the lobby, just to the right of the main entrance.

House rule 12 reads: "Persons when accompanied by a member may be extended the privileges of the Club without a guest card. Members introducing guests in this manner are, however, requested to register them in the Club guest book each time a guest is so introduced."

It is a great help to the Club, in various ways, if this rule is adhered to.

For a City Waste Committee

Volunteers are wanted from among the members of the City Club for the formation of a City Waste Committee. Important problems are pending for the consideration of such a committee. Members willing to serve are requested to send their names to the Club office.

PROGRESS ON REGIONAL PLAN

Kenosha County Director Suggests Game Preserve

Steps toward the building up of the new Chicago Regional Planning Association were taken at a meeting of the Board of Directors held at the City Club of Chicago March 4. In the absence of Dwight H. Perkins, Charles S. Peterson, Vice-President, and Eugene A. Rummler, a director, in turn, presided.

A report to the effect that the County Commissioners of Lake County, Indiana, had appointed John H. Claussen, of Crown Point, President of that Board, to be a Vice-President was made by Herbert E. Fleming, Secretary of the Association.

Major Rufus W. Putnam, United States Army Engineer for the Chicago District, Myron H. West, landscape architect, Edward J. Noonan, chief engineer of the Chicago Railway Terminal Commission, F. W. Penfield, of Glencoe, Cook County Commissioner, and William Luke, of Wheatland, Wisconsin, were elected to the Board of Directors.

Mr. Luke had been designated by the Board of Supervisors of Kenosha County, Wisconsin, of which he is a member, for membership on the Board of the Association. He was accompanied at the meeting by Nicholas J. Roders and Jacob Hermann, of Kenosha. Mr. Luke presented a recommendation for a wild game preserve in southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois as a feature of the Chicago Regional Plan, and pledged Kenosha County's support to the Regional Planning cause.

Jacob L. Crane, Jr., the Acting Technical Executive of the Association, submitted a program for its work, including extensive surveys of physical, economic, and social conditions. He also submitted a detailed budget.

Charles B. Ball, a director of the Association, joined with Mr. Crane on the basis of visits which both had recently made to the New York Survey Committee headquarters, in expressing the opinion that the Chicago Regional Planning Association could save a great deal of money on its work by profiting by some of the experiences of the New York regional planners.

Organize City Club Glee Club

Formal organization of a City Club Glee Club with twenty-four charter members, and appointment of a governing board and membership committee, was made at the meeting last Monday, March 10, of the City Club "Sing" group in room 4A.

Rene D. Burtner was elected chairman of the governing board and Harold P. Goodnow was chosen as secretary. George W. Swain was elected chairman of the membership committee. Edward T. Clissold was unanimously appointed director.

Arrangements will be made at today's meeting in room 4A at 12:45 p. m. for the Glee Club to sing a few selections in the Main Dining Room during the luncheon hour on Monday, March 31.

ENLIST FOR HONEST PRIMARY

Club Men and Friends as Aids of County Judge

(Continued from First Page)

all elections in Chicago and the three other places named. The answer was amplified to the inquiring member. He was reassured that even though his residence is not in the city of Chicago he is eligible to receive credentials from the County Judge that will enable him to serve as a special representative of the Court at any precinct in the city.

This has come as good news to many Chicago men whose offices are in the city but whose homes are in the Chicago region outside the city limits. It brings out an opportunity for important civic service.

Replies to Appeal Are Encouraging

The early responses to the Club's appeal for enlistments for primary day service, not only in inquiries and comments but also in signed enrollment blanks, were encouraging to the Club officers.

Henry P. Chandler, President, in the letter of March 10, emphasized the importance of keeping the coming primary election "free from all fraud." He said that Judge Jarecki and Election Commissioner, Czarnecki had "made this clear in recent City Club Forum talks on 'Election Frauds and How to Prevent Them.'"

"One way to help secure a clean election is to enlist for service on primary day as a special representative of the County Court," said President Chandler's letter.

Watching the Count a Feature of Work

"The service of a special representative is helpful for any part of the day or evening, from 6 a. m., when the polls open, until late in the evening when the count is proclaimed. It includes seeing that the election law and regulations are car-

ried out by the Judges and Clerks of Election. It includes, above all, watching the tally while votes are being counted."

As outlined in another part of President Chandler's letter, the City Club is prepared to send speakers out to neighborhood meetings arranged by members for the purpose of recruiting special election representatives.

Election Authorities Will Explain Duties

Judge Jarecki and Election Commissioners McGuire, Lipsky and Czarnecki will attend special meetings to be called at the Club to answer questions and explain the duties.

The "enrollment blank for honest election service," printed at the bottom of this page, is a duplicate of the cards enclosed with last week's letter. Five blanks were sent to each member. Additional blanks may be had at the office of the City Club; also the one below may be clipped and used in volunteering for this service to the community.

Billiard Experts Entertain Dance Group

A special feature of this month's City Club dinner dance, held at the clubhouse Saturday evening, March 8, was a billiard match between Robert M. Lord, present amateur three cushion champion of the world, and Percy N. Collins, former amateur 18-2 balkline world's champion, which attracted much interest. Mr. Lord lost 36 to 50 after scoring a run of 20 in his first inning.

Preceding this match Mr. Collins and Arthur Holden, an employe of the Club, engaged in an exhibition billiard game, which Mr. Collins won 10 to 6. Mr. Collins later gave a brief exhibition of "trick" shots, which several times won the applause of the audience.

Thomas B. Wadleigh, Secretary of the Illinois Billiard Association and a member of the City Club, arranged for the billiard exhibition.

ENROLLMENT BLANK FOR HONEST ELECTION SERVICE

CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO,
315 Plymouth Court.

Attention—Herbert E. Fleming, Executive Secretary.

I hereby enlist for service (without compensation) as a special representative of the County Court on the coming primary election day, April 8, 1924.

This is with the understanding that I will serve at such precinct or precincts as may be assigned by the County Court.

I can serve for the following hours on that day:

..... A. M. to A. M.

..... P. M. to P. M.

I will provide one automobile, accommodating passengers.

(Name)

(Address)

☐ Member of the City Club of Chicago.

☐ Friend of the following City Club member:

(Name of City Club friend)

MEETING AT CITY CLUB, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 12:30 P. M.

Dr. Thomas E. Green, of American National Red Cross, on "Guarding the Outposts."

Dr. Green, Director of the Speakers' Bureau of the American National Red Cross, at Washington, D. C., is himself noted as an eloquent speaker, distinguished for intense dramatic effects and for stimulating thought. He has traveled around the world in the interest of international peace. He will discuss the world situation—from economic, political and philanthropic points of view. Forum luncheon address. Speaking at 1:10 P. M.

DISCUSS ADULTS' SCHOOLING

Messrs. Hancox, Carman and Monin Tell Demand

A need of greater educational facilities in Chicago and the middle west, not only for children but also for persons beyond grammar and high school ages, was emphasized by three educators in brief addresses at a Special Educational Round Table Conference on Wednesday, January 30, in the Lincoln Room of the City Club.

The speakers were Herbert F. Hancox, director of the Central Y.M.C.A. Schools, George N. Carman, director of Lewis Institute, and Dr. L. C. Monin, dean, Armour Institute of Technology. They were heard by members of the City Club Education, Citizenship, Music, Parks and Public Recreation, and Boys' Work Committees, as well as a number of other members interested in the discussion.

"So eager are people for an education that \$25,000,000 was spent in the United States during 1922 for correspondence courses," said Mr. Hancox. "Where one person out of ten attended high school in 1890, one out of every three attended in 1922." He cited an enrollment of sixty students when the Y.M.C.A. schools were founded in 1866, to an enrollment of 110,000 students last year, to show the growth of those schools. The average age of the students is 25 years.

Mr. Carman declared that "there is no reason in the world why one should stop his education when he attains a certain age." He stressed the need of schools for adult education. "Chicago owes it to its men and women," he said, "to provide at home facilities for their education." The speaker discussed briefly the founding of the Lewis Institute in 1895. "At the end of the first five years, the enrollment was about 2,000," said Mr. Carman. "Ten years later and thereafter until 1921 the enrollment was over 3,000, the increase for the most part being in evening students. The enrollment now exceeds 4,000, with the ratio of day to evening students about 3 to 5."

Dr. Monin, who has been connected with Armour Institute of Technology since it was founded thirty years ago, said, "Since 1909 we have been a college of engineering, specializing in six engineering courses; architectural, civil, chemical, fire prevention, mechanical, and electrical engineering. There is great demand for this kind of education.

"The annual tuition of a student is approximately \$200. The cost to the school is about \$500. A yearly deficit of \$150,000 is made up solely from

contributions by Mr. J. Ogden Armour and his family."

Max Loeb, chairman of the Educational Committee of the City Club, and from 1915 to 1918 a member of the school board of Chicago, presided at the meeting. In the general discussion following the addresses, he asked the speakers if the tendency in the public schools and the universities today was to take over that part of educational work now being given in the commercial schools and business colleges.

Mr. Carman replied that that branch was being covered quite extensively in the public schools, but that there would always be, what the speaker termed, "adventure schools," operated solely for profit. He suggested a "clearing house" where persons could obtain information regarding general business courses "without being misled into believing that if they invested enough money in these courses they would be rewarded with high salaried positions."

Sends Painting to Club

A picture by Alson Clark showing the Chicago River and the stacks of a large plant, has recently been hung in the reading and chess room of the City Club of Chicago. This picture was sent to the Club from Morton D. Hull, one of the founders of the Club.

The Board of Directors at a recent meeting directed that an appropriate letter expressing the appreciation of the Club be sent to Mr. Hull.

Winners in Cue Tournaments

Ralph Hoagland defeated Samuel B. Fleager, 75 to 39, last Tuesday afternoon in the finals of the City Club pool tournament. Mr. Hoagland did not lose a game in the entire tournament, which was played during the last two months.

On the following afternoon, M. A. Bergdahl, fighting to overcome a 40 point difference in handicaps, lost to Edward Gudeman, 61 to 35, in the finals of the billiard tournament.

Each winner was awarded a Brunswick-Balke cue.

Community Conference April 19

An answer to the question "What is a Community?" will be given by Dr. R. E. Hieronymus, community adviser of the University of Illinois, and a non-resident member of the City Club, at an all-day community conference to be held at the City Club Saturday, April 19. Members of the City Club, their friends, and others interested in the communities of northeastern Illinois will be invited.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1924

NUMBER 12

GENERAL MEETINGS SCHEDULED FOR THIS WEEK

MONDAY, MARCH 24, SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Dr. Thomas E. Green, of American National Red Cross, on "Guarding the Outposts."

Dr. Green, Director of the Speakers' Bureau of the American National Red Cross, at Washington, D. C., is himself noted as an eloquent speaker. Forum luncheon address.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

**Local Government Round Table on "The Pending City Budget"—
Opening Talk by Douglas Sutherland.**

Mr. Sutherland is Secretary of the Civic Federation of Chicago. He has paid special attention to questions of public revenue and expenditures. Everett W. Lothrop, who has been following the City budget situation intensively, will take part in the discussion. All Club members interested are invited. Special plate luncheon 75 cents. Reservations requested.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, SPEAKING AT 5:15 P. M.

James O. McKinsey, on "Business Budgets and Governmental Budgets."

Mr. McKinsey is the author of a well-known book on "Budgetary Control." He is a certified public accountant, a member of the firm of Frazer & Torbet, and associate professor of accounting at the University of Chicago. Meeting open to men and women. Note the hour, 5:15 p. m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, SPEAKING AT 2:00 P. M.

Charles B. Ball, in Illustrated Lecture, on "The Chicago That Was, and Is, and Is To Be!"

Mr. Ball has a wonderful collection of pictures of Chicago. He is a very fluent speaker, and enthusiastic for the future of the city. Mr. Ball is an authority on city planning. He is Secretary of the City Planning Division of the American Society of Engineers, Chief of the Bureau of Sanitation in the Department of Health, a member of the City Planning and Zoning Committee of the City Club, and a Director of the Chicago Regional Planning Association. Speaking and pictures following regular luncheon. Men, women and children invited.

WRITES OF PLAN ON DEFICIT ENLIST FOR PRIMARY DAY

Mr. Chandler, for Directors, Addresses Members

In a frank explanation of the plan of the Board of Directors of the City Club of Chicago to enlist the aid of the members in clearing up the accumulated deficit of the Club, President Chandler has addressed the following "open letter" to the rank and file of the Club:

Chicago, March 19, 1924.

To All Members of the City Club:

On behalf of the Board of Directors I am taking advantage of THE BULLETIN to explain to each of you the policy which the directors have adopted in reference to the Club's deficit.

As I told you in the letter accompanying the call for the special meeting of the members held on February 28th, there was an accumulated deficit at the beginning of the present administration amounting to \$17,000 in round numbers, and approximately \$10,000 will be added to that by the end of the present fiscal year on April 1st, due to a deficiency in income. That deficiency in income has been corrected for the future by the in-

(Continued on Third Page)

Citizens to Serve as Special Aids of County Court

Every mail brings to the office of the Executive Secretary of the City Club "enrollment blanks for honest election service," duly filled out by members of the Club and friends of members.

The free service for which these public spirited volunteers are enlisting is that of special representatives of the County Court at the coming primaries, on April 8. It is helpful for any period from 6 a. m. until the count is proclaimed late in the evening.

These special representatives of the County Court are not to be confused with the "Judges and Clerks of Election" and the "Challengers or Watchers," commonly called watchers, appointed by the political parties.

Judge Jarecki of the County Court issues special credentials to the special representatives, who are not required to reside in the precincts, or even in the city, where they serve. The County Judge and Election Commissioners Maguire, Lipsky and Czarnecki will explain the duties to the special representatives.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

Telephone: Harrison 8278

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President.....HENRY P. CHANDLER
Vice-President.....A. J. TODD
Treasurer.....WM. T. CROSS
Secretary.....WALTER T. FISHER

DIRECTORS

Clifton R. Bechtel	E. T. Gundlach
Laird Bell	Ralph E. Heilman
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Wm. J. Bogan	F. Bruce Johnstone
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Morris L. Greeley	Eugene A. Rummier
E. O. Griffenhagen	R. F. Schuchardt

W. J. Stebbins

Herbert E. Fleming, *Executive Secretary*
Henry R. Dalrymple, *Assistant Secretary*
Harry L. Johnson, *House Manager*

Vol. XVII Monday, March 24, 1924 No. 12

51 New Members Since January 26

Between January 26 and March 19, fifty-one new members have been enrolled in the City Club of Chicago. Following is the list:

Albert, Arthur F.	a	Kobylanski, Joseph	
Andrews, Clement W.	s	Lewis, John L.	s
Baer, Mervin K.		Linstrom, E. B.	
Bement, Douglas	a	McDonough, Chas. B.	a
Braman, A. H.	a	Maher, Michael E.	
Busbey, F. E.	a	Marriner, Robert	
Campbell, Stuart M.	a	Mills, Thornton A.	s
Carr, Stanley W.	a	O'Brien, Walter J.	a
Carroll, Joseph D.	a	Overmyer, Franklin	
Chadwick, Francis		R.	a
D.	s	Pace, Anderson	
Clark, E. S.	a	Pegram, H. C.	
Daniels, Raymond E.		Price, Chas. M.	a
Delabarre, Edward F.		Rogers, Don C.	s
Donald, W. J.	nr	Rosenfels, Clarence E.	
Dore, Herbert		Schultz, Roland W.	a
Ellinwood, Marvin E.		Shaw, Clarence E.	a
English, C. H.	s	Shourds, Dalton B.	nr
Finnell, C. M.	s	Smith, J. M. Powis	s
Fisher, Dr. Hugo G.		Smith, Norman S.	a
Goodwin, Eneas B.		Springer, Frank K.	
Griffiths, G. Chas.	s	Sterley, J. M.	a
Hansen, Otto S.		Thompson, Hope	
Hicks, Chas. V.	a	Windes, Frank A.	
Hiller, J. A.	s	Worthley, Wallace F.	s
Hummer, Andrew H.	a	Wynne, C. M.	
Klinosky, Raymond	a		

To Our Chicago Region Readers

Any member of the City Club of Chicago residing within fifty miles of the Clubhouse who does not receive his copy of this issue of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN by Monday, March 24, or Tuesday, March 25, is requested to notify the Club office.

Chess Team in Sight of Trophy

With only three remaining games to play on this year's schedule, the City Club chess team holds first place in the Inter-Club Chess League with 50 points. The Hamilton Club is second with 48 points and the Y. M. C. A. is next with 46½ points.

None of the remaining teams in the league has scored 40 points to date.

A victory for the City Club team this year means permanent possession for the Club of the William Sinek cup, which has been previously won twice by the City Club and once by the Hamilton Club. The Chess Committee urges members to attend the games played at the City Club and thus support the team. The next game, which will probably be the deciding match of the season, is with Hamilton Club on Monday evening, March 31, at the City Club. The games will start at about 7:30 p. m.

International Affairs Conference

All City Club members are invited to the conference on "Economic Aspects of International Affairs" to be held Friday and Saturday, April 11 and 12, under the joint auspices of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations and the Illinois League of Women Voters.

Except for the luncheon meetings on both days, which will be held at the Sherman Hotel, the entire program, including morning and evening events, will be given at the City Club.

A feature meeting will be a dinner at the Club, Friday evening, at which time "Occupation of the Ruhr, Its Causes and Effects" will be discussed by Prof. Irving T. Fisher, who attracted a large audience at a recent Club forum luncheon.

Trio Concert Pleases at City Club

The Muenzer Trio, in one of the finest concerts given at the City Club this season, played in the Lounge of the Club Thursday evening, March 20, in the fifth of the 1923-24 series.

The program was composed of selections from Beethoven, Rachmaninoff and Brahms.

Invited to Visit Capital City

Announcement is made, in a letter to the City Club of Chicago from the American Civic Association of Washington, D. C., of the twentieth anniversary of that organization and second annual conference on the Federal City, to be held at the City Club of Washington, D. C., Wednesday, April 9.

An anniversary luncheon, a trip about the city, and a Federal City conference dinner will feature the day's program. The Washington Committee on the Federal City, which was formed by Frederic A. Delano, will be in charge of the trip and the Federal City program.

Citizens desiring to attend may receive the detailed program and information concerning entertainment by communicating with Miss Harlean James, Secretary, American Civic Association, 905-7 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

Charles C. Bulkley

Charles C. Bulkley, a prominent patent attorney and a member of the City Club of Chicago, died suddenly Tuesday, March 18, at Washington, D. C. Mr. Bulkley resided in Glencoe. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, Katherine, and a son, Charles Caldwell Bulkley.

FORMING MEMBERS' TEAMS

Directors Enlist Team Leaders and Team Members

(Continued from First Page)

crease of dues for which you voted. Your directors wish to express their appreciation of the unanimity and good spirit with which this was done.

The next step is to take care of the accumulated deficit and it is clear to the directors that that step should be taken. The existence of the present floating debt injures the credit and standing of the Club and is a condition which in self respect we ought not to allow to continue.

Therefore, we have decided to lay the situation frankly before the members and ask them to subscribe as they may be able to a fund to wipe out the deficit.

Civic Work Cost Exceeds Deficit

The cost of the public work which the Club carries on, above the ordinary expenses of club operation, in the shape of forum discussions of public questions, maintenance of the work of civic committees, and other activities which will occur to you, has more than equalled the amount of the deficit during the year now closing and is accountable for all or the greater part of the entire accumulated deficit. Therefore, what is in effect being suggested is a deferred subscription to a public work fund for the two years ending this month.

Payment may be made with the subscriptions or in three monthly installments beginning April 15th, or in such other manner as the subscriber may designate.

A large committee is now being organized to lay the matter before the members individually. At the head are the directors who have undertaken to enlist fifty team leaders, these in turn to enlist four team members each.

For Subscriptions According to Means

Will you not do two things:

First, prepare to give considerate attention to the matter when you are called upon. Our aim is to secure a maximum number of subscribers to this fund in order to make the undertaking democratic and the burden light.

If any of you are not in a position to subscribe much, subscribe what you can to show your good will. Individual subscriptions will be held in confidence and received without distinction of amount, because each will be given in a spirit of loyalty. Or if in particular cases you feel that you cannot

subscribe at all, you have only to say so and your declination will be respected. There will be no pressure and your status as a member will be in no way impaired. It will be left entirely to the conscience of each man to make his decision. But I am confident that you will agree with me that for the sake of the Club the deficit must go, and that each one of you to the extent of his ability will contribute to this end.

For Service as Team Members

Second; Will not any of you who can enlist as members of teams to present this matter to a few of your fellow members? To do so, tear off the form appended below and bring or send it in to me at the Club office. We are planning to make the committee of such a size that it will not be necessary for one man to see more than eight or ten Club members.

Some of you perhaps do not feel so well acquainted in the Club as you would like. You would be glad to participate more actively in the Club life. We try to find a place for every man, but with a Club the size of ours we can not always do it at once. Here is your opportunity. You can not only render the Club a service which the directors and I shall appreciate but you can enlarge your acquaintance and become a sharer in the genuine spirit of fellowship in the Club. Please give me your co-operation in this way.

Such is the plan to free the City Club of its deficit. By united effort we can do it without strain. Let us then all turn to the task and prepare to share in the celebration when it is done.

Faithfully yours,

HENRY P. CHANDLER,

President.

Fine Address at New Hour—5:15 P. M.

James O. McKinsey, certified public accountant and author of a widely-known book on "Budgetary Control," has accepted an invitation to speak at a City Club meeting at 5:15 p. m. Friday, March 28.

Mr. McKinsey is a rapid fire talker, much in demand before business and professional organizations interested in management subjects. He is experienced in budgetary practice in private and public business. His subject will be "Business Budgets and Governmental Budgets."

As a member of the City Club, Mr. McKinsey accepted the invitation to speak at 5:15 Friday to aid the Club in efforts to meet the demand of large groups of members for meetings at other hours than midday.

Form for Enlistment

Mr. Henry P. Chandler,
President of the City Club of Chicago:

I accept your appointment as a member of a team to invite the help of a few of my fellow members in raising the deficit.

(Name)

FOR JAIL ON THE WEST SIDE

Frank D. Loomis, in Club Talk, Gives New Idea

Arguments in favor of building the proposed new Jail and Criminal Courts building for Chicago on the west side of the city, in event the people vote in favor of a bond issue for its construction, were made at a City Club forum luncheon, Thursday, March 6, by Frank D. Loomis, a member of the Club and secretary of the Chicago Community Trust, under whose auspices the Kirchwey survey on the county jail situation was conducted.

Preceding his address Miss Jessie F. Binford, director of the Juvenile Protective Association, told of the deplorable conditions prevailing at the four police-stations where women accused of crime are detained.

Mr. Loomis' proposal that the Jail and Criminal Courts building be located west of the loop district is new and original. As he pointed out, "it has been assumed in all the proposals submitted to the voters of Cook County in connection with this matter in the past, that the new Jail and Criminal Courts building should be built on the present site of the Criminal Courts building and County Jail on North Dearborn Street."

Sees Jail on North Side as Incongruous

Mr. Loomis argued that this site, on the near north side, should not be chosen for the new structure because of the certainty that with the building of the new Michigan Avenue bridge, the proposed widening of La Salle Street, and the proposed removal of the commission house district from South Water Street, the present loop district will be extended northward across the river. The building of a new jail in this district, he said, would retard the growth of the near north side which, he declared, would soon be filled with high grade office buildings, hotels and retail stores.

"Who," he asked, "would want to build a high grade hotel across the street from the jail?"

Mr. Loomis advocated the erection of a jail in the general vicinity of the County Hospital at Harrison and Wood streets, pointing out that in this section of the city there are many social and charitable institutions.

Finds West Side Site Most Accessible

"This is a proper and natural environment for a county jail," he said, adding that "the numerous car lines coming from the West, North, and South bring this district in direct communication with practically all the densely settled portions of Chicago and Cook County."

He declared that street car and motor traffic westward from the loop was easier and quicker than it is to the north, and cited the fact that many physicians with loop offices are daily compelled to practice in west side hospitals.

In addition to all these reasons, Mr. Loomis explained, the building of the new Jail and Criminal Courts building on the west side would make possible a practical and convenient application of the principles set forth in the recommendations of the Kirchwey report.

Speaking on "The Detention of Women Accused

MEETINGS ON SCHEDULE FOR NEXT WEEK

(For This Week's Meetings See First Page.)

MONDAY, MARCH 31—SINGING AT 12:45 P. M.

City Club Glee Club—In the Main Dining Room.

Selections by this recently organized group during the luncheon hour. Edward T. Clissold, director.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5—SPEAKING AT 2 P. M.

Leila M. Blomfield, in Illustrated Lecture, on "Maori-land," and "Political and Economic Progress of New Zealand."

Mrs. Blomfield, a talented writer and lecturer, will appear in the costume of the Maori, the native tribe of New Zealand, and will show stereopticon pictures of that land and its peoples. Her address will combine two of her lectures in one. The subtitle of the second is "A Message to America—the Largest Democracy, from New Zealand—the Smallest Democracy." City Club men who heard Sir George Fenwick and saw his pictures at a recent mid-week Forum meeting will want their wives, children, and friends to hear Mrs. Blomfield and see her interesting pictures of the Maori and the New Zealand scenery. Following regular Saturday luncheon service for City Club members and their men and women guests.

of Crime," Miss Binford declared that "commercialized vice," not alone in "the social evil" but in art, literature, plays and "movies" as well, was largely responsible for the delinquency of girls today.

"The sex instinct is being commercialized in so many ways," she declared, "and so confusing are these matters at times, even to an older person, that I often wonder how a young girl or boy knows what is right."

Miss Binford deplored present policies and methods of handling girl prisoners in Chicago, declaring the women's jail quarters here are nothing more than places of detention. To care properly for a girl who has been arrested, she said, mental and medical treatment and social service should be given, as well as a thorough investigation into the girl's record and history before she appears in court. She cited the Philadelphia women's detention home as a model.

Advocates a Central Detention Home

Miss Binford advocated one central detention house for all women over eighteen years of age, with facilities for mental and medical treatment, social service, education and vocational training so that instead of merely a place of detention "we would provide a human institution." She suggested having the Morals Court in the same building.

"The present Juvenile Detention Home on Gilpin Place, and the Board of Education building adjacent to it, would provide adequate space," she said. Plans embodying these ideas, she explained, have already been drawn through a contribution from Mrs. William F. Dummer.

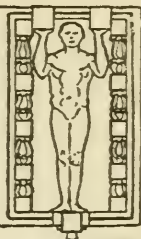
Wesley H. Westbrook, warden of the county jail and a member of the City Club, was present at the speakers' table and declared after the meeting that both Mr. Loomis' and Miss Binford's ideas "sound good to me."

Philip L. Seman, former chairman of the City Club's Committee on Crime and Penal Institutions and now chairman of the Parks and Public Recreation Committee, presided at the meeting.



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VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1924

NUMBER 13

GENERAL MEETINGS THIS WEEK AND NEXT

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2. SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Hon. Medill McCormick, United States Senator from Illinois, on "American Recovery from the World War."

Forum luncheon, address by Senator McCormick, one of the founders of the City Club of Chicago. He has been a member of the United States Senate since 1919 and is a candidate for renomination on the Republican ticket in the primaries of April 8.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3. SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Hon. Newton Jenkins, on "Issues of the Campaign for United States Senator."

Forum luncheon address by Mr. Jenkins, a member of the City Club and a second-lieutenant of Marines serving in France in the World War. He is a candidate for Republican nomination for United States Senator.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4. SPEAKING AT 7:15 P. M.

Forum for Democratic Candidates for United States Senator.

Hon. A. A. Sprague, Commissioner of Public Works of the City of Chicago, and Hon. William McKinley, former speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, the candidates for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, have been invited to give dinner forum addresses at the City Club, Friday evening, April 4. Mr. McKinley has accepted. It is expected that Col. Sprague will accept. Dinner, at \$1.50, in the Lincoln Room. Service at 6:15 P. M. Speaking at 7:15 P. M. Meeting open to men and women. Dinner reservations requested.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5. SPEAKING AT 2:00 P. M.

Leila M. Blomfield, in Illustrated Lecture, on "Maoriland" and "Political and Economic Progress of New Zealand."

Mrs. Blomfield will appear in the costume of the Maoris, the natives of New Zealand, and will show interesting stereopticon pictures of that land and its peoples. Lecture following regular luncheon service. Men, women and children invited.

MONDAY, APRIL 7. SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Hon. Charles S. Deneen, on "The Senatorial Campaign."

Forum luncheon address by Mr. Deneen, who was governor of the State of Illinois from 1905 to 1913. He is a candidate for Republican nomination for United States Senator in the primaries of April 8.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8. ALL EVENING.

Primary Election Returns at the City Club.

A direct wire will be installed to the City Club and returns from the primary election in Illinois, and from elections elsewhere in the country, will be thrown on the screen by means of a stereopticon in the lounge. Dinner for members, their families, and friends will be served in the fourth and fifth floor dining rooms, and during the dinner service returns will be announced by megaphone in these rooms. Dinner reservations requested.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12. SPEAKING AT 2:00 P. M.

Dr. Warren G. Waterman, in Illustrated Lecture, on "Plant Communities in the Wild Dune Region of Point Betsie and Sleeping Bear, Michigan."

Dr. Waterman is Associate Professor of Botany at Northwestern University and President of the Illinois State Academy of Science. He has studied and worked on the dune plants of Michigan for the past fifteen summers. Dr. Waterman is a very popular lecturer. This meeting, following regular luncheon service, is for members, their families and friends.

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Vice-President..... A. J. TOOD
Treasurer..... W. M. T. CROSBY
Secretary..... WALTER T. FISHER

DIRECTORS

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Wm. J. Bogan	F. Bruce Johnston
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Vol. XVII Monday, March 31, 1924 No. 13

MAKE PLEA ON CITY BUDGET

City Club and Other Bodies Urge Mayor to Use Veto

A resolution on the City budget was prepared at the direction of the Board of Directors of the City Club of Chicago last Friday afternoon for submission to Mayor Dever at a conference scheduled for Saturday morning with a delegation of representatives of civic organizations headed by Henry P. Chandler, President of the City Club, and Hubert E. Page, Chairman of its Local Government Committee.

The preparation of this resolution followed discussions on Thursday and Friday noons. On Thursday at a Local Government Round Table in the Lincoln Room, talks on the pending budget were made by Douglas Sutherland, Secretary of the Civic Federation; Everett Lothrop, a member of the City Club, who had attended the meetings of the Council Finance Committee on the budget, and others.

On Friday noon a conference attended by the Local Government Committee and by representatives of the Union League Club, the Better Government Association, the Citizens Association, and the Civic Federation was held, pursuant to a motion made by J. G. Schaefer at the Thursday Round Table meeting. At that conference a resolution on the budget was adopted and sent to the Board of Directors of the City Club, which was in session at the same time. The Directors ordered some amendments in the final draft to be submitted to Mayor Dever, which read as follows:

"WHEREAS, the Mayor of Chicago, at the outset of his administration, pledged himself to bring about efficiency and economy in the government of the City, and during the year 1923 accomplished substantial results in this direction, salvaging considerable sums from the 1923 appropriations; and

"WHEREAS, he inaugurated a plan for a thoroughgoing, impartial scrutiny of the needs of the several departments of the City government as a basis for the preparation of a budget that would recognize the needs of the City in the order of their urgency and that would come within available revenues; but

"WHEREAS, the appropriation ordinance for the year 1924 recommended by the Finance Committee, and now pending in the City Council, seems in many instances to have disregarded these principles, and is in excess of the total appropriations for 1923 by \$1,800,000; and

"WHEREAS, the estimates of revenue, on which the budget as it now stands is based, are probably in excess of the revenue that will actually be raised either in 1924 or in 1925; and

"WHEREAS, the effects of salary increases combined with the growing needs of the City in other respects will introduce a situation in 1925 that will make it even more difficult than it is now to balance the budget without increasing the burden on the public;

"Now Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the Mayor be commended for his efforts to bring about a businesslike handling of the City's fiscal problem and for inaugurating the plan of giving the City Council the benefit of his conclusions and advice in the form of an administrative budget; and

"Be It Further Resolved, that (1) the Mayor be urged to veto all unnecessary items in the pending appropriation ordinance, and as far as possible bring the ordinance into conformity with the substantial needs of the City; (2) that within the amounts appropriated, the Mayor continue his efforts to procure economy and efficiency in the City government by holding the expenditures of the various departments to the amounts really necessary; and (3) that the Mayor proceed with the development of a sound budget practice for the City in preparation for succeeding appropriation ordinances."

Mr. Perkins on Region Plan Job

Tanned from a winter of yachting off the coast of Florida, Dwight H. Perkins, a leading member of the City Club of Chicago, and President of the Chicago Regional Planning Association, has returned to the city and resumed his business and civic activities.

One of Mr. Perkins' first moves on his return was to invite B. F. Affleck to become Treasurer of the Regional Planning Association. Mr. Affleck, who was one of the leading City Club members present at the Regional Planning Conference last fall when the Association was organized, accepted the invitation.

A special committee of the Association, on Memberships and Contributions, held a meeting recently to map out the detail work of building up the Association.

MAY DECIDE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

What will probably be the deciding match in the Inter-Club Chess League this year will be the games to be played at the City Club Monday, March 31, at 7:30, between the Hamilton and City Club teams.

40 TEAM LEADERS IN BIG WORK

Strong Organization Forming to Raise Club Deficit

Ten division leaders, forty team leaders, and many team members have already signed up under the general chairmanship of Henry P. Chandler, President, in carrying out the plan of the Board of Directors to raise the deficit. Still more team members are needed.

An enthusiastic meeting was held last week Tuesday noon in the Lincoln Room by thirty-one of the members of this deficit-raising campaign organization. At this meeting a blackboard was put up, showing the skeleton organization and the enlistments of team members up to that time. This showed that Division 6, of which E. O. Griffenhagen is the leader, was 100 per cent organized. It also showed that Division 2, headed by Edwin G. Booz, had signed up not four team leaders but seven, and it was announced by Elmer D. Bushnell, adjutant to Mr. Booz, that every team leader had guaranteed that he would secure at least four team members.

Mr. Chandler called on the division leaders, and one after another told of the progress he was making toward getting his team leaders to round out their teams.

J. L. Jacobs, one of the team leaders, made a comment which met with general approval. He said that for the City Club to clean up its deficit was the right thing to do, but that since the Club urges public officials to operate on a budget system and keep within their incomes, the City Club should so conduct its affairs as never to have another deficit. Mr. Chandler replied that with the slight increase in dues, effective April 1, the Club for the first time would be able to meet its basic necessary expenditures from the ordinary revenues, and that during the coming year the Club would have the benefit of the experience it has had the past year of operating for the first time under a budget system.

At the office of the Club the following telephone message was received from Jacob L. Crane, Jr., one of the team leaders who could not attend that meeting: "I think it is a courageous thing for the officers and directors of the Club to do, to go out to raise this deficit." He said, "I find that this is the sentiment of the members generally, and I feel sure that with the campaign organization being developed this effort will meet with success."

A big meeting of the entire campaign organization—directors serving as division leaders, team leaders, and team members—will be held at luncheon Friday, April 4. Meanwhile, team members are sending in their preferences for prospects to the Club office, and when there is no duplication, are being given their preferences. Supplementary assignments of prospects will be made by lot, with attention, however, so far as possible, to the location of the offices of the team members and the prospects. At the April 4 meeting final assignments of prospects will be made and the entire campaign organization will set out on its task.

President Chandler is emphasizing the fact that no team member is to put pressure on a fellow

member for a subscription. His task will be to call the attention of each member he sees to the opportunity to subscribe according to his means in order to wipe out the deficit of \$27,000.00, \$17,000.00 of which had been accumulated before the present administration took charge of the Club's affairs, and \$10,000.00 of which will probably be added by March 31 due to a deficiency in income under budget estimates during the current year.

In a later issue of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN the full list of team members will be given. Following are the names of the City Club men reported, up to noon of March 27, as pledged for service as division leaders and team leaders:

Division 1—Clifton R. Bechtel, leader. Teams: 11, David D. Drobnis, leader; 12, Carl A. Keller, leader; 13, Theodore Schmidt, leader.

Division 2—Edwin G. Booz, leader. Teams: 21, Edwin G. Booz, leader; 22, J. Kennicott Brenton, leader; 23, Elmer D. Bushnell, leader; 24, Rudolf C. Clemen, leader; 25, Robert M. Cunningham, leader; 26, Chester E. Herrod, leader; 27, Robert C. Teare, leader.

Division 3—William T. Cross, leader. Teams: 31, William Bachrach, leader; 32, Ralph H. Bean, leader; 33, Weighstill Woods, leader; 34, Bernard C. Roloff, leader.

Division 4—S. J. Duncan-Clark, leader. Teams: 41, Arnold R. Baar, leader; 42, Warren G. Bailey, leader; 43, I. L. Kentish-Rankin, leader; 44, F. E. Short, leader.

Division 5—Morris L. Greeley, leader. Teams: 51, Raymond E. George, leader; 52, Frederick Dickinson, leader; 53, Kenneth F. Rich, leader; 54, Edward C. Wentworth, leader.

Division 6—E. O. Griffenhagen, leader. Teams: 61, Jacob L. Crane, Jr., leader; 62, T. Lovel D. Hadwen, leader; 63, J. L. Jacobs, leader; 64, Robert H. Kuss, leader.

Division 7—William H. Holly, leader. Teams: 71, Ely M. Aaron, leader; 72, J. F. Cornelius, leader; 73, Willard R. Rhoads, leader; 74, Charles R. Wakeley, leader.

Division 8—Max Loeb, leader. Teams: 81, Alfred Beck, leader; 83, Edward Gudeman, leader.

Division 9—Everett L. Millard, leader. Teams: 91, D. N. Davidson, Jr., leader; 92, A. D. Denis, Jr., leader; 93, James J. Forstall, leader; 94, William E. Sparrow, leader.

Division 10—Hubert E. Page, leader. Teams: 101, E. A. Bedell, leader; 102, John H. Hilton, leader; 103, George F. Hurley, leader; 104, Francis H. Bird, leader.

DEAN WIGMORE IN LECTURE ON MAY 3

Dean John H. Wigmore of the Northwestern University Law School, who was at Geneva, Switzerland, last summer as a member of the Commission on Intellectual Co-operation, has accepted an invitation to give his illustrated lecture on "The League of Nations—Its Organization and Its Work," at the City Club of Chicago, Saturday afternoon, May 3.

GIVE TALKS ON NEW ZEALAND

Sir George Fenwick Heard; Mrs. Blomfield to Speak

Rarely is it that a City Club forum luncheon held on any other day than Saturday is not adjourned by 2 o'clock, but so interested was the audience that listened to Sir George Fenwick speak at the Club Wednesday afternoon, March 19, that when the speaker announced his scheduled time was up men in all parts of the room urged him to continue his narration.

The speaker, known as the "Horace Greeley of Australasia," exhibited lantern slides supplied him by the Dominion government. At about 2:30 the veteran journalist showed the last of his stereopticon slides and announced, "That is all, gentlemen." Even then a large part of the audience remained to meet him and to ask questions concerning New Zealand.

Because of the great interest expressed by the members in the subject, a large audience will no doubt gather to hear Leila M. Blomfield, of New Zealand, deliver an illustrated address at the Club Saturday afternoon, April 5, on "Political and Economic Progress of New Zealand—a message to America, the largest democracy, from New Zealand, the smallest democracy." This will afford members who heard Sir George Fenwick's interesting address an opportunity to bring their families and friends to hear the same general topic discussed. As a special attraction Mrs. Blomfield will present her lecture in the native Maori costume.

Sir George, in the first half hour of his talk, discussed the municipal ownership of street railways, government ownership of railways, old age pensions, a national arbitration and conciliation board treated as old measures that have long since demonstrated their strength or weakness. The remainder of his time was devoted to explanations of the numerous colored slides showing cities of New Zealand, birds and animals, and river, lake and mountain scenery of that region.

"New Zealand does not have the radical government I am informed some people seem to think we have or have had," said Sir George. "Our present government is very conservative. It is true that we have in New Zealand some measures of government that are considered radical in some sections of the world. Municipal ownership of our tram lines is an old story. There are arguments for it and against it, but I believe that in the whole it works very well. It is—and has been for a long time—and that is the main thing.

"Wages in practically all trades are now fixed by our arbitration and conciliation courts. This is a big thing and has done much for us and we believe it is a very important thing in the elimination of labor disputes and strikes. The board is doing a very wonderful piece of work. We believe in it and are doing our utmost to help it.

"Our old age pension system is quite an interesting thing. All aged persons—over a certain age—are entitled to a certain sum every week. For a couple—a man and wife—this would amount to about 30 shillings per week, and this helps them materially.

"These are not radical measures nor paternalistic. We find they are very well worth our while."

A. J. Todd, vice-president of the City Club, in introducing the chairman of the day, Chesley R. Perry, a member of the Club and secretary of the Rotary International, humorously remarked that Mr. Perry had brought along "a bodyguard of Rotarians." Mr. Perry presented each of the gentlemen, who were seated at the speaker's table, to the audience. One of them was F. Guy Davis, a member of the City Club. Mr. Perry introduced Sir George as president of the Rotary Club of Dunedin, New Zealand, and "one of the big men in Rotary."

PRIMARY DAY CREDENTIALS

Given to Special Representatives by County Court

Members of the City Club and other civic organizations, and the friends and employees of members, enlisting for service during any or all of primary day, April 8, as special representatives of the County Court will be given credentials by Judge Jarecki.

A special representative of the County Court may serve in any precinct to which he is assigned by the County Judge, whether he lives in the precinct or not, and regardless of whether he lives in the city or not.

The form of credentials which the County Judge uses for naming special representatives is as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
County of Cook. } ss.

COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY,
ILLINOIS

TO THE JUDGES OF ELECTION

.....Precinct,Ward

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that....., has been appointed by Order of the County Court of Cook County, Illinois, as a deputy and representative of this Court, with full power and authority from this Court to be present at the polling place in the.....Precinct of the.....Ward, in the City of Chicago, at the Election to be held on, 192..., and shall have full power and authority to remain in the said polling place from the time the polls are opened in the morning of said day until the polls are closed, the ballots counted and canvassed and the returns signed by the election officials of said Precinct, and, while in the said polling place, it shall be the duty of the said deputy or representative of this Court to observe whether or not the election is conducted in accordance with the law.

Witness the hand and seal of the Judge of the County Court of Cook County, Illinois, and the seal of said Court, this..... day of..... 192...

.....
Judge of the County Court of Cook County, Illinois
(SEAL)

On the margin there is a line for the signature of the special representative, or deputy, to be signed in the presence of judges of election at the precinct to which he is sent.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1924

NUMBER 14

GENERAL MEETINGS THIS WEEK AND NEXT

MONDAY, APRIL 7. SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Hon. Charles S. Deneen, on "The Senatorial Campaign."

Forum luncheon address by Mr. Deneen, governor of Illinois from 1905 to 1913, a candidate for Republican nomination for United States Senator. Concluding address in series by senatorial candidates.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8. ALL EVENING.

Primary Election Returns at the City Club, for Members, their Families and Friends.

Complete returns from the primary election in Illinois, and elections in other states, will be received over direct telephone wires, and also by radio by the City Club stereopticon operator. During dinner for members and their guests, in the fourth and fifth floor dining rooms, the returns will be announced by megaphone. Throughout the evening they will be thrown on a screen in the Lounge. Men, women and children invited. Dinner reservations requested.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 10 AND 11, 12:30 P. M.

Report Luncheon Meetings in City Club Financial Campaign.

Daily meetings of Team Members, Team Leaders, and Directors as Division Leaders, to report progress on raising Club deficit by subscriptions from the members. In the Lincoln Room.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 10:00 A. M. TO 9:00 P. M.

First Day of Two-Day "Conference on Economic Aspects of International Affairs."

At City Club and Hotel Sherman, under auspices of Chicago Council of Foreign Relations and Illinois League of Women Voters. Open to all interested.

Sessions at City Club: 10:00 A. M.—Discussion of "Financial Relations." 6:30 P. M.—Dinner and address on "Occupation of the Ruhr, Its Causes and Effects," by Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12.

10:00 A. M.—Second Forenoon Session of Conference on International Affairs.

Discussion, at City Club, of "Reparations and the Economic Revival of Europe." Speakers: Prof. James W. Garner, University of Illinois; Paul H. Douglas, University of Chicago.

2:00 P. M.—Dr. Warren G. Waterman, in Illustrated City Club Lecture, on "Plant Communities in the Wild Dune Region of Point Betsie and Sleeping Bear, Michigan."

Dr. Waterman has studied and worked on the dune plants of Michigan for the past fifteen summers. He is Associate Professor of Botany at Northwestern University, President of the Illinois Academy of Science, and a popular lecturer. Speaking following regular luncheon service. For members, their families, and friends.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 8:15 P. M.

Concert in Lounge by Philharmonic String Quartette.

Closing concert of the City Club Chamber Music series for 1923-24. Attractive program by quartette under leadership of George Dasch.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1:10 P. M.

Annual Meeting of the Members of the City Club of Chicago.

In the Lounge, following regular luncheon service. Reports of officers. Annual election. New business.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 11:00 A. M. TO 4:00 P. M.

Better Community Conference.

Round tables and meetings for City Club members and others interested in building better communities in Illinois. Some of the speakers will be Dr. R. E. Hieronymus, Community Adviser of the University of Illinois; Lorado Taft, chairman of the Art Extension Committee of the Better Community Movement; Edward L. Burchard, Secretary of the Chicago School Community Center Conference; Miss Harriett E. Vittum, Head Resident Northwestern University Settlement; Rev. J. W. F. Davies, D.D., Director of Community House at Winnetka, Ill.; Dwight H. Perkins, President, and Charles B. Ball, a Director, of the Chicago Regional Planning Association. Some of the addresses given following luncheon will be illustrated with stereopticon pictures. These will be of interest to children as well as to grown-ups.

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President.....HENRY P. CHANDLER
Vice-President.....A. J. TODD
Treasurer.....WM. T. CROSS
Secretary.....WALTER T. FISHER

DIRECTORS

Clifton R. Bechtel	E. T. Gundlach
Laird Bell	Ralph E. Heilmann
Harry H. Bentley	Wm. H. Holly
Wm. J. Bogan	F. Bruce Johnstone
Edwin G. Booz	Max Loeb
S. J. Duncan-Clark	Thos. H. Morrison
Howard M. Frantz	Everett L. Millard
Clarence N. Goodwin	Hubert E. Page
Morris L. Greeley	Eugene A. Hummler
E. O. Griffenhagen	R. F. Schuchardt

W. J. Stebbins

Herbert E. Fleming, *Executive Secretary*

Henry R. Dalrymple, *Assistant Secretary*

Harry L. Johnson, *House Manager*

Vol. XVII Monday, April 7, 1924

No. 14

OFFICERS ARE RENOMINATED

Committee Posts List—Names Eight for Directors

On April 1 the Nominating Committee, recently selected by the Board of Directors, posted on the City Club bulletin board its nominations, as required by the By-laws, of candidates for officers and directors. The opening part of the statement posted contained the following paragraph:

"Your Committee is unanimously of the opinion that the Officers comprising the administration headed by Mr. Henry P. Chandler, President, should be re-elected for another year."

The Committee had found that some of the Directors whose terms expired declined, on account of pressure of other activities, to be renominated.

The following is the full list of candidates nominated by the Committee, present officers and directors being indicated by asterisks:

Officers—For President, *Henry P. Chandler; for Vice-president, *A. J. Todd; for Treasurer, *William T. Cross; for Secretary, *Walter T. Fisher.

For Directors—3 Year Term (7 to be elected)—*Clifton R. Bechtel, *Edwin G. Booz, *Everett L. Millard, *R. F. Schuchardt, O. B. Roberts, Leo F. Wormser, James J. Forstall.

For Director—2 Year Term (to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Harry H. Bentley, who is abroad)—Robert McCormick Adams.

The Committee in its statement called attention to the fact that the By-laws provide that "any twenty members may, by petition posted on the bulletin board at least ten days before the date of the annual election, nominate other candidates for officers and directors."

The election comes on Friday, April 18, in connection with the annual meeting, to be held in

the Main Dining Room, beginning at 1:10 p. m. following luncheon service.

The members of the Nominating Committee are George Packard, Chairman; S. Bowles King, E. A. Bedell, Philip L. Seman, and Graham Aldis, Secretary.

NOTABLE TWO-DAY PROGRAM

Irving Fisher to Give Dinner Address at Conference

The two-day conference on "Economic Aspects of International Affairs," to be held April 11 and 12 at the City Club of Chicago and the Hotel Sherman, promises to be noteworthy.

This conference has been arranged under the auspices of a joint committee of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations and the Illinois League of Women Voters. The Committee is made up as follows: Victor Elting, Chairman, Mrs. Harvey G. Edwards, William B. Hale, Wm. Chapin Huntington, Miss Mary E. McDowell, George H. Mead and Mrs. May Wood Simons.

The conference is open to the public. City Club members are especially invited.

Outstanding features of the program are as follows:

Friday, April 11, 10 A. M. City Club of Chicago. "Financial Relations." Speakers: Robert J. Ray, Walter Lichtenstein, E. L. Bogart. Chairman, Victor Elting.

Friday, April 11, 1 P. M. Luncheon, Crystal Room, Hotel Sherman. Speaker, William S. Culbertson, Vice-chairman, United States Tariff Commission, on "Economic Factors in International Relations." Leader of discussion, Jacob Viner. Chairman, Edward E. Gore.

Friday, April 11, 6:30 P. M. Dinner, City Club of Chicago. Speaker, Irving Fisher, Professor of Political Economy, Yale University, on "Occupation of the Ruhr, Its Causes and Effects." Chairman, Silas H. Strawn.

Saturday, April 12, 10 A. M. City Club of Chicago. "Reparations and the Economic Revival of Europe." Speakers: James W. Garner, Paul H. Douglas. Chairman, Mary E. McDowell.

Saturday, April 12, 1 P. M. Luncheon, Tiger Room, Hotel Sherman. Speaker, Harold G. Moulton, Director, Institute of Economics, Washington, D. C. Discussion by William P. Sidley and others. Chairman, Wyllys W. Baird.

A registration fee of fifty cents, covering the morning sessions of both days, will be charged. The charge for the luncheons will be \$1.25 each, and for the dinner Friday evening at the City Club, \$1.75.

Mrs. Edward M. Collier, Executive Secretary of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, announces that "reservations for luncheon and dinner must be made promptly, and paid for at the time they are made, as the number of places available is limited. Tickets will be returned immediately upon receipt of checks. Reservations should be sent to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, 35 N. Dearborn Street, Telephone Randolph 1752."

HEAR SENATOR CANDIDATES FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN IS ON

Interest in Campaign Increased by Talks at Club

The series of forum addresses by Republican and Democratic candidates for United States Senator, arranged for the City Club of Chicago for several days last week and for this week Monday, caused many of the members to quicken their interest in the senatorial campaign.

Henry P. Chandler, President of the Club, presided at the meetings, impartially.

Senator Medill McCormick, candidate for renomination in the Republican primaries, opened the series on Wednesday, with a carefully prepared address on "American Recovery from the World War." He also gave an account of the technical duties involved in the office of United States Senator, and frankly declared that he sought to be returned to the Senate on the basis of his experience and his record.

Mr. Chandler, in introducing the speaker, mentioned the fact that Senator McCormick has been a member of the City Club since its inception.

The next day, in introducing Newton Jenkins, running for the Republican nomination as a "farmer-labor candidate," Mr. Chandler mentioned the point that Mr. Jenkins is a member of the City Club. Mr. Jenkins was accompanied, at the speaker's table, by ten members of his campaign committee, active in farmer and labor organizations, whom he introduced to the audience. A feature of his address was an account of the development of co-operative marketing by farmers.

Former Governor Charles S. Deneen, who has canvassed the State as a candidate for the Republican nomination, was scheduled to speak at noon Monday, April 7, on "The Senatorial Campaign."

On the Democratic side, Col. Albert A. Sprague, one of the founders of the City Club, and William McKinley, former speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, were scheduled to speak Saturday afternoon, Col. Sprague at 1:30 and Mr. McKinley at 3:00, before and after the illustrated lecture by Leila M. Blomfield. The meeting for Mr. McKinley's address had been announced for Friday evening. On Friday afternoon postal card notices were sent to all members of the Club in Chicago and suburbs that the time of his address had been changed to Saturday afternoon.

Meetings for Special Watchers

Midday meetings for members of the City Club and their friends, members of the Union League Club and others enlisting for service on Primary day as Special Representatives of the County Court were scheduled for Saturday, April 5 and Monday, April 7, at the City Club.

Judge Jarecki and either Election Commissioner Maguire, Commissioner Lipsky or Commissioner Czarnecki had arranged to attend and explain the duties of the Special Representative.

Judge Jarecki was prepared to issue credentials to those volunteering for this service in the interests of securing an honest election.

Workers Seeing Fellow-Members to Raise Deficit

The first meeting of the complete organization for the campaign to raise the City Club deficit was held last week Friday at luncheon in the Lincoln Room. Directors serving as Division leaders, members serving as Team leaders, and members serving as Team workers were present. The meeting was enthusiastic, and a keen competitive interest was developed among the Divisions and the Teams to see which could get the largest number of individual subscribers and the largest total of subscriptions in the campaign. There was also a keen sporting interest developed in the efforts to attain the goal of wiping out the deficit.

President Henry P. Chandler conducted the meeting. Mr. Chandler inspired enthusiasm for this hard work in the same manner in which he led in the active work of the membership campaign a year ago. He is being aided actively in the campaign by Henry R. Dalrymple, Assistant Secretary at the Club.

Early in the meeting there were distributed two pieces of mimeographed literature for the Team workers. One was headed "Civic and Social Activities and Facilities of the City Club of Chicago, 1923-1924"; the other bore the caption "Some Financial Facts about the City Club of Chicago."

The latter showed that when the present administration took hold of the Club a year ago, there was an accumulated deficit of \$17,000.00, and that this had been increased during the year by \$10,000.00 through a deficiency of income below the budget estimates by that amount.

It brought out the point that during the year the expenditures had been within the budget estimates. It developed the point that with the slight increase in dues, now in effect, and the wiping out of the deficit, the Club will be put on a sound business basis, in position to carry forward its fundamental purpose of improving municipal and other public affairs. Incidentally the statement brought out the fact that the restaurant, on the present basis of accounting common in clubs in Chicago, is self-sustaining.

"Prospect cards" were assigned to the Team workers, in the first instance on the basis of their preferences, and in the second instance by lot. These prospect cards contained the names of fellow members on whom the workers are to call. Mr. Chandler is stressing the point that members are not to be subjected to pressure but are to be asked to subscribe according to their means. Subscriptions are payable in three ways: At once; in three installments, on April 15, May 15 and June 15; or otherwise as may be designated by the subscriber.

The week ending April 11 has been set aside for this deficit raising campaign. Report luncheons will be held this week Wednesday, the 9th, Thursday, the 10th, and Friday, the 11th.

The full roster of the financial campaign organization, as it stood Friday afternoon, is as follows:

DIVISION 1, CLIFTON R. BECHTEL, LEADER.

Team 11—David D. Drobnis, leader; Roy F. Dewey, W. A. Weismann, M. H. Garber.

Team 12—Carl A. Keller, leader; R. E. Belcher, N. J. Conrad, G. T. Crossland, Robert N. Erskine.

Team 13—Theodore Schmidt, leader; Herbert J.

(Continued on Fourth Page)

MEN WORKING IN CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Third Page)

Friedman, E. P. Farwell, Charles Reynolds, Willard King.

Team 14—S. R. Watkins, leader; Joseph Cummins, Herbert Hudson, Henry F. Tenney.

DIVISION 2, EDWIN G. BOOZ, LEADER.

Team 21—Edwin G. Booz, leader; H. C. Baxter, James V. Sill, E. E. Olp, A. B. Messer.

Team 22—J. Kennicott Brenton, leader; Leonard Lutz, C. M. Elliott.

Team 23—Elmer D. Bushnell, leader; T. M. Blackwood, Eber W. Farnsworth, Clarence W. Farrier, Andrew E. Wigeland, Arthur W. Wolfe.

Team 24—Rudolf C. Clemen, leader; H. B. Bryaut, A. W. Zitzman.

Team 25—Robert M. Cunningham, leader.

Team 26—Chester E. Herrod, leader; George H. Francis.

Team 27—Robert C. Teare, leader; Wheaton Augur, Irwin T. Gilruth, Hugh W. McCullough, Robert R. Baldwin.

DIVISION 3, WILLIAM T. CROSS, LEADER.

Team 31—William Bachrach, leader; E. C. Delaporte, Chas. Iker, John M. Roberts, A. G. Bauersfeld.

Team 32—Ralph H. Bean, leader; M. S. Green, Clayton F. Summy, Harry L. Allen.

Team 33—Weighstill Woods, leader; John W. Chapman, Arthur Abraham, Marc A. Law, Lee Walker.

Team 34—Bernard C. Roloff, leader; Ferris F. Laune, Donald S. McWilliams, Frank D. Loomis, Edwin C. Jones.

DIVISION 4, S. J. DUNCAN-CLARK, LEADER.

Team 41—Arnold R. Baar, leader; Donald P. Bean, Robert T. Mack, Vogle Clark Johnson, Keith Jones.

Team 42—Stanley P. Farwell, leader; Warren G. Bailey, Louis R. Davis, Gilbert V. White.

Team 43—I. L. Kentish-Rankin, leader.

Team 44—F. E. Short, leader; Louis P. Cain, N. L. Kratz, Wiley W. Mills, Erwin W. Roemer.

DIVISION 5, MORRIS L. GREELEY, LEADER.

Team 51—R. E. George, leader; Elwood G. Ratcliff, Noble W. Lee, C. E. Smith, A. W. Brandt.

Team 52—F. A. Dickinson, leader; W. H. Haight, Barrett Conway, H. W. Snell, David Lasier.

Team 53—Kenneth F. Rich, leader; Carl Beil.

Team 54—E. C. Wentworth, leader.

DIVISION 6, E. O. GRIFFENHAGEN, LEADER.

Team 61—Jacob L. Crane, Jr., leader; Allen W. Weary, George W. Swain, Maj. R. F. Kelker, Sam Fleager, Fred W. Belz, Jr.

Team 62—T. L. D. Hadwen, leader; S. W. Banning, Erwin S. Rosenfels, Wm. Dreiske, R. T. Fox.

Team 63—J. L. Jacobs, leader; Wm. B. Bosworth, Chas. P. Schwartz, T. E. Madsen, F. H. Cenfield.

Team 64—Robert H. Kuss, leader; Percy H. Arden, H. C. Coffeen, T. P. Dudley, H. W. Weeks.

DIVISION 7, WILLIAM H. HOLLY, LEADER.

Team 71—Ely A. Aaron, leader.

Team 72—Elmer M. Leesman, leader; Douglas Bement, Joseph O. Kaplan.

Team 73—Willard R. Rhoads, leader; Andrew H. Hummer, Lars Maurseth, W. D. O'Neil, L. E. Wilson.

Team 74—Charles R. Wakeley, leader; Dr. H. W. Cheney, Walter D. Freyburger, Guy Van Schaick.

DIVISION 8, MAX LOEB, LEADER.

Team 81—Alfred Beck, leader.

Team 82—Ernest Stein, leader.

Team 83—Edward Gudeman, leader.

DIVISION 9, EVERETT L. MILLARD, LEADER.

Team 91—D. N. Davidson, Jr., leader; Geo. C. Cone, Mitchell Dawson, H. Lawrence Choate, E. A. Rummier, T. A. Stafford.

Team 92—A. D. Denis, Jr., leader; F. M. Polhamius, J. M. Braude, Oscar John Dorwin.

Team 93—J. J. Forstall, leader; E. W. Lothrop, Edwin J. Nergard, Wm. H. Noble, Chas. Yeomans, C. S. Bentley Pike.

Team 94—William E. Sparrow, Jr., leader; W. N. Buck, J. E. Bell.

DIVISION 10, HUBERT E. PAGE, LEADER.

Team 101—E. A. Bedell, leader; O. B. Roberts, J. R. Roberts, R. E. Watkins, R. J. Vrooman.

Team 102—J. H. Hilton, leader; Lew H. Webb, C. T. Price, Milton P. Randell, Harold Hilton.

Team 103—George F. Hurley, leader.

Team 104—F. H. Bird, leader; Homer Davis, Ivan M. Bregowsky, Thos. Fisher.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN, published weekly at Chicago, Illinois, for April 1, 1924.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Herbert E. Fleming, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of The City Club Bulletin, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation, etc.) of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, City Club of Chicago, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago.

Editor, Herbert E. Fleming, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)

The City Club of Chicago, a corporation organized under the laws of Illinois. No stock. Henry P. Chandler, Pres., 1305 Stock Exchange Bldg.; A. J. Todd, Vice-Pres., 415 S. Franklin St.; Wm. T. Cross, Treas., 79 W. Monroe St.; Walter T. Fisher, Secretary, 134 S. LaSalle St.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

HERBERT E. FLEMING.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March, 1924.

(SEAL.)

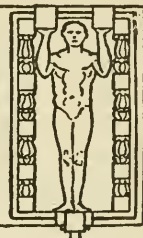
MARDIE WALBRIDGE.

(My commission expires July 8, 1924.)



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1924

NUMBER 15

GENERAL MEETINGS SCHEDULED FOR THIS WEEK

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 12:30 P. M.

Report Luncheon Meeting in City Club Financial Campaign.

Third meeting of team members, team leaders, and division leaders to report subscriptions and amounts secured from members in campaign to raise Club deficit.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 8:15 P. M.

Philharmonic String Quartette Concert.

Final concert of 1923-24 Chamber Music Series at the City Club. Program printed elsewhere in this issue.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, CALL TO ORDER AT 1:10 P. M.

Annual Meeting of the Members of the City Club of Chicago.

In the Main Dining Room, following regular luncheon service. Reports of President and Treasurer. Annual election. New business.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 11:00 A. M. TO 4:00 P. M.

Better Community Conference—Open to All Interested.

11 A. M. Round table meeting. Speakers: Dr. R. E. Hieronymus and Edward L. Burchard.

1:30 P. M., following luncheon in the Main Dining Room. Addresses, some of which will be illustrated with stereopticon pictures. Speakers: Dr. J. W. F. Davies, Dwight H. Perkins, Dr. Thomas Galloway, Lorado Taft, Charles B. Ball, Dr. R. E. Hieronymus.

Detailed program appears on another page of this issue of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN.

GENERAL MEETINGS LISTED FOR NEXT WEEK

THURSDAY, APRIL 24. SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick and Donald Robertson, on "The Movement to Establish a Chicago Civic Theater."

Forum luncheon addresses by Mrs. McCormick, Honorary President, and Mr. Robertson, a Director, of the Chicago Civic Theater Association. In the Main Dining Room, following regular luncheon service.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26

1:30 P. M.—In the Main Dining Room—Albert T. Freeman, A. B., A. M., a Sioux Indian, on "The American Indian of Today."

Lecture by a native Indian, a graduate of DePauw University and the University of Southern California. He has a message concerning the 346,000 Indians in America, from economic, social and religious viewpoints. He comes highly recommended by the City Clubs of Kansas City and St. Louis. Mr. Freeman illustrates various points by singing the songs to the Rising Sun and the Setting Sun common to the Indian tribes. Lecture for men, women and children. Following regular luncheon service.

1:30 P. M.—In the Lounge—Dr. Emanuel Lasker in a Simultaneous Chess Exhibition.

First appearance in Chicago for many years by chess expert who was world's champion for twenty-seven years.

6:30 P. M.—Dinner Dance.

The Social Committee, of which Fred R. Huber has recently been appointed chairman, plans to make the April Dinner Dance specially attractive.

The City Club Bulletin

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

315 Plymouth Court

Telephone: Harrison 8278

\$1.00 per Year - - - - - 10c per Copy

Entered as second class matter, December 3, 1917, at the postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of March 3, 1879.

CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Vice-President.....A. J. TODD
Treasurer.....WM. T. CROSS
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Henry R. Dalrymple, *Assistant Secretary*
Harry L. Johnson, *House Manager*

Vol. XVII Monday, April 14, 1924 No. 15

Quartette to Close Concert Series

Music lovers of the City Club and their guests will have their last opportunity to enjoy a chamber music concert in the 1923-24 series of recitals at the Club when the Philharmonic String Quartette plays on Thursday evening, April 17.

The quartette is composed of the following members: George Dasch, First Violin; Fritz Itte, Second Violin; Otto Roehrborn, Viola; Carl Brueckner, Cello.

Following is the program announced:

Terzetto, op. 74.....Dvorak
(For two violins and viola)
Introduction Larghetto Scherzo
Andante, from Quartet, op. 20.....Glière
Scherzo, from Quartet in D major.....Franck
Quartet, No. 2, in D major.....Borodin
Allegro moderato Notturmo
Scherzo Finale-Vivace

Joe Mills Tells Beauties of Rockies

"We have learned that all our scenery in the mountains is perishable; it must be preserved like a beautiful picture. If a fire burns over our area the springs dry up, birds vanish, and the animals migrate to distant places. We are ever alert to keep our parks and beauty spots free from commercialism. Our problems are the same as yours here in Chicago. We must stand together for beauty, for freedom, and for breathing places."

So said Joe Mills, of Estes Park, Colo., brother of the late Enos A. Mills, before a large audience at the City Club, Saturday afternoon, March 15, in his illustrated lecture on "The Rockies."

Mr. Mills has long been a leader in the conservation movement, and worked for seven years to bring about the creation of the Rocky Mountain National Park.

He described in a most entertaining manner the natural picturesqueness and splendor of the

Estes Park region, brought out very effectively in the exhibition of more than one hundred autochrome stereopticon slides showing animals, birds, trees, flowers and scenery. The pictures were taken by Mr. Mills by a French process which reproduces the natural colors. Some of them, particularly the closeups of animals, he explained, required years to obtain. Pictures of mountain sheep, grizzly bears and deer, taken at distances of less than fifty feet, were some of the scenes.

R. D. Burtner, chairman of the executive committee of the City Club Glee Club and an enthusiast over the mountains of Colorado, presided at the meeting.

BETTER COMMUNITY MEETING

Some Among Saturday Speakers to Show Pictures

The "Better Community Conference" to be held at the City Club of Chicago from 11:00 a. m. to 4 p. m., Saturday, April 19, primarily for City Club members, their families and friends, will be open to all interested from the communities of northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin, and northern Indiana.

An attractive program has been arranged. There will be a round table meeting in the forenoon, and in the afternoon, following regular luncheon service, there will be a series of twenty-five-minute addresses. Several of the talks will be illustrated. The program is as follows:

11:00 A. M. ROUND TABLE MEETING.

Dr. R. E. Hieronymus, Community Adviser of the University of Illinois, on "Community Progress."

Edward L. Burchard, Secretary, Chicago School Community Conference, and Treasurer, National Community Center Association, on "School Centers as Community Organizers."

1:30 TO 4:00 P. M. SESSION.

Rev. J. W. F. Davies, D.D., Director of Community House and Minister of Religious Education of the Congregational Church at Winnetka, Ill., on "The Community House in Winnetka."

Dwight H. Perkins, President of the Chicago Regional Planning Association, on "The Great Work Ahead in Chicago Regional Planning."

Dr. Thomas Galloway of New York, Associate Director of Education, American Hygiene Association, on "Better Recreation for the Youth of Our Country."

Lorado Taft, Chairman of the Art Extension Committee of the Better Community Movement, on "Beauty as a Civic Asset."

Charles B. Ball, Secretary of the City Planning Division of the American Society of Civil Engineers, on "Zoning."

Dr. R. E. Hieronymus, on "The Common Ground of the Various Community Agencies."

Henry P. Chandler, President of the City Club of Chicago, will preside at the conference.

Miss Harriett E. Vittum, who had accepted an invitation to speak at the Conference, was called to California by the illness of her mother. Miss Vittum had been scheduled to speak on "Political Education As a Part of Community Development."

282 SUBSCRIBERS PLEDGE \$5,620

Progress Made in Campaign to Clear Club Deficit

The next meeting of Team members, Team leaders, and Division leaders working in the financial campaign to raise the City Club deficit will be held this week Tuesday at luncheon, in the Lincoln Room. The first and second report meetings were held last Wednesday and Thursday. At the Thursday meeting President Henry P. Chandler, who is directing the campaign, announced, after talking the matter over with those present, that the meeting scheduled for Friday would be cancelled and the next meeting would be held on April 15. During the day Henry R. Dalrymple, Assistant Secretary, had received many calls from active workers, suggesting that the meeting be put off so as to give the workers more time to call on the members whose cards had been assigned to them.

On Wednesday 200 subscriptions totaling \$4,124.50 were reported, and on Thursday 82 additional subscriptions aggregating \$1,496.00. This made the total reported up to that time 282 subscriptions, amounting to \$5,620.50.

Division No. 6, headed by E. O. Griffenhagen with 53 subscriptions, totaling \$877.00, led in the competition as it stood on Thursday, and Division No. 9, headed by Everett L. Millard, with 51 subscriptions, totaling \$838.00, was second.

At the Wednesday and Thursday meetings Mr. Chandler expressed appreciation of the work of the members of the various Teams and Divisions.

An incident of the Thursday meeting was a report by D. N. Davidson, Jr., for the Team headed by James J. Forstall, including a subscription of a City Club bond, face value \$100.00. This was immediately converted into cash to apply on the deficit. A. B. Messer took it over and paid for it with a \$100.00 bill which he peeled from a roll then and there, to the great applause of all present.

In making their reports, Division leaders and Team leaders told about work they had done in the way of solidifying the loyalty of the membership by answering questions concerning the activities and affairs of the City Club asked by prospective subscribers.

At the Thursday meeting, Mr. Chandler stressed the importance of securing the largest possible number of individual subscriptions, even though the amounts might be small.

A general report on the status of the campaign to raise the deficit will be made at the annual meeting to be held following luncheon on Friday, April 18.

Notices Sent for Annual Meeting

"At least seven days' notice of the time and place of the annual meeting shall be given to all members of the Club by the Secretary. Such notice shall contain the names of all nominees for office." Pursuant to this provision of the By-laws of the City Club of Chicago, postal-card notices of the annual meeting to be held this week Friday at 1:10 P. M. were sent out last Friday to all members.

DR. LASKER WILL SHOW SKILL

Famous Chess Expert in Simultaneous Matches

By A. D. DENIS, JR.,

Chairman, City Club Chess Committee.

Dr. Emanuel Lasker, of Berlin, Germany, will give a simultaneous chess exhibition in the Lounge at the City Club of Chicago, on Saturday afternoon, April 26, at 1:30 o'clock. Dr. Lasker, who is now leading in the international chess tournament in New York, was world's champion for twenty-seven years, and this, his first appearance in Chicago for many years, will be welcomed by all chess players. A charge of \$5.00 a board will be made to cover the cost of the exhibition.

Virtually clinching the championship of the Inter-Club Chess League this year and the permanent possession of the William Sinek Cup, the City Club chess team defeated the Hamilton Club team, 4 to 2, at the City Club Monday evening, March 31, in one of the deciding matches of the tournament.

The standing is as follows; City Club, 54; Hamilton Club, 50½; Y. M. C. A., 50½; Elks, 35½; Illinois Athletic Club, 29; Palette and Chisel, 14½.

The next City Club match is with the Elks, at the City Club on Tuesday, April 15, at 7:30 P. M.

Committee Gives Recreation Posters

A "recreation exhibit" of eighteen large posters in colors, picturing "the filling of the leisure hours through constructive recreation," has been purchased by the Parks and Public Recreation Committee of the City Club, through its chairman, Philip L. Seman, and mounted for exhibition. These will be displayed in the halls of the Club soon.

The set is published by the National Child Welfare Association of New York and is considered by members of the Club's committee the finest exhibit of its kind.

So valuable does the committee consider these charts that ten additional sets have been purchased, to be loaned to various civic organizations, churches, schools, men's and women's clubs, and other social agencies.

C. C. Glee Club Sings Medley

The City Club Glee Club, although handicapped by the absence of some of its members, sang two selections in the Main Dining Room at luncheon Monday, March 31, following a brief rehearsal in Room 4A.

A medley of southern airs won hearty applause from the audience. This was followed by "The Bells of St. Mary," which proved so popular that the chorus was repeated, with the audience joining in.

List of Magazines Posted

A new and complete list of more than one hundred magazines and various other publications being received at the City Club of Chicago has been posted on the bulletin board in the main floor lobby. A similar list has been posted in the Lounge.

FACTORS IN CITY BUILDING

Maj. Putnam Stresses Need of Transport Terminals

Chicago as the hub of national transportation systems, including not only the railroads but waterways and highways as well, was visualized by Maj. Rufus W. Putnam in an illustrated forum luncheon address at the City Club, Thursday, March 13.

Maj. Putnam, who is U. S. Army Engineer for the Chicago district, a director of the Chicago Regional Planning Association, and chairman of a committee appointed by the Western Society of Engineers to study the water terminal situation here, spoke on "City Building."

He explained that while many cities and towns had taken up city planning and regional planning, the coming study was nation planning and building which, the speaker said, "is not recognized as a science at present but manifests itself in the steps being taken looking towards railroad consolidation, improvement of our inland waterway systems, furtherance of national highway systems, and development of super-power."

The term "city planning," Maj. Putnam added, is not as desirable as "city building," because it is less suggestive of action, and also creates an impression in the lay mind of the "Architect's Dream."

"As far as Chicago is concerned," he declared, "city building must begin with proper terminal building."

"Store door delivery," with the long haul carrier providing transportation all the way; suburban transfer from rail to rail, or water to rail; elimination of centers of congestion in the commercial district—are the characteristics of a good terminal plan, Maj. Putnam said.

"It is essential to the welfare of a great metropolis that as many centers of congestion as possible be eliminated from the commercial district of the city," he declared. "The ultimate solution of local freight handling is believed to be the 'store door delivery' method where the long haul carrier provides for the haul between shipper or consignee and freight station in addition to the line haul. These two considerations point towards the final abandoning of all down-town freight stations and piers. As far as rail service is concerned union freight stations located near the outskirts of the city will answer the purpose while Harbor District No. 3 and South Ashland Avenue will serve as far as local lake and local barge water service respectively are concerned.

"Interchange operations between railroads should be taken care of along the two outer belt lines, the E. J. & E. R. R. and the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad. Lake to rail interchange would occur at Harbor District No. 3 and at Illiana Harbor, while barge to rail interchange would be taken care of at South Ashland Avenue and the Chicago River.

"The complete terminal layout should be quite attractive to the carriers as well as to the city builders who will have to use it as a basis for their operations. Developments could be carried into effect with certainty as to the permanence. They would be erected upon a foundation of sound

economic principles, not supported by the frail scaffolding of local expediency."

Jacob L. Crane, Jr., Acting Technical Executive of the Chicago Regional Planning Association and prominent in city planning, presided at the meeting. In a brief introductory talk he said that we are continually building and rebuilding and that Chicago must be entirely rebuilt within the next thirty years, due to the fact that present buildings and facilities are not suitable for living and working efficiently. This continual rebuilding, Mr. Crane said, in Chicago alone, is costing us, and will continue to cost us, about \$100,000,000 a year. He stressed the importance of planning and building wisely so as to accommodate future needs.

INTEREST IN SENATOR BATTLE

Hear All Candidates at City Club Before Primaries

The count of the ballots in the close contest over the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Illinois will be followed with special interest by members of the City Club of Chicago in view of the fact that prior to last Tuesday's primaries all of the Republican and Democratic candidates for Senator were heard in Forum addresses at the Club.

Senator Medill McCormick's address and that of Newton Jenkins were mentioned in THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN of last week.

Former Governor Charles S. Deneen spoke on Monday, April 7, the day before the primaries. Governor Deneen discussed "The Senatorial Campaign," giving informally his views on Republican politics in Illinois. He included a discussion of the relationship of the campaign for Senator and the campaign for Governor. Mr. Deneen said that he and his group in the Republican party had been left out of the preliminary conferences that led to the nomination of Senator Essington to run against Governor Small, and he defended his position of remaining neutral on the Governorship campaign.

Col. Albert A. Sprague and William McKinley, candidates for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, were both heard by an audience of City Club men and their families the Saturday afternoon before the primaries.

Col. Sprague, in his address which preceded an interesting lecture on New Zealand by Leila M. Blomfield, advocated strengthening and extending the budget system, a reduction in taxes, federal legislation on behalf of women and children, a lower tariff, and adjusted compensation for ex-service men.

President Chandler, in introducing the speaker, said that Col. Sprague was a founder of the Club.

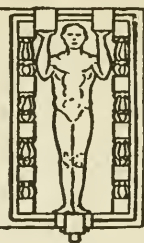
Mr. McKinley spoke following Mrs. Blomfield's lecture. He argued for votes for himself for the Democratic senatorial nomination on the ground that he was "the only Democrat in the race," claiming that Col. Sprague was a Republican. Mr. McKinley also related some of his interesting experiences as former speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives.

According to a newspaper report, Mr. McKinley has sent a letter of congratulations to Col. Sprague on the nomination, offering his services to Col. Sprague in the campaign for the November election.



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VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1924

NUMBER 16

GENERAL MEETINGS THIS WEEK AND NEXT

THURSDAY, APRIL 24. SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick and Donald Robertson, on "The Movement to Establish a Chicago Civic Theater."

Forum addresses in the Main Dining Room. Mrs. McCormick is honorary president of the Chicago Civic Theater Association, and Mr. Robertson is a director.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26

1:30 P. M.—In the Main Dining Room—Albert T. Freeman, A. B., A. M., on "The American Indian of Today."

Mr. Freeman is a native Sioux Indian and a graduate of De Pauw University and the University of Southern California. He illustrates some parts of his address by singing songs common to the Indian tribes. Men, women and children invited. Note the hour—1:30 P. M. Following regular luncheon service.

1:30 P. M.—In the Lounge—Dr. Emanuel Lasker, World's Chess Champion, in Simultaneous Play Against Forty Persons.

Dr. Lasker, by winning the international chess masters' tournament last week, played in New York during the last month, recovered the world's championship.

6:30 P. M.—Regular Monthly Dinner Dance.

Dinner in the Lincoln Room at 6:30 P. M. followed by dancing in the Main Dining Room. Cards, chess, billiards and pool for those who do not care to dance. First party under the direction of new chairman of the Social Committee, Fred R. Huber.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30. SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Prof. Quincy Wright, on "Legal Aspects of the Japanese Immigration Question."

Forum luncheon address by Professor of International Law at the University of Chicago.

SATURDAY, MAY 3. SPEAKING AT 1:30 P. M.

Dean John H. Wigmore, of Northwestern University Law School, on "The League of Nations—Its Origin and Its Work." Illustrated with Lantern Slides.

This lecture is neither controversial nor argumentative; it is descriptive and expository. Dean Wigmore was a member for 1923 of the League of Nations Advisory Commission on Intellectual Co-operation.

SPECIAL ELECTION WATCHERS HOLD EXPERIENCE MEETING

Give Primary Day Observations and Make Constructive Suggestions in Lively Gathering at City Club

Reports of irregularities and difficulties observed in election work at polling places at the primaries of April 8, observations on the beneficial effect of the presence of special watchers, and constructive suggestions for improvement in election procedure were made at an "experience meeting" held at the City Club of Chicago Saturday afternoon, April 12. This meeting was attended by more than thirty of the ninety-three volunteers recruited by the City Club and the Union League Club for honest election service as special representatives of the County Court.

Some of the irregularities reported were: Illegal assistance to voters, contrary to the rule requiring such assistance to be given impartially in each case "by two of the judges or clerks of different political parties"; the handing out of marked ballots; the distribution of money to voters; tallying without the use of the prescribed

tally sheets; and undue influence of local "bosses" at the polls.

The principal difficulty observed was that arising from the long hours involved in making the count after the polls close, in some cases the three judges of election and two clerks being on duty thirty-six hours or forty-eight hours continuously before the count was completed and the vote proclaimed. Related to this difficulty was the exceedingly long ballot, which fostered irregular voting and the slow count.

Another difficulty was a surprising disrespect in some quarters for the credentials of the County Court held by the special representatives.

Among the constructive recommendations were: Legislation for the short ballot; provision for two shifts of election officials at the polls, one to take the ballots and the other to count them; provision

(Continued on Third Page)

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Vol. XVII Monday, April 21, 1924 No. 16

FOR AMPLE FLOW FROM LAKE

Board Approves Health Resolution by Committees

A resolution calling for Federal legislation authorizing the diversion of 10,000 cubic feet of water per second from Lake Michigan by the Sanitary District of Chicago was adopted by the Board of Directors of the City Club of Chicago at a meeting on Monday, April 14. Copies were at once sent by the Executive Secretary to the Representatives at Washington from the Congressional Districts in the Sanitary District and to the Senators from Illinois.

A resolution along these lines had been advocated by Ralph H. Rice, Chairman of the Public Utilities Committee of the City Club. It had been recommended to the Board at a joint meeting of that Committee and the Committee on Sanitation and Public Health. The resolution, in the form adopted by the Board, is as follows:

WHEREAS, the following are the pertinent facts with reference to the sanitation situation which confronts the people of Chicago and the Chicago region:

1. Various bills are now pending before Congress to provide for the diversion, through the Chicago Sanitary District Canal, of 10,000 cubic feet of water per second from Lake Michigan at Chicago.
2. The United States District Court has issued an injunction restraining the Sanitary District from diverting more than 4,167 cubic feet of water per second from Lake Michigan at Chicago, but has ordered that the injunction shall not become operative until the case of the United States vs. the Sanitary District of Chicago, now pending on appeal, shall be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.
3. The diversion of less than 10,000 cubic feet of water per second is insufficient, at certain periods, to prevent the backing up of the Chicago River into Lake Michigan with a consequent con-

tamination of the city's water supply and an immediate epidemic of typhoid fever and other diseases.

4. A dilution of 3.33 cubic feet per second for every 1,000 persons in the Sanitary District of Chicago must be maintained under the act of the Illinois Legislature creating the Sanitary District of Chicago and requiring the disposal of sewage by dilution. This means that a flow of approximately 10,000 cubic feet per second is required for the present population of the District, namely, 3,250,000.

5. To provide for the future population, the Sanitary District of Chicago has now under construction plants and works for the purification of sewage by modern sewage treatment methods.

Therefore, Be It Resolved by the Board of Directors of the City Club of Chicago that we earnestly urge that the problem of water diversion from Lake Michigan at Chicago be given consideration immediately by Congress, to the end that the diversion of 10,000 cubic feet of water per second from Lake Michigan at Chicago be authorized by an Act of Congress to be passed at its present session; and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Congressmen representing inhabitants of the Sanitary District and the Senators from Illinois.

Twenty-first Annual Meeting Held

The twenty-first annual meeting of the City Club of Chicago was held, on schedule, Friday, April 18. Annual reports were made by the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the President. President Henry P. Chandler and the other officers were re-elected. The nominees chosen by the Nominating Committee for Directors were elected. A detailed account of the meeting will be given in a later issue of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN.

500 Subscribers Pledge \$10,296.25

At an enthusiastic meeting of the City Club financial campaign organization last Tuesday nearly all of the teams reported added subscriptions. Then at the annual meeting of the Club on Friday, President Chandler reported that up to noon that day subscriptions had been received from 500 members, and for a total of \$10,296.25. He urged the members to press forward with confidence to win the goal of wiping out the accumulated deficit.

The next report luncheon meeting of Team Members, Team Leaders and Division Leaders will be held Tuesday, April 22.

Chess Team Close to Championship

By defeating the Elks' team at the City Club last Tuesday evening, 5½ to ½, the City Club chess team increased its lead in the Inter-Club Chess League to within two points of a mathematical certainty to win the championship this year.

John C. Vaughan

John C. Vaughan, the seed merchant and horticulturalist, who died April 12, had been a member of the City Club since December 9, 1908.

THANK SPECIAL WATCHERS

County Judge and Election Commissioner in Praise

(Continued from First Page.)

for centralized counting of all the ballots; portable polling places; more special representatives of the County Court on duty on election day; and, finally, continuous classes for citizens to be conducted under the auspices of the Election Commissioners for instruction on the technique of voting, watching and challenging.

Judge Jarecki Sends Letter of Thanks

Judge Edmund K. Jarecki of the County Court, who on the previous Saturday had attended the first meeting at which directions were given to the special representatives, sent his Secretary, M. S. Szymczak, with a letter of regret, to the effect that he was unable to attend on account of much work growing out of the recent election. His letter was addressed to and read by Herbert E. Fleming, Executive Secretary of the City Club, who had handled the preliminaries of the recruiting of the special representatives and presided at the meeting. It expressed appreciation of the assistance which had been given the Election Commissioners and the County Judge on election day by the members of the City Club and the Union League Club, and their friends, who had volunteered to watch at the polls. Judge Jarecki mentioned particularly some reports which he had received from the special watchers, and also the moral effect produced by their work.

Mr. Szymczak, in a brief talk, declared that the April 8 primary was "one of the quietest and cleanest elections ever held in Chicago" and said to the special watchers, "It was not your physical force, but the moral force of your presence that prevented many of the usual election frauds."

Mr. Czarnecki at the Experience Meeting

Anthony Czarnecki, Election Commissioner, and Secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners, entered the meeting after some of the reports of the special representatives had been made and stayed until it was over at 4:00 o'clock. In a stirring speech Mr. Czarnecki thanked the City Club and the Union League Club, and their friends, for the service of the special representatives of the County Court. He then discussed suggestions for improving conditions further.

"Every judge and clerk of election will tell you the job is too trying," said Mr. Czarnecki. "What is needed is a real agitation for the short ballot. There is no sense in putting clerks and bailiffs and many others on the ballot. With the example of the ballots in this year's election fresh in the public mind, it ought to be possible to secure from the next legislature a law for a short ballot."

"Our next step will be continuous classes of instruction throughout the year to give citizens an opportunity to learn the technique of voting, watching, and challenging. This service of instruction will be rendered free."

Incidentally, this was quoted to the Board of Directors of the City Club by the Executive Secretary at a meeting on the following Monday, and the Board authorized President Henry P. Chandler to send a letter to the Election Commissioners offering the use of the City Club facilities for classes of instruction on election technique.

Mr. Hunter Goes to a Lively Precinct

Joel D. Hunter, the first special representative called upon, had found conditions peaceful and the voting legitimate in the first precinct to which he was assigned. He had called up and been transferred to the 9th precinct of the 42nd ward where there had been trouble and where the Election Commissioners had made a complete change in the force of clerks and judges.

Mr. Hunter found a reported registration of 718 in the precinct on actual count to be only 646. Further investigation showed that there are only about 300 legitimate voters in the precinct. Mr. Hunter said he had observed a judge of election request an assistant "to 'help' an elderly woman vote," whereupon the assistant went into the booth alone with the voter, contrary to the regulations.

Prof. P. Orman Ray, acting head of the department of political science at Northwestern University, speaking for fifteen of his students, both men and women, who served as special watchers and related their experiences to him at a class meeting, reported that in many instances ballots already marked were handed to voters. In numerous other instances open electioneering inside the polling places was permitted.

Prof. Ray for Double Election Boards

Prof. Ray suggested the desirability of providing for "double election boards" and also "centralized counting," such as has been introduced in San Francisco.

"As it is now," he said, "the same people have to work in the polling place all day, and then spend another twenty-four hours counting the votes. They are in no condition to be dependable and many ballots can be mismarked without their noticing it."

Robert R. Baldwin, one of the founders of the City Club who has served as a judge of election for many years, told of the great improvement that has come in the conduct of elections in Chicago. He cited an incident in the recent primary when he served as a judge of election at the 34th precinct of the 42nd ward, to show the need of still further improvement. This was the detection of "five fellows going the rounds in an automobile who were voting 'absentee votes.'"

Mr. Farwell on First Ward Firing Line

Arthur Burrage Farwell, president of the Chicago Law and Order League, and a member of the City Club, headed a group of election officials and special representatives who had had a hectic day trying to prevent fraud in the 7th precinct of the 1st ward, a polling place at 847 South State Street.

First he said he approved of the suggestion that through the years there had been progress in the conduct of elections. He also approved the recommendations for a shorter ballot and a "double election staff." He added that precincts in Chicago today are too large. Mr. Farwell then referred to the precinct in which he served as the "horrible example" of illegal assistance to voters and condemned the practice whereby "men are voted like cattle and are beaten up if they vote other than they are instructed." He said that the appointment of the special representatives of the County Court was one of the best moves that had ever been made to promote honesty in elections.

(Continued on Fourth Page)

LESSON FOR SHORT BALLOT

Found in Long Hours Required for Primary Count

(Continued from Third Page)

W. A. R. Mitchell, an investigator for Mr. Farwell who served as special representative at the same precinct, declared that he was "led out of the polling place by the nose," after being threatened with a beating. After returning to the polling place on the advice of the Election Commissioners' office he said that he was taken out by one of the workers of the local "boss" and given a drink of whisky. He stated also that he saw a police officer and a political worker drinking liquor in the polling place.

A. F. Bond, who served as a special representative in the same precinct, corroborated Mr. Mitchell's story. He added that at the direction of one of the election judges at the polling place, a policeman put him out despite the fact that the other two judges had directed that he be permitted to remain. Mr. Czarnecki pointed out that the other two judges had been nominated by Mr. Farwell.

Finds Presence of Women Beneficial

Earlier in the meeting Mr. Farwell had presented Miss Evelyn Sturtevant, who had served as one of the judges in this precinct, and Miss Stella Kern, who had served as a clerk. Later he presented Miss Theresa A. Clow of the Y. W. C. A. who arranged to have the polling place for this precinct for the next election in the Y. W. C. A. building on Michigan Avenue.

Mr. Mitchell had mentioned the point that the profanity and obscenity had been very great when the women were absent from the polling place.

Mr. Bond said further that he had seen a State Representative handing out money to voters near the polling place in this precinct.

Dr. Edwin A. Leroy, a special watcher in the same precinct, said that he had also witnessed the passing out of money to persons about to enter the polling place. He told that after explaining his mission as a representative of the County Court he was given his choice of "remaining outside the polling place or remaining in a hospital." He said that he observed that one of the judges, on several occasions, walked into the voting booths and "instructed" persons how to vote. He also said that a local precinct "boss" was active in soliciting votes inside the polling place.

One Observer Reports Hasty Count

Joseph L. Kobylanski, who arrived at the 13th precinct of the 20th ward early in the morning and ascertained that the ballot boxes were not stuffed, declared that the count that evening, which he had estimated would take about ten hours, was finished during a short time while he was out of the polling place. "I have my doubts," he said, "as to the honesty of that count."

Miss Winona McGuire, a Northwestern student, won applause from the men present by her account of her day's work as a special representative at the 25th precinct of the 1st ward, where she quoted the Election Commissioners' rules and regulations assiduously to the judges and clerks of election and the policeman on duty. She observed that the judges had voted for illiterate foreigners and in one instance a man was allowed to vote for his wife. She said that when the head judge

announced that the tally would be taken on sheets other than the regular tally sheets she announced that she was going to call the Election Commissioner's office, whereupon the count was taken properly.

Her sister, Miss Prudence McGuire, who served in the 2nd precinct of the 1st ward—at the polling place in the City Club building—declared that she "was sent to a poor place to discover any frauds."

Miss Ruth H. Olson reported that outsiders were allowed to come into the polling place of the 11th precinct of the 1st ward while the ballots were being counted.

Tells Effect of Presence of Outsiders

F. C. Burt, president of the Y. M. C. A. college, declared that he observed much voting under instruction in the 25th precinct of the 24th ward. In many cases, he said, the "instruction" was given by one person instead of the required two. He made the following comment: "The presence of three special representatives from the outside, however, undoubtedly had a wholesome effect."

Raymond D. Wood, one of Prof. Ray's pupils, who served at the 1st and 2nd precincts of the 20th ward, declared that he had been "thrown out" of the 1st precinct polling place, but went back again. As he entered, he said, a worker inside handed him a ballot and said, "Vote this ticket straight." Upon informing the worker that he was a special representative of the County Court assigned to that precinct, he was told that Judge Jarecki and Election Commissioner Czarnecki had been there and it would be unnecessary for him to remain. Nevertheless he stayed.

Where They Worked for Thirty-six Hours

Merritt R. Laubheimer served as a special watcher at the 17th precinct of the 49th ward. He said that there were about twenty-five watchers for the various parties and candidates at that particular precinct. He expressed the opinion that precincts are too large. He said that it was thirty-six hours after the opening of the polls before the count was completed by the judges and clerks.

Mr. Czarnecki offered the comment that the Election Commissioners were proceeding as rapidly as they could to reduce the size of the precincts.

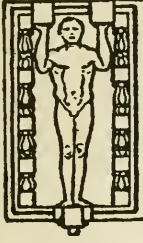
Harold F. Gosnell, of the political science faculty of the University of Chicago, said he had been thrown out of the 28th precinct of the 1st ward but had watched all day at the 19th precinct. He said that on his arrival there he was told to "come around at five o'clock and watch the count." He insisted upon remaining, however, but discovered nothing irregular except a "spoiled ballot envelope" where certain of the ballots were kept which he said were not included in the count.

Mr. Gosnell for Moveable Voting Booths

"Moveable voting booths set up on the sidewalks are helpful in promoting honest elections," said Prof. Gosnell. "I used to live in Rochester, New York, and I observed that they were helpful there."

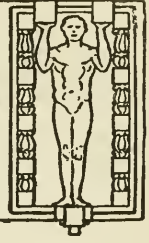
At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Laubheimer moved that the group of special election representatives present send a declaration to the County Judge and the Election Commissioners complimenting them on the "fairness and squareness with which they had conducted the recent primary election." Mr. Farwell seconded the motion. It was carried unanimously.

Twenty-first Annual Meeting Number



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1924

NUMBER 17

GENERAL MEETINGS THIS WEEK AND NEXT

TUESDAY, APRIL 29. SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, on "Immigration."*Forum luncheon address by Cabinet member charged with the regulation of immigration.*

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30. SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Prof. Quincy Wright, on "Legal Aspects of the Japanese Immigration Question."*On this timely topic Dr. Wright, who is Professor of International Law at the University of Chicago, will give a Forum luncheon address.*

SATURDAY, MAY 3. SPEAKING AT 1:30 P. M.

Dean John H. Wigmore, of Northwestern University Law School, on "The League of Nations—Its Origin and Its Work." Illustrated with Lantern Slides.*From his service as a member of the League of Nations Advisory Commission on Intellectual Co-operation, Dean Wigmore gathered the material for this lecture at first hand. His address is descriptive and expository. Members, their families and friends, invited. Speaking following regular luncheon service. Please note the hour.*

TUESDAY, MAY 6. DINNER AT 6:15 P. M., SPEAKING AT 7:15 P. M.

Dinner Round Table on "Administration of Labor Laws in Illinois." Opening Address by Reuben D. Cahn.*Meeting in the Lincoln Room, under the auspices of the Labor Committee of the City Club. Dr. A. J. Todd, Chairman of the Committee, will preside. Mr. Cahn is Secretary of the Committee and Chief Statistician of the Illinois Department of Labor. Members and their friends, both men and women, invited. Dinner \$1.50. Reservations required.*

THURSDAY, MAY 8, AT 1:10 P. M.

Alfred Granger, on "The Commission Plan of Washington."*Forum luncheon address by the Chairman of the Chicago Committee of the American Civic Association and President of the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects on the plan advocated, under the leadership of Frederic A. Delano, for the national capital.*

FINANCIAL AND CIVIC PROGRESS TOLD AT ANNUAL MEETING

President Chandler and Treasurer Cross Submit Encouraging Reports—Forum Policy Applauded

By HERBERT E. FLEMING,

Executive Secretary, City Club of Chicago.

Encouraging constructive reports on the healthful financial progress of the City Club of Chicago, submitted by Henry P. Chandler, President, and William T. Cross, Treasurer; an illuminating review of the substantial civic achievements of the organization during the year, by President Chandler; applause for his re-affirmation of the traditional freedom of speech policy for the City Club Forum; a comment by the President on the spirit of friendliness which had marked the development of the social side of the Club during the year; the re-election of the officers and several of the Directors; and happy remarks by retiring Directors and new Directors were outstanding features of

the twenty-first annual meeting of the City Club of Chicago, held on Friday, April 18.

Everyone present felt that the meeting was a milestone marking real progress in the history of the Club as an agency for the improvement of municipal conditions and other public affairs.

The meeting was held in the Main Dining Room following regular luncheon service. Although only thirty members are required under the By-laws for a quorum at the annual meeting, more than one hundred members, including a large representation of Directors at the speakers' table, stayed when President Chandler rapped on the table with his gavel and declared the meeting in session. They remained throughout the session.

(Continued on Second Page)

DETAILS OF ANNUAL MEETING

Over 100 Attend Interesting Business Session

(Continued from First Page)

The high point of the day was reached at the reading of the passage in President Chandler's annual report in which he was reviewing the civic work of the City Club and particularly discussed the conduct of its Forum luncheons, of which he had previously said that there had been thirty-eight during the year. This was a carefully prepared statement of broad scope. It pointed out the value to the members of the Club of learning first-hand the opinions of those of differing viewpoints; the importance of maintaining a reasonable balance in Forum programs, and of not giving any color of encouragement to men conspiring to accomplish their ends by violence; and then concluded with the following sentence, "With this qualification the City Club under the present Board of Directors has stood four-square for the principle of freedom of speech, and I should conceive it a sad day for the Club if it ever sacrificed that ideal." At this point President Chandler was interrupted with applause from all parts of the room.

The meeting started with an amusing incident. President Chandler announced that he would be glad to entertain a motion for approval without reading of the minutes of the last Annual Meeting and of the Special Meeting held on February 28, at which the amendment to the by-laws for an increase of one-fourth in the dues had been adopted. He paused, then said, "Hearing no such motion, I will ask Walter T. Fisher, the Secretary of the Club, to proceed with the reading of these minutes." Mr. Fisher thereupon promptly moved that the minutes be approved and their reading dispensed with. The motion was seconded and vociferously carried.

Net Membership on April 16 Is 2,160

Mr. Fisher then presented the Secretary's annual report, the Secretary being ex-officio a member of the Admissions Committee. Mr. Fisher pointed out that the total enrollment on April 16 was 2,160, made up of members by classes as follows: Active, 1,668; Associate, 220; Special, 171; Non-Resident, 86; Life, 15; and that there were 26 applications pending. He pointed out that although the total enrollment of the year preceding was recorded as 2,273, the records do not show how many were delinquent at that time, and that the total of 2,160 at this time includes only members in good standing—all delinquents having been excluded.

President Chandler then called upon Mr. Cross, Treasurer, and Chairman of the Finance Committee, for the Treasurer's annual report. Mr. Cross called attention to printed slips which had been distributed among the members containing the detailed financial tables of the Treasurer's report as prepared by Ernest Reckitt & Company, Certified Public Accountants. (These tables are printed in full elsewhere in this issue of THE BULLETIN.)

Inquiry concerning some of the figures in these tables was received from some of the members a few days following the meeting. This inquiry was particularly on the point that the deficiency as of March 31 reported by the Certified Public Ac-

countants was put at something over \$33,000.00, whereas at the start of the campaign to wipe out the deficit, it had been estimated at \$27,000.00, a difference of over \$6,000.00. Answer to this inquiry was made at the meeting of team members, team leaders and division leaders, in the financial campaign organization on April 22 when Harold Benington, a member of the City Club, and of the firm of Ernest Reckitt & Company, and N. C. Plimpton, a member of the Finance Committee of the Club, were quoted on the subject.

Accountants' Deficit Figures Explained

These quotations were to the effect, first, that \$3,075.00 of this difference was entered as "Real Estate and Personal Property Taxes accrued for first three months of year, not set up as liability in past years," this "first three months" being the first three months of the calendar year 1924 and the last quarter of the fiscal year 1923-24. It was pointed out, further, that while this should be added to the deficiency from a strict accounting point of view, since it would have to be met in case of liquidation, a full year's taxes had been put into the operating account, and despite the fact that the taxes were over \$2,300.00 more than had been carried in the budget estimate, the operations for 1923-24 had resulted in a deficit of approximately \$10,000.00, the estimate for the deficit for the year given in the financial campaign. It was further explained that \$2,933.97 of the \$33,000.00 was "delinquent members' dues charged off," which covered delinquencies of previous years, as well as the year just closed. Finally, it was pointed out that there were adjustments of silverware and crockery inventories for past years of over \$700.00.

Treasurer Tells of Club Financing

Mr. Cross' report as Treasurer, which he submitted in writing and read at the Annual Meeting, was as follows, in full:

"The City Club was operated during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1924, at a loss of \$10,493.51. This loss has been sustained on general account, the several departments—restaurant, cigars, billiards and cards each showing a profit. The total of departmental profits is \$1,387.67.

"A large factor in the general operating account on which a deficit is shown is that of public work. This usually has been provided for partly through specially subscribed funds. This year members have been asked to subscribe not only toward the deficiency on the current year, but also toward the accumulated deficit for years previous. Subscriptions to date are reported as totaling \$10,296.25. The effort to secure subscriptions will continue, with the aim of completely wiping out the accumulated deficit.

"The increase in membership dues that has been adopted is considered sufficient to assure the continuance of the Club's activities on the present scale without incurring a deficit or requiring subscriptions.

"During the year financial policies have originated with a Finance Committee. A budget was adopted early in the year. The accounting has been adjusted to this budget system. The operations of the Club currently have been observed closely and a study has been made of financial

(Continued on Third Page)

BUDGET SYSTEM INTRODUCED

Treasurer Tells of Finances and Civic Duties

(Continued from Second Page)

provisions and sources of revenue during the last twelve years.

"The Directors of the Club have approved a proposal to adopt a plan of amortization of the existing bonded indebtedness of the Club. Proceedings are under way to secure the exemption of City Club dues from war tax. Civic activities requiring unusual expenditure, above the amounts provided in the budget, will under the present financial administration be authorized only on the basis of funds subscribed in advance.

Committee of Members Takes Inventories

"The inventory figures in this report are of special interest. The inventories on provisions, crockery and utensils, silver, linen, and stationery, were taken this year by a committee of members, whose services were secured by the Executive Secretary.

"This committee was headed by Harold Plumley. He was assisted by W. J. Wenrich, M. R. May and Russell J. Henning. These four members of the Club are members of the staff of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Inc., Industrial Engineers and Accountants. They did much of the work Sundays and evenings, but also did part of it in office hours, through the courtesy of Stanley P. Farwell, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Inc., also a member of the Club. This service is a contribution that is much appreciated.

"In past years, the auditors have pointed out that the inventories were made by employes of the Club and suggested that it would be good business to have them taken by outside appraisers. As a result of the service of this committee of members this year, not only are the inventories in the current figures put on a sound basis, but there are also inventory adjustments involving the writing down of \$763.73, which should have been done before.

For Budgetary Control and Civic Work

"An unusual proportion of the Club's attention has this year been given to the consideration of finances. This is not the result of inattention to financial questions by preceding administrations. The explanation lies rather in the lack of a continuing policy of budgetary control, from year to year. The assurance of such continuing control, enlightened by a constructive sense of the Club's civic responsibilities, appears to be one of the most important steps that can be taken, in safeguarding the future of the City Club."

As Mr. Cross closed his report, with emphasis on the Club's civic responsibilities, he was given a round of applause.

Mr. Chandler, in commenting on the report, said that "a great debt of gratitude is due to the Finance Committee for its work under the chairmanship of Mr. Cross, and that a special tribute is due to Mr. N. C. Plimpton, the Auditor of the University of Chicago and a member of the Committee, for his work in constructive analysis of the Club's finances during the year."

President Chandler Reads His Report

President Chandler, who has usually spoken ex-

temporaneously, then submitted his annual report, which he had carefully prepared in writing and which he read from manuscript. This report, in full, was as follows:

"To the Members of the City Club of Chicago:

"Of necessity the fiscal policy of the Club has been the principal concern of your directors and officers during the past year. The main facts have been so recently explained in connection with the increase in dues and the campaign to raise the deficit that a brief résumé will suffice.

"The present administration early adopted a budget, under which the estimates of income and expenditure balanced. These estimates, however, were largely tentative. The increase in membership resulting from the membership campaign in the late winter of 1923 was too recent to permit an exact appraisal of its effect upon the income and expenses of the Club.

Points to Profit of \$195 by Restaurant

"As it turned out the estimate of income was about \$10,000 too high. It seemed until a few days ago that the estimate of expenses was correct and accordingly the deficit for the past fiscal year has been estimated at \$10,000. The tax bill recently received discloses, however, an increase of more than \$2,000, with the result that the actual deficit for the past year is nearly \$10,500. The restaurant deserves special mention. For the first time so far as I know, the inventory represented a real valuation by impartial appraisers. The Club is indebted to its members, mentioned in the Treasurer's report, who rendered this service and devoted to it much time and serious thought. Despite the reduction of inventory to a bed-rock basis by this process, the restaurant for the past year showed a profit of \$195.33 as against a deficit of more than \$10,000 for the year before. For this result great credit is due to the manager, Mr. Johnson, and the entire house staff, and to the intelligent and watchful supervision of the House Committee under its Chairman, Mr. Booz.

"When it became apparent in the late fall that a substantial deficit for the year was inevitable, the directors set themselves to find a permanent remedy. They decided to face the situation squarely and recommend to the members whatever was necessary to get at the root of the trouble, confident that if the members could be brought to understand the situation, they would support any required measures.

Tells of Two Parts of Financial Policy

"You know how splendidly that confidence has been justified. The financial policy adopted consists of two main parts: an increase in dues to overcome the insufficiency in operating income from which the Club has been a chronic sufferer and a campaign for contributions to raise the deficit. The first was cheerfully voted and is being paid, generally at any rate and I hope cheerfully. The fear sometimes expressed of large defections from the Club membership is happily not borne out.

"It was with some hesitation that we attacked the second part of the program: namely raising the deficit, at this time. We received considerable advice to postpone it until the Club had become adjusted to the increase in dues. But we reasoned

(Continued on Fourth Page)

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President.....HENRY P. CHANDLER
Vice-President.....A. J. TODD
Treasurer.....WM. T. CROSS
Secretary.....WALTER T. FISHER

DIRECTORS

Robert McCormick Adams	Wm. H. Holly
Clifton R. Bechtel	F. Bruce Johnstone
Wm. J. Bogan	Max Loeb
Edwin G. Booz	Thos. H. Morrison
S. J. Duncan-Clark	Everett L. Millard
James J. Forstall	Hubert E. Page
Howard M. Frantz	O. B. Roberts
E. O. Griffenhagen	Eugene A. Rummmler
E. T. Gundlach	R. F. Schuchardt
Ralph E. Heilman	W. J. Stebbins

Leo F. Wormser

Herbert E. Fleming, *Executive Secretary*
Henry R. Dalrymple, *Assistant Secretary*
Harry L. Johnson, *House Manager*

Vol. XVII Monday, April 28, 1924 No. 17

TWO PARTS IN FINANCE PLAN

Mr. Chandler on Dues Increase and Deficit Gifts

(Continued from Third Page)

that the Club had no right to acquiesce in a deficit which put it behind from three to four months in paying its bills, impaired its credit, increased thereby its cost of operation, and injured its self-respect. Surely there can be no better time to raise a deficit than the time when the burden of it is felt. Every month that it is tolerated is in my judgment one month too long and makes eventual recovery the more difficult.

"Consequently we attacked the deficit. The response has been very gratifying. I am proud of the Club, that out of it 500 members have thus far subscribed \$10,296.25. The burden is being shouldered as it ought to be in a democratic way. Words cannot express the appreciation which the directors feel and which I feel personally to the volunteers who have gone among their fellow-members to state the case and invite their contributions. Their service has been beyond praise. To them is due not only the fact that money is being raised, but that the effort instead of endangering is strengthening the friendship of members for their Club.

Urges Members to Raise Entire Deficit

"So much accomplished deserves more. If 500 members can subscribe \$10,000.00, surely 2,200 can raise the entire deficit of approximately \$30,000.00. I earnestly ask the aid according to their ability of all who have not yet contributed, in order that the goal may be won. Especially do I ask that if in any way possible every member contribute something, even if it be only a small amount, in order to demonstrate that the Club is unitedly behind this effort. If the zeal and devotion of the campaign organization are matched by the potential contributors, I am confident that our largest hopes will not be disappointed.

"For the future the increase in dues will permit the Club to be operated without a deficit, if prudence is exercised, and that should be the first aim of the new administration. That does not mean that the Club will never ask aid for special phases of public work. In my judgment opportunities will arise from time to time for particular service which numerous members of the Club will be glad to support outside of their dues. But it does mean that the cost of the normal operation of the Club, including the ordinary activities of the civic committees, should be defrayed by the regular Club revenues, and contributions to meet a deficit, when the present deficit is out of the way, should not be necessary.

Mentions Spirit of Friendliness at Club

"Marked progress has been made in the development of the social side of the Club during the past year. This is due to a number of causes. First and most important I believe is the spirit of friendliness and genuine interest in the Club and its members over and above their professional duties which have emanated from the staff, Mr. Parker during the summer interregnum, and recently Mr. Fleming, Mr. Dalrymple and all the salaried members of the Club organization.

"There has been an earnest desire to make the Club a real downtown home, and this spirit has been reflected in answering interest and enthusiasm on the part of the members. Another factor has been not only the number but the variety of the Club meetings appealing to different interests. There have been 38 forum luncheons, 9 Saturday lectures, 8 dinners, 7 concerts, 5 dances, 6 entertainments, 4 patriotic observances and the memorial meeting for President Wilson. The meetings open to the families of members, including ladies and children, especially the Saturday afternoon meetings, have been warmly welcomed and indicate the wisdom of continuing in the appropriate season opportunity for members to enjoy the Club with their families.

Tells of Lincoln Room Opening

"Finally the decoration and furnishing of the Lincoln Room seem to have met a real need for meetings intermediate in size between the main dining room and the committee rooms. The Lincoln Room is going to make it possible for groups within the Club to hold meetings upon subjects of special interest to them and this will furnish another tie between the Club and its members.

"The paramount importance for the time of the fiscal ordering of the Club has of necessity diverted attention from the civic work. Your president particularly has chafed under his inability to give more of his thought to the task of making the Club an effective agent for the betterment of the community. One of the marked benefits for which he hopes from the financial rehabilitation of the Club now in progress is the opportunity to give more effective support to movements for civic improvement.

Declares Civic Work Paramount

"Suggestions have been made and cogently urged that during the past year it was a mistake for the Club to spend any part of its income on public work. The directors have not been of this opinion.

(Continued on Fifth Page)

REPORTS ON CIVIC ACTIVITIES

President Sees 1923-24 Record An Earnest of 1924-25

(Continued from Fourth Page)

It has seemed to them and it is most emphatically my opinion that if the Club cannot give an opportunity for expression of its members upon public matters, non-partisan in character, and so contribute something to civic progress, it cannot justify its existence. Moreover, it has been our judgment that the abandonment of public work would not even help the Club financially because it would be undoubtedly followed by the withdrawal of large numbers of our members who support the Club because of its influence as a civic force. The immediate gain from such a course in saving of expense for public work would be more than offset by the loss of income soon ensuing.

"Happily the enhanced income resulting from the increase in dues, as already stated, will if prudently expended, enable the Club to function as a Club and to support a reasonable amount of public work carried on through forum discussions, investigations of civic committees, and the like. This work should undoubtedly be supplemented by special investigations, perhaps only a few, but those few significant, of a more intensive character, and for such investigations additional financial support will be required. But with the normal expenses of the Club defrayed, we shall, as already intimated, be able I am sure to count on voluntary subscriptions for such purposes when we can show a real opportunity for service, from a considerable part of our members.

"While there is no outstanding civic achievement to the credit of the Club during the past year, service of value in many directions has been rendered to which, if I may be pardoned the language of political platforms, we may 'point with pride.'

Outlines Stand for Free Speech at Forum

"We have maintained a forum in which down-right earnest utterances on issues of great moment have been made. This is a troubled time in which extreme and unbalanced opinions now in one direction and now in another have given rise to fear for the stability of society and an inclination in certain quarters to curb the expression of opinions regarded as unsafe. It is, however, the view of the City Club that it is good for men to learn first-hand the views not only of those who agree but of those who differ with them and that a forum where men can hear different points of view expressed tends toward a better understanding and larger charity, and thus is a factor for safety in society rather than the reverse. Of course a reasonable balance in forum programs should be preserved so that undue emphasis is not given to particular views, whether they be radical or conservative. Furthermore it is inconsistent with a free government that men should conspire to change it or accomplish their ends by violence, and the City Club should give no color of justification to such a policy. With this qualification the City Club under the present Board of Directors has stood foursquare for the principle of freedom

of speech, and I should conceive it a sad day for the Club if it ever sacrificed that ideal.

Lists Civic Accomplishments

"Space will not permit anything like a comprehensive résumé of the public causes which the Club has furthered. I may, however, call attention to the constant support given to the efficiency program of the County Commissioners, the aid to the Department of Public Works of the City of Chicago in its effort to prepare public opinion for the necessary reform of water metering, the remonstrance to the Mayor against excessive appropriations in the budget for 1924, a remonstrance which doubtless had its part in the reduction of the budget by more than \$1,000,000 by veto, the support of the plan for the rehabilitation of the Fine Arts Building in Jackson Park, an intensive study of the recreational facilities of the city, both public and commercial, which is now being made at the University of Chicago under the auspices of the Parks and Public Recreation Committee and which we are confident will shortly bear fruit in a very illuminating report and map of the recreational agencies of the city, the organizing of the Chicago Regional Planning Association, and the furnishing of volunteer watchers to the Election Commissioners for service at the polls at the recent primary election.

Quotes Letter Praising Election Service

"A very interesting experience meeting, attended by the special representatives of the County Court who had been recruited by the City Club and the Union League Club, whose co-operation we were glad to have in this matter, was held at the City Club last Saturday afternoon. At that time a letter was received from Judge Jarecki, reading in part as follows: 'Dear Mr. Fleming: Will you please make known to all those present that I surely appreciate the assistance that has been given the Election Commissioners Office and me on Election Day by your Club, and particularly by those members of your Club and the Union League Club and your friends who had volunteered to watch at the polls on last Election Day, April 8. I have received some very good information and advice from particular watchers, and I have noted that the moral effect produced by the work that was done by these men was immense and greater than you or I can actually realize just now.'

"To all the civic committees which have carried on these and other pieces of public work, I here make the grateful acknowledgment of the Club.

Hopes for Greater Civic Work This Year

"But it is to be hoped that the accomplishments of the year are only an earnest of greater accomplishments to come to which the Club, released we hope from financial thralldom, can turn with new vigor and hope. Plans for the future particularly in connection with the session of the legislature this coming winter, are taking shape, but it is obviously the part of modesty to refrain from definite statements until concrete results can be submitted.

"It is only fitting to say that the members of the Board of Directors, the Secretary, and the Treasurer, have served the Club with an unstinted devo-

(Continued on Sixth Page)

OFFICERS ARE RE-ELECTED

Mr. Chandler Urges One-Year Term for President

(Continued from Fifth Page)

tion of their time and ability. Mr. H. H. Bentley resigned after short service because of his extended absence in France. Mr. Laird Bell, Judge Clarence N. Goodwin and Mr. Morris L. Greeley conclude their terms.

Thanks Retiring Directors

"I desire at this time of their retirement to thank Messrs. Bell, Greeley and Goodwin especially for their loyal and highly intelligent service. It is with regret that we part with these good servants and I know I express the hope of all of you that we shall still find ways of keeping them in close contact with the activities of the Club. So far as I am concerned I hope never to be separated from their companionship.

"While I am making acknowledgments I cannot overlook the members of the Club who have given unflinching support under difficult circumstances and to whom in the last analysis whatever has been accomplished in the year that is now closing, is due."

When President Chandler concluded his report, there was extended applause.

Mr. Greeley, one of the retiring directors who had declined renomination, asked for the floor and said, "May I add one word? I would be sad to leave my duties as a member of the Board of Directors if I could not add a word of appreciation of the services of President Chandler. I want to move a rising vote of thanks to him for the great work he has done." There were several seconds from the floor. Mr. Greeley put the motion, which was carried with applause.

Mr. Chandler responded with a word of appreciation and the whimsical comment, "Apparently one way to become popular is to tax the members with an increase in dues, but I assure you that I will not propose any further increase."

Mr. Packard Reports for Nominating Body

President Chandler then called on George Packard, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, the other members of which were: S. Bowles King, E. A. Bedell, Philip L. Seman, and Graham Aldis, Secretary. Mr. Packard submitted the list of nominations posted by the Committee on April 1. He called attention to the point that any twenty members of the Club could have nominated, by petition, a competing list for officers and directors ten days before the Annual Meeting. He said that the By-laws to this effect had been quoted in the Committee's statement of April 1, but that no such list had been posted.

Mr. Packard moved that the Secretary be authorized to cast the ballot of the Club for the "slate" named by the Nominating Committee. He put the motion, which was carried with applause.

By this action, the following officers were re-elected: President, Henry P. Chandler; Vice-President, A. J. Todd; Treasurer, William T. Cross; Secretary, Walter T. Fisher.

The following Directors were re-elected for a three year term: Clifton R. Bechtel, Edwin G.

Booz, Everett L. Millard, R. F. Schuchardt. The following new directors, for a three year term, were elected: O. B. Roberts, Leo F. Wormser, James J. Forstall. They succeed Laird Bell, Clarence N. Goodwin, Morris L. Greeley.

Robert McCormick Adams was elected a Director for a two year term to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Harry H. Bentley from the Board on account of his absence in Europe.

Hopes One-Term Idea Will be Remembered

Following his re-election, President Chandler made a strong plea for establishing the precedent of a one year term for President of the City Club. After expressing appreciation of the compliment of his re-election, he said in part: "I do want to say this. I have come to the conclusion that we should establish a one year term for President. The duties are onerous. There is plenty of talent in the City Club, so it is not necessary to keep the same President in office for more than one year. While I earnestly advocate the establishment of a one year term, I consented to accept renomination because I recognized that we are in the midst of developing a new financial system. Declining to go ahead at this time might have been misconstrued as lack of confidence in this plan, and I have no lack of confidence in the financial future of the City Club under the plan that has been adopted by the Board and approved by the members.

"I hope it will be remembered when the next Nominating Committee does its work that it is highly desirable to establish the precedent of a one year term for President of the Club."

New Directors Are Glad to Help Cause

Mr. Chandler then called on two of the new Directors who were present, at the speakers' table—Mr. Adams and Mr. Forstall.

Mr. Adams expressed appreciation of the opportunity for service. He said that he had been a member of the City Club since 1919 when he returned from service in the World War, and that he hoped to be of help in the work of the Club. "In the last election I saw several examples of the valuable help given to Judge Jarecki and the Election Commissioners by the members of the City Club and their friends who volunteered as special watchers," said Mr. Adams. "It was very practical work—the kind of civic service for which the City Club stands."

Mr. Forstall expressed his pleasure at being on the Board of Directors and said that he was glad to help in its work. "This pleasure will be added to greatly because membership on the Board will give me an opportunity to help the President of the Club, for whom I have the very highest regard," said Mr. Forstall. "I don't think we appreciate how much time he has given to the Club. We all owe him a great debt of gratitude, and I am sure you will all join with him and the Board during the next few months in furthering the progress of the City Club."

President Chandler offered an opportunity for members to bring up new business.

On motion of Mr. Greeley, duly seconded and carried, the meeting was adjourned, Mr. Chandler expressing a word of thanks to the members for their attendance and cordial interest.

CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

Treasurer's Report, Year Ended March 31, 1924.

The Treasurer's Report for the year ended March 31, 1924, is appended hereto and consists of the following schedules:

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 1924.

Deficiency Account for the year ended March 31, 1924.

Statement of Income and Expenses for the year ended

March 31, 1924, and Budget Estimates for the same period.

Comparative Statement of Departmental Operations for the years ended March 31, 1924 and 1923.

Statement of Funds Provided and their Disposition during the year ended March 31, 1924.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Fixed Assets:		Fixed Liabilities:	
Leasehold Building and Equipment at Cost:		First Mortgage Leasehold 5 Per Cent Gold Bonds:	
Leasehold Building...\$149,181.22		Authorized Issue \$200,000.00, due August 1st, 1941:	
Equipment 32,412.76		Bonds Outstanding .....\$178,000.00	
	\$181,593.98	Scrip Outstanding (secured by deposit of \$3,900.00 City Club of Chicago 5 per cent Gold Bonds) 3,575.00	\$181,575.00
Library Books (At arbitrary valuation)....	1,000.00	Notes Payable (secured by \$10,000.00 City Club of Chicago 5 per cent Gold Bonds)....	13,500.00
Furniture & Fixtures at Cost Less Depr'n.:		Excess of Fixed Assets over Liabilities Incurred Therefor	6,030.66
Furniture and Fixtures\$ 6,108.56			
Kitchen Equipment... 7,437.07			
Billiard Equipment... 466.74			
Chess Equipment.... 71.00			
	14,083.37		
Furnishings Inventories:			
Crockery and Utensils\$ 2,319.94			
Silverware 1,047.33			
Linen 1,012.76			
House Linen 48.28			
	4,428.31		
	\$201,105.66		\$201,105.66
Excess of Fixed Assets over Liabilities Incurred Therefor	\$ 6,030.66		
Current Assets:		Current Liabilities:	
Inventories of Provisions, Cigars and Stationery\$ 2,518.14		Accounts Payable\$ 22,361.83	
Accounts Receivable:		Interest and Taxes Accrued..... 18,567.62	
Dues\$ 2,500.05		Note Payable (secured by \$4,000.00 City Club of Chicago 5 per cent Gold Bonds)..... 4,000.00	
Restaurant Checks .. 507.90		Dues Paid in Advance..... 1,226.90	
Sundry 443.08			\$ 46,156.35
	3,451.03		
Cash:		Special Funds:	
Belonging to Special Funds\$ 4,569.55		Christmas Fund\$ 2,305.07	
For Current Uses.... -837.95		Chamber Music Fund..... 209.90	
	3,731.60	Publication and Contingent Fund 1,673.92	
	9,700.77	Public Work Fund..... 333.66	
Deferred Charges	1,890.06	Chess Committee Fund..... 47.00	
Emblem Fund Security (City Club of Chicago, 5 per cent Bond, donated by Lorado Taft for the purpose of placing an emblem on the Club House)	100.00	Emblem Fund 100.00	
*Deficiency	33,104.41		4,669.55
	\$ 50,825.90		\$ 50,825.90

Deficiency Account for Year Ended March 31, 1924

Balance as at April 1, 1923.....\$22,106.97	Less:
Add:	Taxes paid during construction of building (1911) previously charged as an expense, now charged to Leasehold Building Account.\$ 2,874.00
Loss for the year ended March 31, 1924.....\$10,493.51	Special Assessment Collections 4,059.88
*Real Estate and Personal Property Taxes accrued for first three months of year, not set up as liability in past years 3,075.00	
*Delinquent Members' Dues, charged off... 2,993.97	
Membership Campaign Expense 1,948.08	
*Adjustment of Silverware Inventory 656.38	
*Adjustment of Crockery Inventory 107.35	
	6,933.88
	12,340.41
	\$34,447.38
	Less:
	Collections made for Deficiency Fund\$ 1,495.00
	Less Deficiency Fund Campaign Expense 152.03
	1,342.97
	*Balance as at March 31, 1924.....\$33,104.41

(Continued on Eighth Page)

*Further facts about this and related items appear in the first part of the detailed account of the annual meet-

ing of the City Club of Chicago given elsewhere in this issue of THE BULLETIN.—Editor.

CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO **Treasurer's Report, Year Ended March 31, 1924.** *(Continued from Seventh Page)*

Statement of Income and Expenses for the Year Ended March 31, 1924, and Budget Estimates for the Same Period

	Original Estimates for 4-1-23 to 3-31-24	Revised Est. (of 2-9-24) for Yr. ending 3-31-24	Actual Income and Expenses
INCOME:			
Membership Dues ...	\$ 90,400.00	\$ 81,700.00	\$ 81,834.17
Life Membership Fee			400.00
Initiation Fees	9,600.00	7,750.00	7,676.00
Contributions	1,000.00	850.00	750.00
Restaurant Profit ...	400.00	1,700.00	195.33
Billiards Profit			580.26
Cards Profit	300.00	850.00	386.65
Cigars Profit	1,000.00	160.00	225.43
Rents	4,500.00	3,650.00	3,602.50
Miscellaneous	500.00	175.00	528.85
	\$107,700.00	\$ 96,835.00	\$ 96,179.19
EXPENSES:			
Ground Rent	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00
Taxes	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,358.67
Insurance	1,300.00	1,200.00	814.44
Interest	10,000.00	9,825.00	9,782.29
	\$ 33,300.00	\$ 33,025.00	\$ 34,955.40
BUILDING & HOUSE EXPENSE:			
Salaries and Wages..	\$ 18,490.00	\$ 19,390.00	\$ 19,323.47
Meals of House Em- ployes	6,000.00	6,385.00	6,117.70
Electric Power	1,600.00	1,565.00	1,567.34
Electric Light	1,450.00	1,220.00	1,207.03
Fuel	2,700.00	1,870.00	1,968.67
Repairs, etc.	2,000.00	2,400.00	1,323.21
Uniforms	400.00	150.00	131.10
Supplies and House Linen	2,500.00	3,250.00	3,223.27
Laundry	2,000.00	2,400.00	2,406.07
Improvements		1,000.00	993.62
	\$ 37,140.00	\$ 39,630.00	\$ 38,261.48
ADMINISTRATIVE:			
Salaries and Wages..	\$ 21,200.00	\$ 19,000.00	\$ 18,807.21
Library	300.00	50.00	56.60
Stationery and Print- ing	1,200.00	2,260.00	1,638.14
Bulletin	1,500.00	1,885.00	1,988.15
Postage	800.00	875.00	740.03
Telephone and Tele- graph	2,000.00	2,085.00	2,118.75
Newspapers and Peri- odicals	500.00	500.00	519.87
Surety Bond Premium	200.00	130.00	99.46
Entertainment	1,500.00	700.00	712.16
Membership	4,050.00	2,650.00	1,356.16
Forum and Commit- tees	2,500.00	2,800.00	3,003.17
Auditing	450.00	450.00	450.00
General Expense		540.00	318.76
Collection Fees in Re- spect of Back Dues.....			567.36
Depn. on Furn. and Fixtures			1,080.00
	\$ 36,200.00	\$ 33,925.00	\$ 33,455.82
Total Expenses	\$106,640.00	\$106,580.00	\$106,672.70
Loss for Year.....	\$ 1,060.00	—\$9,745.00	—\$10,493.51

Statement of Funds Provided and Their Disposition During the Year Ended March 31, 1924

FUNDS PROVIDED:

Special Assessment Collections.....	\$ 4,059.88
Collections for the Deficiency Fund.....	1,495.00
Decrease in Accounts Receivable.....	1,057.70
Decrease in Inventories	505.08
Decrease in Deferred Charges.....	318.64
Increase in Accounts Payable and Accruals..	10,541.93
Increase in Notes Payable.....	3,500.00
Increase in Sundry Funds.....	731.73
	\$22,209.96

Comparative Statement of Departmental Operations for the Years Ended March 31, 1924 and 1923

	Year ended	
	3-31-24	3-31-23
RESTAURANT		
INCOME:		
Receipts from Members.....	\$100,641.20	\$ 79,252.20
Receipts from Guests.....	274.50	353.20
Board of Employees, etc.....	6,117.70	5,949.50
	\$107,033.40	\$ 85,554.90
DIRECT EXPENSES:		
Cost of Supplies.....	\$ 48,147.83	\$ 45,280.07
Kitchen Wages	21,590.03	18,524.81
Kitchen Expenses	5,060.69	5,827.16
Dining Room Wages.....	19,829.10	16,680.96
Dining Room Expenses.....	4,064.28	3,361.10
Manager's Salary (Proportion) ..	2,610.00	2,380.00
Cashier's Salary	1,147.33	900.00
License	90.00	90.00
Electric Lights, Power.....	1,036.96	782.55
Crockery	1,383.20	901.96
Linen	801.22	562.54
Silverware	477.43	—50.35
Depreciation, Kitchen Equipment ..	600.00	600.00
	\$106,838.07	\$ 95,840.80
Net Profit or Loss for Year.....	\$ 195.33	—\$10,285.90
CIGARS		
INCOME:		
Receipts from Members.....	\$7,759.75	\$7,271.75
DIRECT EXPENSES:		
Cost of Supplies Used.....	\$6,105.06	\$5,506.79
Wages of Attendant.....	1,237.55	1,050.00
License	100.00	100.00
Advertising	91.71	—
	\$7,534.32	\$6,656.79
Net Profit for Year.....	\$ 225.43	\$ 614.96
BILLIARDS		
INCOME:		
Receipts from Members.....	\$1,383.75	785.80
DIRECT EXPENSES:		
Wages of Attendant.....	\$ 546.50	\$ 540.00
License	80.00	10.00
Cost of Supplies.....	26.99	1.40
Depreciation of Equipment.....	150.00	150.00
	\$ 803.49	\$ 701.40
Net Profit for Year.....	\$ 580.26	\$ 84.40
CARDS		
INCOME:		
Receipts from Members.....	\$ 881.95	\$ 782.35
DIRECT EXPENSES:		
Cost of Supplies Used.....	\$ 255.30	\$ 218.33
Wages of Attendant.....	240.00	190.00
	\$ 495.30	\$ 408.33
Net Profit for Year.....	\$ 386.65	\$ 374.02

Statement of Funds Provided and Their Disposition During the Year Ended March 31, 1924

DISPOSED OF AS FOLLOWS:

Net Loss for year.....	\$10,493.51
Accounts Receivable Charged Off..	2,993.97
Membership Campaign Expense....	1,948.08
Deficiency Fund Campaign Expense	152.03
Inventory Adjustments	763.73
Real Estate and Personal Property Taxes for three months ended March 31, 1924	3,075.00
Increase in Furnishings, etc.....	3,577.85
Liquidation of Bonds.....	300.00
	23,304.17

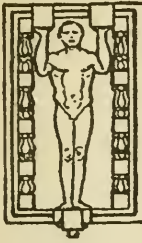
Balance, decrease in Available Cash.....—\$ 1,094.21

We hereby certify that we have audited the Books of Account and Vouchers of the City Club of Chicago for the year ended March 31, 1924, and that in our opinion, the foregoing Balance Sheet, Income and Expenses and Departmental Accounts accurately exhibit the Club's

Financial condition as at March 31, 1924, and the result of its operation during the year ended that date.

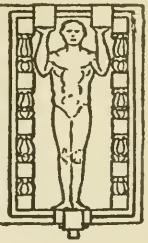
A detailed report outlining the scope of our examination has been submitted to the Board of Directors.

ERNEST RECKITT & Co.,
 Certified Public Accountants.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 5, 1924

NUMBER 18

GENERAL MEETINGS THIS WEEK AND NEXT

TUESDAY, MAY 6. DINNER AT 6:15 P. M., SPEAKING AT 7:15 P. M.

"Administration of Labor Laws in Illinois."—Round Table Discussion to be Opened by Reuben D. Cahn.

Mr. Cahn is Chief Statistician of the Illinois Department of Labor and Secretary of the City Club Labor Committee. Dr. Arthur J. Todd, Chairman of the Committee and Vice-President of the Club, will preside. Men and women invited. Dinner in the Lincoln Room—\$1.50 per person. Reservations requested.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, AT 1:10 P. M.

Alfred Granger, on "The Commission Plan of Washington."

This plan is the one advocated by Frederic A. Delano and the American Civic Association for the Federal City. Mr. Granger is Chairman of the Chicago Committee of this Association. He is also President of the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Forum address following regular luncheon service.

MONDAY, MAY 12. SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University, New York, on "The Mellon Tax Bill."

Forum luncheon address by Dr. Seligman, for many years a leading economist and authority on public finance. His address on pending Federal tax legislation promises to be an outstanding event in the City Club year.

THURSDAY, MAY 15. DINNER AT 6:15 P. M., SPEAKING AT 7:15 P. M.

"Super-Power"—A Joint Discussion.

Carl D. Thompson—from the Point of View of Public Ownership Advocates.

R. F. Schuchardt—from the Point of View of Public Utility Companies.

Mr. Thompson is Secretary of the Public Ownership League of America.

Mr. Schuchardt is Electrical Engineer of the Commonwealth Edison Company.

Their debate will be followed by questions from the floor and a general discussion. "Super-Power" is a big subject; a sub-topic is the Henry Ford proposal concerning Muscle Shoals. Meeting open to men and women. Reservations for the dinner are requested.

DAVIS FOR SELECTIVE PLAN 592 MEN SUBSCRIBE \$11,909.25

Secretary of Labor on Immigration and Department

Work to Rease City Club Deficit Goes Forward

"Whatever we need, we've got the opportunity to pick it from the world," said Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of the Department of Labor, at a Forum meeting at the City Club of Chicago on Tuesday, April 29, before a crowd of men which filled the main dining room and its balcony. He made this remark in the course of a vigorous advocacy of "selective immigration."

Secretary Davis took as his topic, instead of "Immigration," the broader subject, "The Department of Labor and Its Work." First he discussed the Division of Conciliation. He made a passing reference to fifty or sixty minor strikes which this division has on hand, and advocated a "saving

(Continued on Fourth Page)

Five hundred ninety-two members of the City Club of Chicago up to noon on Friday, May 2, had subscribed a total of \$11,909.25 to the fund for raising the Club's accumulated deficit of \$33,000. These subscriptions have been largely the result of the efforts of the Division Leaders, Team Leaders and Team Members who have worked in the financial campaign organization.

President Chandler and a special committee at a meeting on May 2, at which plans were made for securing large subscriptions, were all of the opinion that the showing so far made of the subscriptions of 592 members afforded a strong argument for large contributions by those able to make them.

(Continued on Third Page)

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President.....HENRY P. CHANDLER
Vice-President.....ARTHUR J. TODD
Treasurer.....WILLIAM T. CROSS
Secretary.....WALTER T. FISHER

DIRECTORS

Robert McCormick Adams	Wm. H. Holly
Clifton R. Bechtel	F. Bruce Johnstone
Wm. J. Bogan	Max Loeb
Edwin G. Booz	Thos. H. Morrison
S. J. Duncan-Clark	Everett L. Millard
James J. Forstall	Hubert E. Page
Howard M. Frantz	O. B. Roberts
E. O. Griffenhagen	Eugene A. Rummmler
E. T. Gundlach	R. F. Schuchardt
Ralph E. Heilman	W. J. Stebbins

Leo F. Wormser

Herbert E. Fleming, *Executive Secretary*
 Henry R. Dalrymple, *Assistant Secretary*
 Harry L. Johnson, *House Manager*

Vol. XVII Monday, May 5, 1924 No. 18

Directors Hold First 1924-25 Meeting

The first meeting of the Board of Directors of the City Club of Chicago for the year 1924-25 was held Thursday, May 1. Sixteen officers and directors out of a total of twenty-five were present. All four of the new directors—Robert McCormick Adams, J. J. Forstall, O. B. Roberts, Leo F. Wormser—were present and active in the discussions.

President Chandler welcomed the new directors and made a brief speech giving figures on dues collections during April 1923 and April 1924, showing an encouraging condition of the membership. He announced that it was hoped, during the coming year, to give a larger opportunity for expression by the members of their civic interests in the activities of the Club. He invited suggestions in reference to the forums and civic committees. He announced that the Executive Secretary had some recommendations to submit later in reference to the question of acquaintance-making among the members.

There was so much business on the program for the meeting that much of it could not be reached. On adjournment, it was announced that the Board would meet again at luncheon Tuesday, May 6.

Discusses Japanese Immigration Points

An illuminating discussion of the relation of (1) executive agreements made by Presidents of the United States with the heads of foreign governments, (2) treaties ratified by the Senate, and (3) acts of Congress, was given by Dr. Quincy Wright, professor of international law at the University of Chicago, in a Forum luncheon address at the City Club of Chicago on Wednesday, April 30. He discussed the "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan and the pending legislation on immigration in a dispassionate manner, and his address was fol-

lowed with great interest. He concluded with these words:

"The entire matter is a question of meeting a practical situation in a practical way. We can hope that President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes will be successful in bringing about the adoption of a method so as to provide for Japanese exclusion in a way to preserve the friendship of Japan."

ORDER A WORLD COURT VOTE

Directors Adopt Motion for a Club Referendum

The taking of a referendum vote by the members of the City Club of Chicago on the question of United States participation in the World Court was ordered on Thursday, May 1, by the Board of Directors at its first meeting for the year 1924-25.

The World Court question came up in the form of a communication from Allen B. Pond, a former President of the Club. Mr. Pond recommended that a telegram be sent by the Board of Directors to Senator George W. Pepper, Chairman of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, which was holding a hearing on the World Court question on that day. The text of the proposed telegram was as follows:

"The Directors of City Club of Chicago believe it to be duty of United States to participate as co-equals in World Court and to assume equal responsibility in support thereof. We urge that Senate take appropriate action to this end at earliest practicable time. We are of opinion that opponents of this course are a negligible quantity hereabouts and that those heartily favoring participation far exceed in number those who are indifferent by reason of ignorance or inertia."

After extended discussion, the Board of Directors agreed that it would be inadvisable for them to send such a telegram, but that the issue would be alive for some time. They, therefore, considered carefully the desirability of taking a referendum vote of the members on the subject, and the vote of the Board was in favor of such a referendum.

It was the understanding that the question would go to the members accompanied by two statements—one a statement by a member in support of the proposition, and the other a statement by a member in opposition to it. It was further understood that the figures on the vote would be made public.

In the discussion it was brought out that the City Club, in furthering its purpose of improvement of "municipal conditions and public affairs," includes attention to national and international questions. It was also brought out that a referendum on a public question legitimately quickens the interest of the members in the City Club's activities.

Gen. Davis to Speak May 29

Gen. Abel Davis has accepted an invitation to give a Memorial Address at the City Club of Chicago after luncheon May 29—the day preceding Memorial Day.

SCORE IN FINANCE CAMPAIGN

Leaders Find Subscriptions Are a Help to More

(Continued from First Page)

However, they were also agreed that every new subscription from a member, whether for a large or a small amount, would aid the cause of winning the goal of wiping out the deficit and putting the Club in a sound position for its work in the community.

Work of the Officers, Division Leaders, Team Leaders, and Team Members in the campaign to raise the deficit of the City Club is going forward steadily.

A report luncheon meeting of the campaign organization was held Tuesday, April 22. At that time 37 subscriptions aggregating \$828.00 were added to the total previously reported.

The highest report for the day was made by team 61 of which Jacob L. Crane, Jr., is the leader. This showed 9 subscriptions aggregating \$223.00. Mr. Crane announced that Fred W. Belz, Jr., of this team had secured subscriptions from 100 per cent of the members assigned to him. Mr. Belz was called upon to stand and receive applause.

Team Workers Ask for More Time

Many of those present asked for further time to call on their prospects, and it was arranged that further reports should be sent direct to the office of the City Club.

As shown by the following table giving the score of the divisions and the teams there is some keen rivalry going on. Division 6, headed by E. O. Griffenhagen, leads with 87 subscribers aggregating \$1,615.50. Only 50 cents separates the divisions in second and third places. Second place is held by Division 2, of which Edwin G. Booz is leader, with 80 subscribers for \$1,207.50, while Division 9, headed by Everett L. Millard, is third, with 73 subscribers for \$1,207.00.

The three highest teams are: Team 93 led by James J. Forstall, with 28 subscribers for \$602; Team 63, led by J. L. Jacobs, with 28 subscribers for \$525.50, and Team 62, led by T. Lovel D. Hadwen, with 27 subscribers for \$521.

The score of the divisions and teams as it stood at noon last Friday was as follows:

	Number of Sub- scribers	Amount of Sub- scriptions	George E. Cone, Mitchell Dawson, Eugene A. Rummier, H. Lawrence Choate, T. A. Stafford.....	28	\$ 436.00
Division 1—Clifton R. Bechtel, Leader			Team 92—A. D. Denis, Jr., leader; F. M. Polhamius, J. M. Braude, Oscar John Dorwin.....	8	70.00
Team 11—David D. Drobnis, leader; Roy F. Dewey, W. A. Weismann, M. H. Garber	11	\$ 142.50	Team 93—J. J. Forstall, leader; Edwin J. Nergard, William H. Noble, C. S. Bentley Pike, Charles Yeomans.....	28	602.00
Team 12—Carl A. Keller, leader; Robert N. Erskine, R. E. Belcher, G. T. Crossland, N. J. Conrad.....	21	305.00	Team 94—J. E. Bell, leader.....	9	99.00
Team 13—Theodore Schmidt, leader; Herbert J. Friedman, E. P. Farwell, Chas. Reynolds, Willard King.....	6	65.00	Total for Division 9.....	73	\$1,207.00
Team 14—S. R. Watkins, leader; Henry F. Tenney, Walter F. Dodd, Herbert E. Hudson, Joseph Cummins.....	3	20.00	Division 10—Hubert E. Page, Leader		
Total for Division 1.....	41	\$ 532.50	Team 101—E. A. Bedell, leader; O. B. Roberts, J. R. Roberts, R. E. Watkins, R. J. Vrooman.....	16	\$ 280.00
Division 2—Edwin G. Booz, Leader			Team 102—J. H. Hilton, leader; Lew H. Webb, C. T. Price, Milton P. Randall, Harold Hilton	29	440.00
Team 21—Edwin G. Booz, leader; H. C. Baxter, E. E. Olp, A. B. Messer, James V. Sill	21	\$ 382.50	Team 103—George F. Hurley, leader; Ralph C. Blaha, Merritt R. Laubenheimer, Joseph Kobylanski.....	10	245.00
Team 22—J. K. Brenton, leader; Leonard C. Lutz, C. M. Elliott, Rudolph Staud, David R. Kennicott	13	160.00	Team 104—F. H. Bird, leader; Homer Davis, Ivan M. Bregowsky, Thomas H. Fisher	16	222.50
Team 23—Elmer D. Bushnell, leader; T. M. Blackwood, Eber W. Farnsworth, Clarence W. Farrier, Andrew E. Wigeland, Arthur W. Wolfe.....	14	155.00	Total for Division 10.....	71	\$1,187.50
Team 24—Rudolph A. Clemen, leader; Howard B. Bryant, A. W. Zitzman.....	6	105.00	Total received by Henry P. Chandler, President, and at the Club office, including subscriptions by mail.....	54	\$3,465.00
			Grand total	592	\$11,909.25

TELLS OF LABOR DEPARTMENT

Secretary Davis in Talk at Club Describes Activities

(Continued from First Page)

wage" as against a "living wage." He discussed somewhat the employment service of the department, particularly emphasizing the point that there are 240,000 too many men in the bituminous coal mine industry, and saying that this division is endeavoring to get these men to seek employment elsewhere than in the "low producing mines." He also made a passing reference to the work of the Department concerning women in industry and to its Children's Bureau, but he discussed most extensively the work of the Immigration and Naturalization Division.

Mr. Davis mentioned the millions in China, Japan and India who might seek emigration to the United States if it had a policy of "open immigration"; he quoted Secretary Hoover as to the millions in Europe who, after the war, had "no place to go," and said:

"It is estimated now that there are from three million to ten million people in Europe who are waiting to enter the United States. There is good and bad among all of us. America has the opportunity to select and say who shall come to America rather than to let some other country say who shall come into America." This statement was greeted with much applause.

He advocated a system of enrollment for aliens. He said that we have from seven to eight million unnaturalized aliens in the United States. He said that since the Seaman's Law permits foreigners to land in America for sixty days, the only way to prevent cheating as to immigration would be to have an enrollment system. Stressing the human character of the Labor Department, he said another feature was that the enrollment system would permit the giving of help to the alien.

Mr. Davis called attention to the point that the new law provides for examinations of immigrants on the other side of the water, "instead of having them crying on our doorstep when they have to be turned back."

Secretary Davis told of an appeal from a boy who had lost an arm in the war and who wanted to bring his dependent mother to America, and told of his regret that as Secretary he could not permit the boy to do so "under the law." Mr. Davis then remarked that "in these days of investigations anyone, especially if a Cabinet member, has got to be careful." This sally brought laughter, whereupon Mr. Davis, speaking with great feeling, said, "Let me rig up an investigating committee and have the opportunity to investigate your business files and correspondence, especially if I can go out and get every rag-tag and bob-tail in the country as witnesses, and then plaster what they say on the front pages of the newspapers, and I'll disgrace any man in business in this Club, or any other Club." This statement also was applauded.

In his introductory remarks Secretary Davis, referring respectively to Henry P. Chandler, Pres-

ident, and to Joseph Feuchtwanger, a member of the City Club who had arranged for him to speak at the Club, said that he had been sitting between "an elder of the Presbyterian Church and an elder of the Synagogue." He said that the church was the strongest agency for good, and the fraternity and the civic organization were the right and left arms of the churches. He said, "You members vie with each other in doing good. Back of all you undertake I suppose is the Golden Rule—to see how much good you can do for the other fellow." Then he went on to the point that the Department of Labor had been organized to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earner, and to settle the differences between employers and employees.

DR. LASKER AT CITY CLUB

Talks Before Play—Chess League Dinner May 6

Dr. Emanuel Lasker, winner of the recent international chess masters' tournament in New York, gave a simultaneous exhibition against thirty-seven persons in the Lounge of the City Club of Chicago, Saturday afternoon, April 26, losing two games, drawing six, and winning the remaining games.

The two to whom Dr. Lasker lost were: Robert Stephan and Charles W. Phillips. Those who drew games with the chess master were: Dan Levi, Paul Thorbjørnsen, A. Swartz, H. Hahlbohm, L. L. Blumenthal, and C. N. Owen.

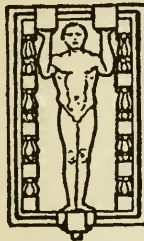
Others who played games against Dr. Lasker were:

W. R. Reynolds, Leander McCormick, S. G. Nelson, E. J. Mordt, S. L. Antonow, W. E. Sparrow, Jr., W. N. Buck, E. T. Gundlach, Miss F. Gleason, B. A. Czaikowski, R. H. Kuss, A. W. Zitzman, W. L. Simonds, L. J. Isaacs, C. F. Murray, Dr. Fellman, W. W. Clay, A. Bisne, E. Herz, C. H. Matz, J. F. Herdic, M. Cahn, D. Kirk, Fred S. Henschel, A. D. Denis, Jr., W. G. Ringer.

At a preliminary luncheon in honor of Dr. Lasker, given by the Chess Committee of the City Club, President Chandler spoke on the value of chess as a means of cementing friendship. Dr. Lasker responded with a short talk in which he discussed the value of chess as a means of fostering international friendship. He gave a short account of the recent New York tournament and also explained the modern style of chess play as exemplified by the "hyper-modern school."

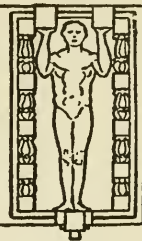
Stephan is only sixteen years old and by defeating Dr. Lasker won a set of aluminum chessmen valued at \$18.00, which had been offered by James P. White to the first person to win a game from the chess champion, or to the first person to draw a game in the event no one won.

The annual dinner and election of officers of the Inter Club Chess League will be held Tuesday, May 6, at the City Club, at 6:30 o'clock; dinner, \$2.00 per plate. W. N. Buck, President of the League, and A. D. Denis, Jr., Chairman of the City Club Chess Committee, request those desiring to attend to make reservations.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 12, 1924

NUMBER 19

GENERAL MEETINGS THIS WEEK AND NEXT

MONDAY, MAY 12—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Edwin R. A. Seligman, of New York, Noted Economist, on "Pending Federal Tax Legislation."

Dr. Seligman, of Columbia University, a leading economist and authority on public finance, has served many public commissions. He will discuss the Mellon tax bill as originally proposed and the provisions of the tax bill as it stands today. Chicago financiers are showing great interest in this Forum luncheon address.

THURSDAY, MAY 15—DINNER AT 6:15 P. M., SPEAKING AT 7:15 P. M.

A Joint Debate on "Super Power."

Carl D. Thompson, Secretary of the Public Ownership League of America.

R. F. Schuchardt, Electrical Engineer of the Commonwealth Edison Company.

Mr. Thompson will talk from the point of view of public ownership advocates; Mr. Schuchardt, from a point of view of public utility companies. Super Power system development is a subject of major importance. It includes not only municipal questions but also questions such as those involved in Henry Ford's proposals on Muscle Shoals. The arguments by Mr. Thompson and Mr. Schuchardt will be followed by questions and discussion from the floor.

Both men and women are invited. Dinner will be served at \$1.25 a plate. Please write or telephone reservations.

FRIDAY, MAY 16—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Dr. Isaac M. Yonan, of Persia, on the Near East Question.

Forum luncheon address by Dr. Yonan, an Assyrian Prince of Urumia, Persia, on the question, "Shall the United States Ratify the Treaties with Turkey negotiated at the Lausanne Conference?"

THURSDAY, MAY 22—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

William B. Hale—For United States Participation in the World Court.

First of two succeeding Forum luncheon discussions on the World Court proposition. Mr. Hale, lawyer and a member of the City Club of Chicago since 1904, is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations; he has studied intensively the "Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague."

FRIDAY, MAY 23—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Raymond Robins—Against United States Participation in the World Court.

Second of two Forum luncheon discussions on the World Court proposition, to be followed by publication of digests in THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN, and a referendum vote by the members. Mr. Robins, social economist and one of the founders of the City Club of Chicago, is an orator of national fame, who, in recent years, has given special attention to international affairs.

PLEA ON LABOR LAW BODIES DEAN WIGMORE ON L. OF N.

Mr. Cahn at Dinner Shows Need of Centralizing

A strong, threefold plea for (1) centralizing and co-ordinating the agencies for enforcing Illinois labor laws, (2) developing and functionalizing labor statistics, and (3) introducing factory codes was made by Reuben D. Cahn in a carefully prepared paper presented at the round table dinner discussion of "Administration of Labor Laws in Illinois" held by the City Club Labor Committee,

(Continued on Fourth Page)

'Standing Committee for Conciliation by Persuasion'

"Now we are all agreed. We have been persuaded into unanimity."

These words by the Chairman of the League of Nations Advisory Commission on International Co-operation were quoted by Dean John H. Wigmore of Northwestern University Law School in his instructive lecture on "The League of Nations—Its Organization and Its Work," given in a most

(Continued on Third Page)

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President.....HENRY P. CHANDLER
Vice-President.....ARTHUR J. TODD
Secretary.....WALTER T. FISHER
Treasurer.....WILLIAM T. CROSS

DIRECTORS

Robert McCormick Adams	Wm. H. Holly
Clifton R. Bechtel	F. Bruce Johnstone
Wm. J. Bogan	Max Loeb
Edwin G. Booz	Everett L. Millard
S. J. Duncan-Clark	Thomas H. Morrison
James J. Forstall	Hubert E. Page
Howard M. Frantz	Orno B. Roberts
E. O. Griffenhagen	Eugene A. Rummier
E. T. Gundlach	R. F. Schuchardt
Ralph E. Heilman	W. J. Stebbins

Leo F. Wormser

Herbert E. Fleming, *Executive Secretary*
Henry R. Dalrymple, *Assistant Secretary*
Harry L. Johnson, *House Manager*

Vol. XVII Monday, May 12, 1924 No. 19

BOARD NAMES COMMITTEES

New Executive, Finance and Membership Groups

Appointments to the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee and the Membership Extension Committee for the City Club year 1924-25 were made at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Tuesday, May 6.

The charter of the Executive Committee is found in Section 4, Article IV of the By-laws. It is as follows: "Executive Committee. The Board of Directors shall appoint from its own members, an Executive Committee consisting of the officers and seven other directors which shall, in the interim between Board meetings, exercise all the powers of the Board, subject at all times, however, to review by the Board of Directors on matters of Club policy."

The Board started to adopt a motion that the practice of last year's Directors, of empowering the President to name the Executive Committee, be continued. President Chandler then named the list that he would appoint if this motion were adopted, whereupon a substitute motion was made to approve the list. The ex-officio members are—Henry P. Chandler, President, Arthur J. Todd, Vice President, Walter T. Fisher, Secretary, and William T. Cross, Treasurer. The Directors named on the Executive Committee, those reappointed being indicated by asterisks, are as follows:

*Clifton R. Bechtel	*E. O. Griffenhagen
William J. Bogan	William H. Holly
*S. J. Duncan-Clark	Orno B. Roberts
Leo F. Wormser	

The Board followed the policy of re-naming several of the members of the Executive Committee and of selecting several new members in order to secure both continuity of service and new points of view.

A similar plan was followed in reference to the Finance Committee, all of those on the committee who have the time to serve again being reappointed and several being added. The complete list of the Finance Committee, with those reappointed indicated by asterisks, is as follows:

*William T. Cross, Chairman	
*Edwin G. Booz	H. W. Hawkins
Samuel Dauchy	*Thomas H. Morrison
Victor Elting	*N. C. Plimpton
J. Russell Forgan	Robert C. Teare
Leo F. Wormser	

A large Committee on Membership Extension was appointed, with Everett L. Millard as General Chairman. Mr. Millard made a brief statement on a tentative plan of work for the committee. This plan contemplates the organization of membership committees for the active, special and associate classes, and also committees each taking a trade or a building or a district.

Mr. Millard read the following list for members of the Membership Extension Committee, and their appointment was unanimously approved by the Board of Directors:

Robert McCormick Adams	David R. Kennicott
Arnold R. Baar	Walter N. Kiplinger
Wm. Bachrach	Joseph Kobylanski
R. R. Baldwin	Robert H. Kuss
Ralph H. Bean	John A. Lapp
E. A. Bedell	Noble W. Lee
James E. Bell	Wm. E. Lewis
L. W. Beman	Stewart D. Marquis
Ralph C. Blaha	A. B. Messer
A. W. Brandt	P. H. Myers
Howard B. Bryant	O. B. Roberts
E. W. Burgess	Carl B. Roden
Elmer D. Bushnell	Bernard C. Roloff
Louis P. Cain	J. G. Schaefer
Rudolph A. Clemen	Theodore Schmidt
Rev. Robert Clements	Philip L. Seman
D. N. Davidson, Jr.	C. E. Smith
A. D. Denis, Jr.	W. J. Stebbins
Thos. D. Eliot	G. B. Stephenson
Dr. Hugo G. Fisher	C. H. Van Tuyl
Walter T. Fisher	Charles R. Wakeley
James J. Forstall	Leonard D. White
Raymond E. George	Ernest Woltersdorf
Fred R. Huber	Charles Yeomans
George R. Jones	

A motion of the Board approving the appointment of the Membership Extension Committee gave the President and the General Chairman of the Committee authority to add to it from time to time.

City Club Concert Series Closes

Concluding the 1923-24 series of City Club concerts, the Philharmonic String Quartette played in the Lounge, Thursday evening, April 17, before an appreciative audience.

The season's program consisted of a popular concert by the Little Symphony Ensemble, and five chamber symphony programs, three by the Philharmonic String Quartette and two by the Muenzer Trio.

Although the attendance at these concerts has not been as large as desired, they have been a source of continued interest to the music lovers in the Club and their guests.

TELLS OF LEAGUE AND WORK CITY CLUB WINS CHESS CUP

Wigmore Lecture Closes Saturday Afternoon Series

(Continued from First Page)

delightful manner before an audience of men and women in the Main Dining Room of the City Club of Chicago, Saturday afternoon, May 3. He said that they were the words with which this chairman ordinarily brought to a close the sessions of this Commission during 1923.

In that year Dean Wigmore was on a vacation at Lake Como, Italy, when he received a telegram asking him to take the place of Prof. Robert A. Millikan, formerly of the University of Chicago, now of the California Institute of Technology, on the Commission on Intellectual Co-operation. He accepted and served at Geneva, Switzerland.

On the basis of his observations of the operation of the League, Dean Wigmore characterized it as "a standing committee for conciliation by persuasion."

At the outset of his address, which was illustrated with lantern slides, Dean Wigmore said that it was certain that the League was "not a sure preventive of all wars and not a military super-state," but that he proposed "neither to offer nor to answer arguments or speculations about it but merely to describe its organization and its work."

He spoke of the constitution of the League, namely the covenant of the Treaty of Versailles, and characterized the assembly of the League as "an open Forum for the world." He said that anyone watching its operations in 1923 could not help but believe that "a new era for rational settlement of the world's affairs had arrived."

In discussing the organization of the League, Dean Wigmore threw on the screen a chart which he had prepared, showing the assembly, the council, the permanent secretariat, and auxiliary bodies.

Concerning the work of the League, he gave an account of its activities under the following headings: "humanitarian," "economic," "legal work," and "political field—that is, the mandates' commissions." He said that in place of the term "mandate" the term "trusteeship" should be used.

One of the guests at the speaker's table was Eugene Allen Gilmore, Vice Governor General and Secretary of Public Instruction in the Philippine Islands.

Henry P. Chandler, President of the City Club, in introducing Dean Wigmore said that the meeting was to be the last of the Saturday afternoon illustrated lectures until next fall. Dean Wigmore, in his opening remarks, humorously acknowledged this; he said that since the room would be dark while the pictures were shown any member who wanted to slip away to play golf could do so without being noticed.

The entire audience stayed to the end, and many expressed appreciation of the impressive form and content of the address.

Team Earns Permanent Possession of Sinek Trophy

By defeating the Illinois Athletic Club chess team at that Club last Monday evening, 5 to 1, the City Club team won the Inter Club Chess League championship—the Club's third championship in four years—and permanent possession of the William J. Sinek trophy. The final standing of the teams is as follows: City Club, 64½; Y. M. C. A., 59½; Hamilton Club, 58½; Elks, 40; Illinois Athletic Club, 31; Palette and Chisel Club, 16½.

The trophy, donated in 1920 by William J. Sinek, former exalted ruler of the Elks, was awarded the winning team each year, to become the permanent possession of any team winning it three times. During 1920-21 and 1921-22 the cup rested on a shelf in the northeast corner of the City Club's chess room. In 1922-23 the Hamilton Club took temporary possession of it, only four points ahead of the City Club in the final standing. This year's victory returns the trophy to the City Club for good.

The members of the City Club Chess Team who have played in the 1923-24 games resulting in bringing home the trophy are: Louis Boisot, W. N. Buck, F. L. Butterfield, F. P. Byerly, W. E. Danley, A. D. Denis, Jr., E. J. Gibling, R. H. Kuss, E. W. Lothrop, C. F. Murray, W. E. Sparrow, Jr., S. R. Watkins, C. M. Williams.

On the evening following the Club's victory, Tuesday, May 6, the annual dinner meeting of the Inter Club Chess League was held at the City Club. The cup was officially presented to the City Club by William N. Buck, president of the league during 1923-24, and a member of the City Club team. Dan Levi, captain of the Elks team, was elected president for 1924-25.

610 Members Pledge \$13,255.50

New subscriptions to the amount of \$1,346.25 were received from eighteen members of the City Club of Chicago during the week ending Friday, May 9, in the campaign to raise the accumulated deficit. This raised the total amount subscribed up to noon of May 9 to \$13,255.50.

Although President Chandler and a special committee are now making special efforts to secure large subscriptions, Club officers and the workers in the financial campaign organization are reminding members who have not yet subscribed that subscriptions of moderate and small amounts are also much desired.

Gen. Davis' Subject for May 29 Address

"Thoughts Suggested by Memorial Day" will be the subject of an address by Brig. Gen. Abel Davis, to be delivered in the Main Dining Room of the City Club of Chicago on May 29, at 1:10 P. M., following the regular luncheon service.

Gen. Davis will include in his address the discussion of some phases of pending international problems.

LABOR ROUND TABLE LIVELY

How Statistics Division Could Help Stop Accidents

(Continued from First Page)

in the Lincoln Room at the Club, last Tuesday evening, May 6.

Mr. Cahn, Chief Statistician of the Illinois Department of Labor, has been endeavoring, since 1921, to build up the labor statistics of the State. He serves under the General Advisory Board of that Department for which he puts out the Labor Bulletin. Incidentally he is the member Secretary of the City Club Labor Committee. Mr. Cahn stated that he was speaking individually. He advocated these three moves in the interests of safety—the reduction of accidents in industry causing injuries and deaths.

"Two thousand seven hundred and ninety-three people lost their lives in industrial accidents in Illinois during the past five years," said Mr. Cahn. "Every year about fifty thousand people are injured in Illinois in the factories. A large part of these lives and these arms and legs and eyes would be saved under a proper administration of the labor laws of the State.

"The officers in charge are not to blame for this situation. The fault rests in the law creating the Department of Labor and the failure to make adequate appropriations for enforcement of the law. The law that I am referring to is the one which separates the agency awarding compensation for injuries, from the agency which inspects the factories for unsafe conditions. How can the factory inspector locate the danger spot when he doesn't hear about the accidents? The time to inspect the factory is while the blood is still upon the machinery.

"This situation commands action at the next session of the legislature. One Department of Labor can administer the labor law of this State efficiently. Three departments, such as we have at present, can't do it. They get into each other's way too much."

Mr. Cahn traced the history of labor laws in Illinois and pointed to the recommendations of the Economy and Efficiency Commission of 1913 for a Department of Labor, to be headed by a Director of Labor and to embrace all the bureaus, boards and commissions previously set up for the administration of labor laws. He said that instead the Legislature provided for the creation of three departments: the Department of Mines and Minerals, —to administer the laws with reference to mining labor; the Industrial Commission—to administer the workmen's compensation act and the arbitration and conciliation act; and the Department of Labor, under the Director of Labor with its Factory Inspection Division, Division of Free Employment Offices, Division of Private Employment Office Inspection, and Division of the General Advisory Board.

The speaker listed the Industrial Commission as only nominally a Division of the Labor Department.

"This technical relationship that the Industrial Commission has with the Department of Labor is

worse than no connection at all. It has only been provocative of bad feeling," he said. "By an early opinion of the Attorney General it was held that the Director of Labor had no control at all over the Industrial Commission. During his entire term of office the first Director of Labor did not visit or have any administrative connection with the Industrial Commission. Although the situation is different under the present administration there are also evidences that the condition is quite unsatisfactory. Certainly the Civil Administrative Code did not bring about the desired results that were contemplated."

Three concrete actions were recommended by Mr. Cahn. "These steps need to be taken," he said, "to bring about the desired result:

"1. As soon as present leases expire all offices of the Illinois Department of Labor located in Chicago be brought together in one building.

"2. Amend the Civil Administrative Code at the next session of the Legislature, providing that the Director of Labor shall be ex-officio the chairman of the Industrial Commission. The Workmen's Compensation Division would then be a division of the Department of Labor in fact.

"3. Provision for a Division of Labor statistics."

He urged the Manufacturers' Association, the Federation of Labor and civic organizations to work together for such a program.

Dr. Arthur J. Todd, chairman of the Labor Committee and Vice-President of the City Club, led a lively discussion following Mr. Cahn's address. In this discussion Mr. Cahn's main recommendation received general support. Among those taking part were:

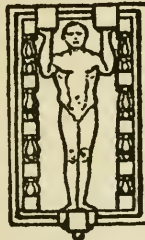
Henry P. Chandler, President of the City Club; William R. Price, of the State Factory Inspection Department; Mrs. J. Paul Goode, recently nominated for the Legislature from the Hyde Park district; C. A. Livingston, of the Illinois Manufacturers Association; J. L. Jacobs, efficiency expert; Herbert E. Fleming, Executive Secretary of the City Club; Marvin W. Wallach, attorney; Bryce M. Stewart, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; C. A. Pense, of the Industrial Commission of Illinois.

Mr. Pense suggested that an effort be made to get all the labor departments together in a meeting at the City Club, in order to promote co-ordination not requiring legislation and to further efforts to secure needed legislation.

Chairman Todd announced that this suggestion would be followed.

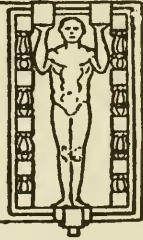
Glee Club Rehearsal on Wednesday

Harold P. Goodnow, Secretary of the City Club Glee Club, announces that the time of the weekly meeting and rehearsal has been changed from Monday to Wednesday, at 12:45 P. M. At this week's meeting, Wednesday, May 14, rehearsal will be held of numbers to be sung at the Memorial meeting at the City Club, Thursday, May 29, and also numbers to be sung at a luncheon meeting in the Main Dining Room some day in June.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 19, 1924

NUMBER 20

GENERAL MEETINGS THIS WEEK AND NEXT

TUESDAY, MAY 20—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Royal Meeker, on "Labor Administration in Pennsylvania Under Governor Pinchot."

Forum luncheon address by Secretary of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania, formerly United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Chief of the Scientific Division of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations. Arthur J. Todd, Vice President of the City Club, and Chairman of its Labor Committee, will preside.

This meeting will have special significance in view of the interest in labor-law administration in Illinois developed at a recent Round-Table Dinner at the City Club.

THURSDAY, MAY 22—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

William B. Hale—For United States Participation in the World Court.

First of two succeeding Forum luncheon discussions on the World Court proposition. Mr. Hale, lawyer and a member of the City Club of Chicago since 1904, is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations; he has studied intensively the "Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague."

FRIDAY, MAY 23—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Raymond Robins—Against United States Participation in the World Court.

Second of two Forum luncheon discussions on the World Court proposition, to be followed by publication of digests in THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN, and a referendum vote by the members. Mr. Robins, social economist and one of the founders of the City Club of Chicago, is an orator of national fame, who, in recent years, has given special attention to international affairs.

THURSDAY, MAY 29—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Brig. Gen. Abel Davis, on "Thoughts Suggested by Memorial Day"

Special Memorial Meeting and address by Gen. Davis, a veteran of the World War and a leader in civic affairs in Chicago. The Memorial Meeting will be held in the Main Dining Room following regular luncheon service. The City Club Glee Club will sing "The Boys of the Old Brigade" and other appropriate numbers.

SELIGMAN ON TAX SITUATION DEBATE SUPER-POWER POLICY

Gives City Club Light on Mellon-Congress Clashes

Discussing the differences between Secretary Mellon and Congress on (1) the income tax, (2) the inheritance tax, and (3) tax exempt bonds, and elucidating the issues pending between Senate and House conferees on the taxation bill, Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University, New York, held the close and appreciative attention of a large audience of business men, bankers, lawyers, accountants and plain tax-payers at a Forum luncheon last week Monday, May 12, in the Main Dining Room at the City Club of Chicago.

Augustus S. Peabody, chairman of the City Club Taxation and Revenue Committee, was presented as the chairman of the day by President Henry P.

(Continued on Third Page).

Thompson and Schuchardt on 'P. O.' Pros and Cons

The joint debate on "Super Power" between Carl D. Thompson and R. F. Schuchardt at the City Club of Chicago Thursday evening, May 15, proved to be one of the most attractive meetings of recent months. It was held in the Main Dining Room. An even 100 were served at dinner; and some twenty more took extra seats brought in when the speaking began.

The debate turned out to be a discussion of the question of public ownership versus private ownership and public regulation of super-power systems.

The formal debate ended at 9:15 P. M. But the interest of the audience was so keen that questions from the floor kept up until 10 o'clock.

(Continued on Second Page)

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Vol. XVII Monday, May 19, 1924 No. 20

OVER 100 AT DINNER DEBATE

Super-Power Arguments Bring Questions from Floor

(Continued from First Page)

At the speakers' table officers of public utility companies and public ownership advocates sat side by side.

Henry P. Chandler, President of the City Club, in opening the debate reminded those present that "the City Club stands for a free Forum," and that "some of its members are conservatives, some liberals, some perhaps radicals—but all advocates of the public welfare." He added, "We are great believers in bringing together speakers of different points of view, in the hope of furthering tolerance and common understanding."

He said that Mr. Thompson is Secretary of the Public Ownership League of America, with headquarters at Chicago, and that Mr. Thompson would speak from the point of view of public ownership advocates. He said that Mr. Schuchardt is Electrical Engineer of the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, Vice President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and Chairman of the Power Survey Committee of the National Electric Light Association and that Mr. Schuchardt would speak from the viewpoint of the advocates of private ownership with public regulation.

President Chandler announced that the division of time would be as follows: Mr. Thompson, 40 minutes; Mr. Schuchardt, 50 minutes; Mr. Thompson, 10 minutes. This schedule was followed.

Mr. Thompson Offers "Fifteen Points"

In opening his presentation Mr. Thompson gave a summary of "fifteen points" on his proposition that "public ownership is the first absolutely essential feature necessary to the success and the attainment of the full advantages of super-power development."

This summary, further condensed, was as follows: "1.—That the super-power system is too great a social organization to be entrusted to any man or set of men; 2.—that public ownership and operation will co-ordinate power-production, irrigation, navigation, and flood control; 3.—provide service at cost; 4.—give universal service; 5.—reduce the cost of production and service; 6.—reduce rates; 7.—further industrial expansion; 8.—conserve natural resources; 9.—bring greater efficiency; 10.—eliminate political corruption; 11.—save the time and trouble of futile efforts at regulation; 12.—will lessen taxes; 13.—will bring better labor conditions; 14.—is more democratic; 15.—makes for international harmony."

Mr. Thompson's points on financing were challenged later by Mr. Schuchardt and in the general discussion found both challengers and defenders. Mr. Thompson quoted a census report to show that it requires less capital for a publicly owned plant than one privately owned. He said: "Under public ownership you can borrow money more easily," and, "Under public ownership we retire the capital account." Discussing rates Mr. Thompson said: "We are paying in Chicago 8 cents per kilowatt hour maximum; in Toronto, under public ownership, they are paying 2.2 cents. Mr. Insull testified a year ago that in 150 Illinois towns the maximum charge was 12 cents per kilowatt hour; it is 4 cents in Ontario. In Cleveland, under public ownership, the rate is 3 cents. I'd like to have Mr. Schuchardt tell us if the Commonwealth Edison Company or any other Company in the United States has a rate of 3 cents."

Mr. Schuchardt on Financial Points

Mr. Schuchardt, in the course of his discussion, picked up this rate question and said in part: "If there is any system with a maximum 3-cent rate it is an instance of an unscientific rate. Is a man who uses electricity only half an hour a month entitled to the same rate as the man who uses it for thirty days? No. Therefore we have the system of maximum rates—in Chicago, 8 cents, and it steps down rapidly." He said that for service in his own house at the regular rates he paid 4 cents.

He declared that rates under a California company are 30 to 50 per cent less than under Sir Adam Beck's hydro-electric system in Ontario.

On the amortizing point Mr. Schuchardt said: "If capital disappears the plant has disappeared with it. If you do not provide for depreciation what do you have? A junk pile."

Mr. Schuchardt declared that what the Public Ownership League seeks "is being done much more effectively by private ownership." He said that over 2,000,000 citizens are utility stockholders, 34,000 of them in the Commonwealth Edison Company. These, he said, are "the interests."

Mr. Schuchardt supplemented his oral arguments with engineering charts and maps. He spoke enthusiastically, as an engineer giving his life to the electrical industry, and said that the men of that industry are equally interested with Mr. Thompson in the progress of human well being. "They differ only on the means of bringing about the desired results, and here they differ radically," he said.

(Continued on Fourth Page)

MAKES TAX ISSUES CLEAR

Prof. Seligman Applauded for Speech at City Club

(Continued from First Page)

Chandler. In introducing Prof. Seligman, Mr. Peabody said he had served many local, state and federal tax commissions and is one of the committee appointed by the League of Nations to make a study of double taxation. Mr. Peabody mentioned the uncertainties concerning taxation "with Congress revolving around like a squirrel in a cage," and said, "We are fortunate, however, to have as our guest today a man who can enlighten us if anyone in the United States can."

Prof. Seligman dwelt most on the income tax—including sur-tax reductions, earned and unearned incomes, capital gains, and the corporation tax. He discussed the general principles involved in the various points at issue. Dr. Seligman said he would speak as "an expositor of what is going through the minds of the average men who are going to vote in the next few days upon the report of the Conference Committee."

Praises Mr. Mellon; Then Disagrees Impartially

That "a very decided difference of opinion between our worthy Secretary of the Treasury and Congress" has developed on the income tax, the inheritance tax, and tax exempt bonds, was one of Prof. Seligman's opening statements. He then said, that while some of the arguments used by Secretary Mellon were not beyond criticism, still he rated the man in control of the Treasury portfolio today as one who had "only four or five superiors in that position." He listed Hamilton, Gallitin and Sherman, and said that Secretary Mellon "has earned the gratitude of us all." This statement brought applause.

Then, after welcoming Mr. Mellon as "a brother scientist," because of his new book on taxation, Prof. Seligman proceeded to disagree very positively with Secretary Mellon on some points and with Congress on others—all in a most impartial and scientific, and entertaining, manner.

Says Both Secretary and Congress Exaggerate

"In the first place, as regards the reduction of the rates," said Prof. Seligman, "both sides have been guilty, as so often happens, of exaggerated statements which have failed to bring conviction to their antagonists."

"Secretary Mellon in some of his letters—let us hope they were written by his subordinates, they probably were—claimed a little too much when he said that these high sur-taxes are always shifted to the consumer in the shape of higher prices."

"I won't, however, go into the subtleties of the problem of the shifting incidence of taxation further than to say that even if Secretary Mellon perhaps was a little extreme in his statements, I say the other side has been guilty of still more extreme statements, in the statement and the belief that a tax upon the rich man is a burden only upon the rich man."

"In the first place, as we all know, and I see some in that nefarious category here, rich men can generally take care of themselves in the matter of taxes or anything else; and if there is any way,—

I won't say of evasion, but of legal avoidance, why, they and their astute advisers are generally able to avail themselves of that."

How High Taxes Affect Business and Wages

Prof. Seligman said that, in the second place, there is no doubt that when you have excessive rates of taxation, even 58 per cent, "it does slow up the tempo, it retards the process, of investment and of business enterprise."

He added, "and to the extent that you do that, you prevent the fall of prices which must come inevitably with the progress of capitalism and the increase of wages which, of course, is an accompaniment to progress in industrial life."

Prof. Seligman pointed out that the difference of opinion had come about, not on the lower rates, but on the surtax, as to whether this tax should be reduced to 25 per cent or, as in the two bills now in conference, to 37½ and 40 per cent.

Tells Why Mellon Hit on 25 Per Cent

"Now, why did Secretary Mellon hit upon 25 per cent?" asked Prof. Seligman, then said: "He hit upon 25 per cent, because it can be shown mathematically that the 25 per cent rate is the one, in view of the existence of tax exempt securities, county, local, and state bonds, at which it will become equally profitable for a large investor, for any investor, to invest in industries and in other securities, rather than in tax exempts."

"But why did not it go through, and why will it not go through?" he asked. In brief his answer was that with "the average man, the average legislator" hopes to improve the administration of the law, so that "it will really make the rich man pay more than he does at present."

Defines Conflict of Principles

Prof. Seligman stressed the point that the average man holds that the modern theory of taxation, is "the theory of payment according to ability to pay." This he described as the popular reaction to taxation. He said that Secretary Mellon looks at it entirely from the point of view of its effect on business prosperity. This he described as the business reaction. "You see, gentlemen," he said, "it is really a contest between two principles, each of them to a certain extent true, if only we could rob each of its excrescences."

Later he said, "The experts—I myself, if I can lay claim to such title—we are like the proverbial ass, and we do not know which bundle of hay to choose. From the point of view of immediate practicability and advantage I think the argument is rather in favor of Secretary Mellon. From the point of view of ultimate realities and equities I am rather inclined to believe that the argument is in favor of the majority in Congress. We will have to wait and see."

Discusses Earned and Unearned Incomes

On the matter of earned and unearned incomes Prof. Seligman said that this is known technically as the "differentiation of taxation." He pointed out that both houses say the differentiation should stop at a certain point, one at \$20,000.00, the other at \$10,000.00, but that Secretary Mellon says, "No, it ought to go all the way through."

(Continued on Fourth Page)

Seligman on Tax Situation

(Continued from Third Page)

"Well, I think Secretary Mellon is wrong and both houses are right," said the speaker. "The chief reason is this: when you have two principles, one being differentiation of taxation, distinction between earned and unearned incomes, and the other being graduated or progressive taxation, the rate rising as the income rises, and when they clash the less important must give way to the more important. Now, the more important in our American democracy is graduation or progressive taxation, and the less important is differentiation."

Concerning capital gains Dr. Seligman pointed out that England and other countries say they are not income, while we say they are. He said that if capital gains are income, capital losses are deductions from income, and that Secretary Mellon says that with net gains in at 12½ per cent, net losses should go in at 12½ per cent. "Nay, nay," say both houses, "we want losses to go in altogether." Prof. Seligman's comment was that "both Secretary Mellon and the legislators show the highest illogicality."

Dealing with the tax on corporate income, Prof. Seligman said it would be easy for an individual to convert himself into a corporation and pay only 12½ per cent.

For Ploughing Earnings Back Into Business

He pointed out that since many corporations now seek to avoid taxation by not paying cash dividends, but by paying stock dividends or putting earnings into reserve the Senate had put in a graduated tax on undistributed earnings. This he characterized as "another absurd thing."

He said that every business man knew that if you taxed undistributed earnings and forced corporations to distribute earnings in the way of dividends you are imposing an immense hardship, especially on young and struggling corporations that need "to plow back into the business" most of their earnings.

The question concerning inheritance tax now in conference, Prof. Seligman pointed out, is whether the tax shall be on the estate or on the share. He said that the House had put it on the estate and the Senate had changed it into a share tax, that both were right and both wrong, and the ideal is a low share tax and a high estate tax.

Points to Evil in Tax Exempt Bonds

"Now the last question is the question of tax exempt bonds," said Prof. Seligman. "There Mr. Mellon has been undeservedly defeated, and let us all hope temporarily defeated." Dr. Seligman said that through the tax exempt bonds we are introducing into this country "the very evil which brought about the downfall of the 'Ancien Regime' in France. What was that evil? It was the inequality of taxation, it was the dividing of the community into two classes, those who paid taxes and those who did not pay taxes."

After the main address many members stayed on to ask questions of Prof. Seligman from the floor.

The *National Income Tax Magazine* had a court reporter present and expects to publish Prof. Seligman's address in full in its June issue.

Debate Super-Power Policy

(Continued from Second Page)

Mr. Schuchardt, in his presentation of the subject, said in part:

"Mr. Thompson's glowing pictures of the greater comforts and convenience in the home and of the highways of power—great transmission lines—bringing this life blood to far off communities are not figments of his imagination,—these are and have for a long time been realities—realities created by the initiative, the energy and the brains of a private industry. Where in all history is there a parallel industrial creation of political inception or even of political conception? Did government operation ever develop an Edison, a Steinmetz, or a Westinghouse?

"The 'supreme issue' certainly is not now to turn this development, which has already brought such great benefits, into channels where progress is like the snail. And yet, in effect that is just what Mr. Thompson proposes."

Predicts Super-Power Development

Mr. Schuchardt called attention to the large super-power developments that have already taken place and said:

"I will prophesy that the orderly development of super power with full regard for the public interest will continue as fast as the nation's economic demands require."

Mr. Schuchardt said that the intention of the government ownership advocates is not to stop with the utilities but with that as a beginning to push their program of socialization throughout all the activities of the nation. In conclusion he added:

"The promise of reward, the opportunity for fuller expression and the great joy of accomplishment—these have been the inspiration to spur men on to achievements—achievements that have bettered the lot of their fellow men.

"Some day in the decades yet unborn there will rise a great poet who will write the epic of electricity and in his lines he will exalt those red-blooded men of vision and leadership, whom some of the unseeing today call names, but who will then be recognized, as they are also today, for their substantial contribution to civilization, to the material, and indirectly to the spiritual advancement of all humanity."

In rebuttal Mr. Thompson took up the point that if the capital account is amortized the plant is gone, and said: "Not at all. Besides provision for amortization, provision is made for keeping the plant in good repair."

Referring to "customer-ownership" Mr. Thompson said: "Nobody gets any voice in the management who buys a few shares of stock."

Several Take Part in Discussion

After the discussion from the floor was well started Mr. Chandler announced that Mr. Thompson had said in advance he would have to leave at 9:30 to catch a train. Several questioners expressed regret that he had to leave.

Among those who took part in the general discussion were: Prof. Edward E. Hill, B. J. Mulaney, Edwin N. Sanderson, George E. Cole, George Schilling, Charles K. Mohler, E. J. Fowler, Edward M. Winston.



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VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 26, 1924

NUMBER 21

GENERAL MEETINGS THIS WEEK AND NEXT

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Raymond Robins or S. O. Levinson—Against United States Participation in the World Court.

Second Forum luncheon discussion on World Court proposition, postponed from last Friday. Mr. Robins, social economist, a founder of the City Club of Chicago, and a well known orator, is vice-chairman of the American Committee for Outlawry of War. Mr. Levinson, lawyer, and chairman of this Committee, spoke briefly last Thursday, following the Forum address by William B. Hale in favor of United States participation in the World Court. Digests of these discussions will appear in a later issue of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN, following which there will be a referendum vote by the members, as provided by the Board of Directors.

THURSDAY, MAY 29—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Brig. Gen. Abel Davis, on "Thoughts Suggested by Memorial Day."

Special Memorial Meeting and address by Gen. Davis, a veteran of the World War and a leader in civic affairs in Chicago. The Memorial Meeting will be held in the Main Dining Room following regular luncheon service. The City Club Glee Club will sing "The Boys of the Old Brigade" and other appropriate numbers.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Charles H. Judd, on "Junior High Schools."

Forum luncheon address by Director of the School of Education of the University of Chicago, who has made a special study of Junior High Schools. Dr. Judd is a fascinating speaker. At the request of William McAndrew, Superintendent of Schools, he is directing the series of lectures being given under the auspices of the Board of Education for High School principals, on the subject of the Junior High School System.

AGAINST OVERHANGING SIGNS MUST PAY INITIATION FEES

Board Approves Municipal Art Committee Move

Doing away with unsightly overhanging signboards in Chicago is the recommendation made in resolutions adopted recently by the Municipal Art Committee of the City Club of Chicago and approved on Wednesday, May 21, by the Board of Directors.

Everett L. Millard, Chairman of the Committee, at once sent copies of the resolutions to Mayor Dever, City Clerk Gorman for the City Council, and Commissioner of Public Works Sprague.

That Chicago "is outgrowing the last stages of its village life" and that the overhanging signboards are out of harmony with the progress of the city as "a great world's metropolis" are points among those made in the resolutions. They read as follows:

Whereas Clauses Give Reasons

WHEREAS, the Municipal Code of Chicago provides in Section 903 of the Revised Ordinances as

(Continued on Second Page)

Remission to Former Members Renewing Rescinded

Henceforth no former member of the City Club of Chicago can be reinstated without payment of initiation fees. Action to this effect was taken at the meeting of the Board of Directors Wednesday, May 21, on recommendation of the Admissions Committee.

The practice of waiving the initiation fee on renewal of membership by former members of the City Club, who had resigned in good standing, was introduced by action of the Board of Directors on February 20, 1923, prior to the membership "drive." It was extended on June 5, of that year. On January 19 of this year the Admissions Committee adopted the recommendation to the Board that this practice be discontinued. At the frequent meetings of the Board since then there have been so many questions on the programs for the Directors that this was not reached until the meeting of last week.

(Continued on Third Page)

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Vol. XVII Monday, May 26, 1924 No. 21

SIGNBOARDS IN A GREAT CITY!

Removal Urged in Interest of Law, Beauty and Safety

(Continued from First Page)

follows: "No billboards or signboards shall be erected or placed upon or above the roof of any building or structure within the limits of the City of Chicago; and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to attach any billboard or signboard to the front, sides, or rear walls of any building, unless the same shall be placed flat against the surface of the building and safely and securely anchored or fastened thereto in a manner satisfactory to the Commissioner of Buildings";

AND WHEREAS, said Municipal Code provides in Section 1642 as follows: "No person, firm or corporation shall place on or suspend from any building, structure, lot or place any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, or signs other than illuminated signs as hereinafter provided, or any other thing, so that the same shall project from the wall or front of such building, structure, lot or place into the street or over the sidewalk";

Are Detriments to Beauty and Safety

AND WHEREAS, the streets of Chicago belong to the City, and intrusion thereof by signboards and other projecting structures over the highway are a legal intrusion, and such overhanging signs are present in great numbers on our streets, littering them up, to the detriment of the beauty and general appearance of the city, and their commercial benefit, if any, is derived from their selfish intrusion on the rights of others;

AND WHEREAS, such signboards endanger the safety of passers-by from accidents caused by unsafe fastenings and wind and storm, and are a menace in case of fire, as shown by the Fish Furniture Co. fire at Wabash Avenue and 19th Street, where several girls lost their lives because the fire

department could not place ladders, by reason of the bracing cables on a large sign which was hung and projected from the front of the building, and also by the theatre fire at Chicago Avenue and Leavitt Street, where the interior of the building collapsing, the weight of a large sign pulled the entire front wall onto the firemen working on the front sidewalk, and killed two firemen, seriously injuring several others;

Would Be Fitting for a Metropolis

AND WHEREAS, Chicago is daily witnessing the erection of new and costly buildings of beautiful design, is outgrowing the last stages of its village life, and is assuming its rightful aspect of a great world's metropolis, and such signboards and other projecting structures are detrimental to this progress, and objectionable to a great majority of citizens;

AND WHEREAS, the improvement of such streets as Michigan Avenue, State Street and Jackson Boulevard, Chicago; Fifth Avenue, New York, and many in Washington, D. C., that has resulted from the removal of such signs is an obvious gain to such streets in appearance and thereby in ground and renting value, and points the advantage to be gained by the community at large from observing the same restrictions on other streets;

Against Permits for Projecting Signs

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved That the Municipal Art Committee of the City Club of Chicago respectfully requests His Honor, the Mayor, The City Council of Chicago, and the Commissioner of Public Works, that for the best interests of our City, they forego the further issuance of permits for such projecting signs and other structures, throughout the city, and that the Commissioner of Public Works be authorized and directed to revoke all existing permits therefor.

Approved by the Board of Directors of the City Club of Chicago.

For Neighborhood Celebrations July 4

The City Club of Chicago is pushing for neighborhood Fourth of July Celebrations similar to those held in 1919 and earlier through co-operation between the Board of Education, the City Club and other civic organizations. On Tuesday morning, May 13, Charles P. Schwartz, Chairman of the City Club Committee on Citizenship, and Herbert E. Fleming, Executive Secretary, conferred with William McAndrew, Superintendent of Schools, and the Assistant Superintendents, on this subject. At Mr. McAndrew's suggestion Mr. Schwartz drafted a letter to the Board of Education requesting its co-operation in the celebrations this year. The Executive Committee, at noon the same day, authorized the sending of the letter.

G. Bleecker Read

G. Bleecker Read, a member of the City Club of Chicago enrolled August 31, 1916, died April 18, 1924. Mr. Read was Vice President of the Thomas Cusack Company.

FOR WASHINGTON PLAN BILL

Granger Also Urges Fine Arts Building Bonds

After discussing the need of a new Capital Park Commission at Washington, "with power to act," Alfred Granger, Chairman of the Chicago Committee of the American Civic Association, in a Forum luncheon address at the City Club of Chicago, May 8, put in a strong word for the bond issue for the restoration of the Fine Arts Building of the old World's Fair at Jackson Park, Chicago. He countered statements by E. R. Graham in a daily newspaper interview to the effect that this restoration was not feasible from an architectural point of view. "Mr. Graham is laboring under an absolute delusion," said Mr. Granger. "I have a report of a committee of ten architects, including Mr. Dwight H. Perkins, who is here today, that the restoration plan is feasible."

In his address preceding this comment, Mr. Granger referred to the part which the late D. H. Burnham, one of the creators of the Chicago World's Fair, had played as the head of the Park Commission for the District of Columbia, established in 1901, following the Centennial Celebration of the locating of the national capital the year before, when the American Institute of Architects suggested various improvements for the Federal City. He told how Mr. Burnham and his associates had built on the original L'Enfant Plan approved by Washington and Jefferson.

"The main feature of the L'Enfant Plan was the Mall, stretching from the Capitol Building to the Potomac," said Mr. Granger. He pointed out that in the L'Enfant Plan it was intended that the crossing between the axis of the Capitol and the axis of the White House should be marked by an imposing monument, but that due to carelessness on the part of Congress prior to the creation of the Park Commission the Washington monument was placed so far off from the central axis of the White House that it was impossible to use it as a point of intersection. He said that Charles McKim had suggested a great terrace with steps leading down into a formal garden, with a circular pool centering on the point of intersection of the two axes, but that as yet Congress has made no appropriation for this garden. Mr. Granger said that when built it would form the central link of the great scheme and would appropriately connect the Washington monument and the Lincoln Memorial which stands on the brink of the Potomac.

He told of the successful efforts which had been made against encroachments on the Mall. Then he went on to say that the American Civic Association had been formed to preserve the L'Enfant Plan and enlarge its scope and make it commensurate "with the great modern city, which is already five times as large as its founders dreamed Washington ever would be." He said that during the past year the Association had set up in Washington a Committee of 100 on the Federal City, under the chairmanship of Frederic A. Delano, formerly identified with the Chicago Plan and now Chairman of the Committee on the Environs of New York.

The speaker quoted from a statement issued by

the Association which included this warning, "The devastation of trees, hills, valleys and streams is rapidly reducing the newer part of Washington to barren clay levels, very different from the city which George Washington must have pictured when he selected the wooded hills along the Potomac for the 'Federal City.'"

Mr. Granger pointed out that the Washington Committee is centering its efforts on the passage of the Ball-Langley bill for the creation of a Capital Park Commission with power to acquire lands. He pointed out that now in order to add a single lot to the Washington park system it is necessary to have all the circumlocution of putting a bill through Congress. He quoted the Civic Association's statement, saying, "Washington has outgrown its old plan. The nation is urged to support a new plan before it is too late."

Mr. Granger read the list of the members of a Chicago Committee co-operating with the Washington Committee of the American Civic Association, and urged support of this Committee in its work.

Irving K. Pond was chairman of the day.

Attend Hearing on Heights of Buildings

In response to an invitation from Ald. William H. Pontow, Chairman of the Subcommittee of the Chicago City Council Committee on Buildings and Zoning, Eugene A. Rummier, Chairman of the City Planning and Zoning Committee of the City Club, and C. W. Farrier and Charles B. Ball, members of the Committee, attended a hearing on Thursday, May 15, on the subject of heights of buildings in the loop district of Chicago.

"Aggie" Alumni Attend Party

A large party of Michigan "Aggie" Alumni, some of whom are members of the City Club, joined in with the Club party at the monthly dinner dance, held on Saturday evening, April 26, and helped make the closing dance of the 1923-24 series a success.

This dinner dance was the first affair under the leadership of Fred R. Huber, recently appointed Chairman of the Social Committee. Mr. Huber has plans for 1924-25 for social affairs which he says he believes will further the civic interests of the City Club and its members.

Ex-Members Renewing Must Pay Fees

(Continued from First Page)

The action of the Board in rescinding the rule to waive the payment of initiation fees in case of old members re-entering the organization was taken unanimously.

CIGAR-STAND MAN DISPLAYS CITY CLUB BRAND

Edward F. McCarty, who was in the service of the City Club from 1912 to 1923, has returned to the Club's employ and is on duty at the cigar stand. One of his first moves on resuming his duties there was to make an attractive display of boxes of the City Club brand of cigars.

INTERESTING TALK ON PERSIA

Sir Percy Sykes Tells of Land, Flowers, Oil, War

The illustrated lecture on "Persia, the Land and the People" given by Brig. Gen. Sir Percy Sykes at the City Club of Chicago Saturday afternoon, February 16, was one of the most interesting and informative of the addresses during the past year. One of the small boys, who sat near the screen and applauded the pictures shown and the witty remarks made by the speaker, well expressed the appreciation of the audience of men, women, and children.

In introducing Gen. Sykes, Frank I. Moulton, former President of the City Club, the chairman of the day, made the comment that in these modern times when international relations are to the fore, "we, of America, cannot function unless we know of other lands." He introduced Gen. Sykes as soldier, traveler, scholar, and author.

Sir Percy Sykes began his lecture by describing his journey across the great desert of Persia. He was the first European to cross this desert since Marco Polo, the great Venetian traveler of the thirteenth century.

The speaker described the exploration of a range 13,000 feet high, which contained a semi-active volcano, from which he extracted sulphur and salamoniac. It was for this, among other achievements, that he received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

In dealing with the fruits, flowers, and vegetables, which we owe to Persia and which have retained their Persian names, the speaker mentioned the lilac.

In discussing Persian trade, General Sykes made some remarks on the oil question, with the comment that the Teapot Dome scandal might possibly be felt in Persia. He said that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company had had a concession in the south of Persia for sixty years and that it took over a concession for northern Persia with the full consent of the government of the day, but that the next Persian government gave the Standard Oil Company of America a concession, dividing the oil fields "fifty-fifty" between those two companies. He said that the present Persian government was now busy with "a certain Mr. Sinclair," arranging a concession to him, under which he was to make a loan of ten million dollars and take over the northern part. General Sykes said that he was wondering what effect the Teapot Dome scandal would have on developments and expressed the opinion that Mr. Sinclair would "need to use a good deal of palm oil" before his concession was passed.

Gen. Sykes then gave an interesting account of his adventures in Persia during the Great War, when he was besieged for six months in Sheraz, the Persian Government having concluded in April, 1918, that Germany was the winner. He said that, thanks to the gallantry of the Indian troops, the tribesmen were divided and the outlying garrisons were relieved. "Had we fallen," said General Sykes, "no doubt the Afghans would have joined the enemy."

A Letter from One of the Old Guard

Preston Kumler, a member of the City Club of Chicago for many years, now at Washington, D. C., serving in the Division of Eastern European Affairs of the Department of State, recently sent the following letter to Joe Desmond, the faithful and diplomatic doorman of the City Club:

"Dear Joe:

"It is very pleasant to see your name in THE BULLETIN and to know that you are still showing the same old interest in the Club's welfare. I sometimes wonder whether you realize what a factor you are in making the Club an attractive place to the 'old guard.'

"I am hard at work down here now. My work has to do with Russia and I find it very absorbing. Each week, though, when THE BULLETIN comes in, I feel a hankering for the old layout.

"Please extend my greetings to our friends in the old guard; and with best wishes for yourself, believe me

"Faithfully your friend,

"PRESTON KUMLER."

Merit Employes Arrange Pier Dance

The officers and committee chairmen of the Municipal Employes Society, and their wives, held the last of a series of dinner meetings at the City Club, May 15, in preparation for the Sixth Annual Dance with which the Society opened the Municipal Pier on Saturday, May 24, at 8:00 P. M. This Society is made up of contributors to the Municipal Pension Fund, that is, the civil service employes other than the policemen and firemen. Emmons J. Alden, president of the Society, on Tuesday, May 13, gave a radio talk on its purposes and on the city civil service law.

Acknowledge Resolution on Drainage

Both of the United States Senators from Illinois and five members of the House from the Chicago region have acknowledged receipt of the resolution on the sanitation situation adopted by the Board of Directors on April 14, at the recommendation of the Public Utilities Committee and the Sanitation and Public Health Committee of the City Club. Copies of the resolution were sent promptly to the Senators and Congressmen.

Those who had replied up to last Thursday are Senators McCormick and McKinley and Representatives Chindblom, Rathbone, Moore, Doyle, and Yates.

AN INVITATION FROM ST. LOUIS CITY CLUB

The City Club of St. Louis has sent to the City Club of Chicago an announcement of the dedication of its new home, which will take place Wednesday, May 28. There will be an inspection of the new St. Louis building from 2 to 5 P. M. and a formal reception at 8 P. M.

The notice says, "Visiting members of other City Clubs will be cordially welcome and, if intending to be present, are requested to notify the secretary in advance."



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1924

NUMBER 22

GENERAL MEETINGS THIS WEEK AND NEXT

FRIDAY, JUNE 6—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Charles H. Judd, on "Junior High Schools."

First of two Forum luncheon addresses on this subject. Prof. Judd, Director of the School of Education of the University of Chicago, has made a special study of Junior High Schools. He is directing the series of lectures being given on this subject, under the auspices of the Board of Education, for High School Principals. Dr. Judd is a popular lecturer.

MONDAY, JUNE 9—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Hamilton Holt, of New York, on "The League of Nations in the Coming Political Campaign."

Forum luncheon address by the former Editor, now Consulting Editor, of the "Independent." Dr. Holt has won distinction in many fields. He is a leader in The League of Nations Non-Partisan Association.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Victor Olander, on "Junior High Schools and Popular Education."

Second Forum luncheon address on Junior High Schools. Mr. Olander is Secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. He has given much attention to questions involved in the problem of adequate provision for cultural and industrial education in American cities. Mr. Olander is a well-known speaker.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 12:30 P. M.

Luncheon Meeting for New Members of the City Club of Chicago, Enrolled Since Last Fall, with Officers and Directors

A feature of this meeting will be a short talk by George E. Cole, one of the founders of the City Club, and a pioneer among civic leaders. The meeting will be held in the Lincoln Room; it will be open to all members. Special plate luncheon, 75 cents. Reservations should be made at the cashier's desk.

ENDORSE BOND PROPOSITIONS

Directors Adopt Views of Art and Planning Men

Civic Committee recommendations in favor of the bond issue propositions for the restoration of the Fine Arts Building and for the South Water Street, Roosevelt Road and South Park Avenue improvements, to be voted on at the Judicial election Monday, June 2, were approved by the Board of Directors of the City Club of Chicago. Motions of approval were adopted by the Board at a meeting held on Tuesday, May 27.

The Municipal Art Committee recommended the first proposition, and the City Planning and Zoning Committee, the other three propositions. The committees were authorized by the Directors to issue public statements of their approval of the proposed bond issues.

Statement from Municipal Art Group

Everett L. Millard, Chairman of the Municipal Art Committee, submitted a statement on the Fine
(Continued on Fourth Page)

GIVES MEMORIAL THOUGHTS

General Davis in Address at City Club Meeting

An address on "Thoughts Suggested by Memorial Day," by Brig. Gen. Abel Davis, was the leading feature of the Memorial meeting of the City Club of Chicago, held following luncheon, Thursday, May 29. Gen. Davis, a veteran of the World War, deprecated the activities of "pacifists who advocate a policy of non-resistance," and urged recognition of the importance of discipline in political affairs and civil government.

George E. Cole, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, introduced Gen. Davis as his personal friend and "political son." Gen. Davis said it was indeed a tribute to be called a son by "this great veteran of the Civil War and great youngster among civic fighters."

A double quartet from the City Club Glee Club sang effectively "The Boys of the Old Brigade," and "Cover Them Over," by Park. The singers
(Continued on Third Page)

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Vol. XVII. Monday, June 2, 1924 No. 22

For Steadily Improving Civic Work

At a meeting of the Committee on Committees to be held this week Thursday, ways and means of rendering the work of the civic committees increasingly effective during the year 1924-25 will be taken up. Two objects will be had in view. One is that of providing an improved avenue for the expression of the civic interests of the members. The other is the strengthening of the hands of the committees for making constructive recommendations on public issues.

To Hear Los Angeles Regional Planner

A round table luncheon meeting for the discussion of regional planning problems will be held under the joint auspices of the Chicago Regional Planning Association and the City Club Committee on City Planning and Zoning in the Lincoln Room, Tuesday, June 17, at 12:30 P. M.

The meeting will be addressed by Hugh R. Pomeroy, Secretary of the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission, who will be in Chicago from June 14 to 17 to make a study of the Chicago park systems and the regional planning situation in general. Mr. Pomeroy is touring the country in a study of metropolitan problems, visiting about twenty cities, and addressing interested audiences en route. The meeting will be open to both men and women.

Ice Machine is Installed

A refrigerating plant capable of producing 1,800 pounds of clear, pure ice a day, has been installed recently in the City Club.

Through a system of expansion coils, controlled by the ice machine, a freezing temperature is automatically maintained in the ice boxes, doing away with the necessity of buying ice. The ice manufactured will be exclusively for table use.

New Members Enrolled Since March

From March 19 to May 28, sixty-four new members were enrolled in the City Club of Chicago. These were divided by classes as follows: Active, 30; Associate, 22; Special, 9; Non-resident, 3. Following is the list; the symbols nr stand for Non-resident, a for Associate, sp for Special, the others being Actives:

Alston, Ray L.	nr	Jarecki, Edmund K.	
Anderson, J. L.		Johnstone, K. C.	
Andrews, G. E.		Kestnbaum, Meyer	a
Anschlicks, R. J.	a	Lee, Edward N.	a
Atlas, Stanley V.		Lininger, Homer D.	a
Bacon, Dr. Carl A.	a	McAndrew, Wm.	sp
Bell, Harry L.	a	McCorkle, G. A.	
Bennett, John W.	a	Mendelsohn, Henry	sp
Bizik, J. J.	a	Merrill, Roger F.	a
Brown, Bernard J.		Meyers, Shafter L.	a
Carrier, Lee W.		Mohan, Edgar D.	
Corzine, B. H.	a	Munday, H. W.	a
Dahlin, Lloyd B.	a	Nuelsen, Wm. G.	a
Davidson, W. W.		Nusbaum, Carl B.	a
De Lee, Dr. J. B.		Olson, Carl V.	sp
Dudman, T. W.		Petit, Adeler J., Jr.	a
Dupee, Eugene H.		Petri, A. C.	nr
Fitch, Morgan L.	a	Platt, R. Clinton	sp
Fowler, M. M.		Poppenburg, Fred	
Fuchs, A. W.		Reber, Hugh J.	
Fuller, Chas. F.	a	Roberts, Irvin L.	sp
Hahne, Ernest H.	sp	Ross, Henry Glenn	a
Hall, Wm. L.		Shearhod, George E.	
Hancock, J. Leonard	sp	Snider, Geo. T.	sp
Harding, Edwin L.	a	Stansbury, G. L.	
Hassmann, Chas. H.		Stearns, Frank A.	
Haughton, E. E.		Stedem, Dr. F. P.	
Hibbs, W. R.		Stoker, Dee A.	
Hicks, Clinton F.		Taylor, Eugene F.	
Hirsch, J. H.		Ward, Donald B.	
Ickes, Wilmarth	a	Wildeman, E.	sp
Jansson, Edward F.	a	Wilk, Benjamin	nr

For Meetings by Organizations

Members of the City Club of Chicago are reminded that civic, commercial, professional, college, church, fraternal and other organizations sponsored by members are privileged to hold banquets, dinners, parties, and other meetings in the main dining room, the Lincoln Room, and the seven committee dining rooms on the fourth and fifth floors of the City Club.

Such outside organizations may have these rooms when not scheduled for use by the City Club and its committees. This applies to organizations whose meetings are attended by men or women or both. The use of City Club facilities by such organizations emphasizes the character of the City Club as a civic center for the entire community.

Excellent dinners and luncheons are served at popular prices. The house staff gives to outside organizations sponsored by members the same cheerful service that is given to members.

Reservations should be placed with Harry L. Johnson, House Manager, who is ready at all times to answer detailed inquiries.

H. E. F.

CONSIDERING CITY CLUB BUDGET

The Finance Committee of the City Club of Chicago will meet on Tuesday at noon to take up the City Club budget for 1924-25.

TELLS OF SOLDIER AND PEACE

Davis Decries Stand of Non-Resistance Advocates

(Continued from First Page)

were: Tenors—E. T. Clissold, leader, E. E. Keener, Cranston Spray, S. D. Marquis; basses—H. P. Goodnow, G. W. Swain, Herbert Bebb, F. E. Busbey.

Henry P. Chandler, President of the City Club, and Chairman of the day, before calling on Mr. Cole, paid a brief tribute to the memory of the men who gave their lives in the World War. He outlined the record of Gen. Davis in civic affairs and as colonel of the 132d Infantry, in France, for which Congress awarded him the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal.

Some of the leading passages of the address by Gen. Davis were as follows:

"Pacifists who advocate a policy of non-resistance and at the same time favor America's active participation in World affairs, our entry into the League of Nations and a closer contact with European politics, are doing their utmost to drag America into war.

"The Soldier is the true lover of peace. I speak particularly of the American soldier in the World War. The American who has seen the devastation of Northern France, who witnessed the sight of innocent women and children driven from their homes never to return to them, who has seen his own comrades suffer and die, never wants another war.

General on Necessity for National Safety

"The Pacifists and Universal Peace Societies have no monopoly on the desire for peace. They are striving hard to monopolize all fallacies in ignoring the necessity for national safety and urging our participation in the politics of Europe.

"I am not disturbed by these activities and am not despairing of the future. To the extent that American ideals prevail throughout the world there will be less bitterness between nations, less incentive to war. I am for a line of conduct on our part that will keep America out of war, but I am also for an attitude not at all of haughtiness but of conviction that the lives of individuals are naught when our national existence is threatened or the safety of our institutions is in danger.

"Great indeed is the responsibility to bear arms in defense of the nation—just as great, in times of peace, is the responsibility for the highest and best expression of citizenship.

"Many of the current fallacies of Government, selfishness of groups, class legislation, congressional blocs, are foreign to the idealism of American citizenship.

Davis for Two Strong Political Parties

"Throughout our history, we have clung closely to the notion of two political parties—responsible majority. Contrast that system with the thirty or more bickering parties in the new democracy of Germany, the fifteen or more parties in the French Chamber of Deputies or the excessive number of political parties in the English parliament—not one of the parties with the power of a majority and the responsibilities that go with such power; no one to carry through a program without bargaining and

compromising in order to win the support of the other small groups. It was under our two major party system, with the responsibility of the party in power to the whole citizenship, that this young Republic has grown to be a world power. The present tendency toward blocs, groups and minor parties, for whatever purposes, is a blow at American conception of democracy.

"Decision, adherence to a plan and discipline are essentials in military life. These qualities are just as essential in civil government."

Gen. Davis closed his address with a stirring appeal for the performance of the duties of citizenship "on the battle fields of peace," and the orderly development of the nation according to the ideals of the fathers, with "a love for all the people and a love for all other nations." Gen. Davis called for "America first" in many noble lines of action which he listed. The last was such action as to provide "that the children of the Central Powers shall be brought into the world with a better understanding of other nations." This he said would be "a real step toward the brotherhood of man."

Chandler in Kiwanis Memorial Address

An address on "Patriotism for Today" was given by Henry P. Chandler, President of the City Club of Chicago, before the Hyde Park Kiwanis Club at Parker's Cafe, 1510 Hyde Park Boulevard, at luncheon Wednesday, May 28.

"The World War was fought in defense of freedom, freedom for ourselves and for others," he said. "Surely it follows that freedom should be accorded at home to men and women of all races and all religious beliefs who make up our common country.

"Tolerance likewise calls for freedom of speech. The strength of this country is in the knowledge on the part of its citizens that they can effect changes in the government peaceably if they can convince a majority of their fellow citizens. But persuasion is possible only if men have the right to speak, and any impairment of this freedom therefore is a blow at the security of the government.

"The prevention of war is a great and most difficult problem. It is inevitable that many inconsiderate and impracticable plans should be brought forward, but the problem can be solved only by the concentration upon it of the best thought of the world.

"Subjection to law is another quality of a patriot much needed today.

"Finally, unselfishness is a quality much needed in patriots at the present time. There is a philosophy that individuals may be unselfish but not nations. This is wrong. The moral law applies to nations as well as to individuals."

Working on Special Assessments Law

The Special Assessments Committee of the City Club will meet on Wednesday, June 4. At this meeting Eugene H. Dupee will submit material which Frederick Dickinson, Chairman, expects will lead to the formulation of suggested provisions for a bill on special assessments, to be submitted to the Illinois General Assembly next winter.

FOR RESTORING ART BUILDING

Also Favor Bond Issues for Street Improvements

(Continued from First Page)

Arts Building proposition, which had been drafted at the direction of the Committee by George R. Horton, one of its members. This statement, which was approved, is as follows:

"In the preservation of the Art Building in Jackson Park, not only Chicago but the Nation is vitally concerned. The opportunity to make permanent the only building that remains from the World's Columbian Exposition, is given by the South Park Commissioners, in its referendum vote to be held next Monday upon the proposition to issue bonds in the amount of \$5,000,000 for the restoration and maintenance of this Building.

"Your Committee on Municipal Art urges the voters in the South Park District to approve this issue of bonds. Utilizing the Building as a great convention hall, Chicago will be able to provide a place of assembly unsurpassed for its setting and ease of access. Covering so large an area, its remaining galleries and pavilions permit of use for the housing of works of art, of architecture and of industrial exhibits that will be of inestimable value to the City and the Nation.

Art Building as an Influence for Beauty

"But apart from questions of utility which the South Park Commissioners and others interested in the project have suggested, is the other question, which your committee believes to be quite as important, that of preserving for its beauty, the only physical heritage which Chicago has of the World's Fair that so profoundly influenced Our City.

"Through the process of restoration which was carried out in the East Pavilion, the form of the building may be preserved as an influence for beauty, the inspiration of which cannot be estimated in the future development of Chicago. The value of this influence is recognized by the many organizations which have sought to save the building. The American Institute of Architects, a week ago in its annual Convention in Washington, D. C., urged preservation and restoration of the building, because it is not only one of the architectural monuments of America, but one of the half dozen most beautiful buildings in the world.

"And your committee further emphasizes the fact that the issuing of such bonds, to be used for this purpose alone, permits the work of restoration to be done without impairment in the least degree of the other important developments being carried on so successfully by the South Park Commissioners."

Planning Committee Views on Improvements

Eugene A. Rummier, Chairman of the City Club Committee on City Planning and Zoning, reported to the Board that his committee recommended the approval of the \$10,000,000 bond issue for the South Water Street improvement, the \$1,000,000 bond issue for Roosevelt Road completion, and \$1,000,000 bond issue for the completion of the South Park Avenue improvement. He said that the committee had unanimously agreed that these bond issues should be endorsed by the committee and

the Board of Directors of the City Club. He said, "The Committee finds that all these propositions are worthy and the amounts called for are reasonable." He quoted C. D. Hill, Chief Engineer for the Board of Local Improvements, as stating that for the South Water Street improvement the city would need not less than \$10,000,000, in addition to funds that would be furnished by the property owners.

Henry P. Chandler, President of the City Club, pointed out that the South Water Street improvement was primarily a general improvement and that the 50 per cent of the cost to be paid by the city was not excessive. Mr. Chandler pointed out that there was little doubt about the benefit that would come from the South Park Avenue improvement calling for an extension of South Park Avenue east of the Illinois Central railroad tracks at Twenty-third Street and a continuation to Grant Park. He also said that as to the Roosevelt Road improvement the failure to complete the viaduct to join the two sections had caused the improvement so far, in some cases, to be actually a detriment and that this would be remedied by the bond issue.

Says Red Cross Must Continue Work

Speaking at the City Club forum luncheon, Monday, March 24, in a "sort of pastoral visitation and not in an appeal for money for the American Red Cross," Dr. Thomas E. Green, director of the speakers' bureau of that organization, told how the Red Cross cannot stop its activities because it is a part of the government of the United States—created by act of Congress and burdened by its charter with certain definite responsibilities and obligations that it alone is equipped and competent to handle.

"The Red Cross is continuing its work," he said, "because it can't stop, and because it shouldn't stop even if it could."

"The relief agency of the government"—the phrase used by President Coolidge in referring to the work of the American Red Cross during the recent Japanese disaster—exactly describes the purpose of the organization, Dr. Green said.

Members of the staff of the central division of the American Red Cross, A. L. Schafer and L. M. Mitchell, both City Club members, and Walter Davidson, manager of the staff, were at the speaker's table. Dr. A. J. Todd, vice-president of the Club, who presided, said at the conclusion of the meeting that he thought Dr. Green chose wisely in not becoming the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Iowa when he was offered that office in 1903, but becoming "the ambulatory bishop of America."

MORE RECREATION CHARTS AVAILABLE

The Parks and Public Recreation Committee of the City Club has received another set of the recreation charts like those on exhibition in the Clubhouse. The Committee's recreation charts are available for loan in suitable fields. Application should be made to Philip L. Seman, Chairman, or R. R. Baldwin, Secretary.

The World Court Discussion Number



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Luncheon Meeting for New Members of the City Club of Chicago, Enrolled Since Last Fall, with Officers and Directors

This meeting will be held in the Lincoln Room. New members who have entered the City Club since last fall are especially invited. The meeting will be open to all members. George E. Cole, one of the founders of the Municipal Voters League, the Legislative Voters League, and the City Club, will give brief reminiscences of the establishing of these organizations. Special plate luncheon 75 cents. Reservations should be made at the cashier's desk.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17—LUNCHEON AT 12:30, SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Hugh R. Pomeroy, of Los Angeles, Cal., on "Regional Planning in Los Angeles County."

Round Table luncheon meeting in the Lincoln Room under the joint auspices of the Chicago Regional Planning Association and the City Club Committee on City Planning and Zoning. Mr. Pomeroy is Secretary of the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission. He has been visiting about twenty American cities, including Washington, New York and Boston, studying their regional planning situations. Men and women invited. Reservations requested.

PROS AND CONS OF PROPOSAL FOR U. S. TO JOIN WORLD COURT

Points Made by Hale and Levinson in Vigorous Discussions at City Club Forum Preceding Referendum

Arguments for and against United States participation in the Permanent Court of International Justice, commonly called the World Court, were made respectively by William B. Hale and S. O. Levinson in Forum luncheon discussions held by the City Club of Chicago on Thursday, May 22, and Wednesday, May 28.

Both speakers are distinguished Chicago lawyers and students of international affairs. Mr. Hale, a member of the City Club since 1904, is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. Mr. Levinson is Chairman of the American Committee for Outlawry of War. Mr. Hale made the principal address at the first day's discussion and Mr. Levinson responded briefly. Then at the second day's discus-

sion Mr. Levinson made the principal address and Mr. Hale a brief rebuttal.

This series of discussions was held pursuant to directions given by the Board of Directors of the City Club on May 1 in reference to the preliminaries of the referendum vote of the members of the Club on the World Court proposition which the Board ordered taken.

That it would be a distinct step forward in international policy for the United States to join the World Court, with the Harding-Hughes reservations, was the central point in Mr. Hale's argument. He said that this step would be fundamentally consistent with all American traditions and was one which had been definitely planned for

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General Membership Extension Committee Meeting, Wednesday, June 11, 12:30 P. M.

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SUMMARY OF COURT POINTS

Rival Speakers See It As Real Step and Little Step

(Continued from First Page)

over a quarter of a century. He declared it a practical move which should be approved by both conservatives and progressives. He outlined the history of the World Court and insisted that it was not subservient to the League of Nations, because it was created under a separate treaty. He told of the high character of the personnel of the Court, and praised its record to date. He countered the objection of those holding that entrance into the Court would strengthen the League of Nations by frankly stating that this would give moral support to the League "as a European institution representing the only international program now existing in favor of peace." He insisted that the outlawry of war, advocated by Mr. Levinson, is a step that can best be taken after America joins the World Court.

That joining the World Court would be such a little step in advance, like a physician going only a block toward a patient many blocks away, that the step would not be worth taking, was Mr. Levinson's central contention. He thought it "progress at a snail's pace." He argued against a compromise with war. He said the World Court had taught us that a declaration of war was just as legal as a declaration of love. He urged a frontal attack in the form of outlawry of war by a treaty among the nations. He insisted that the World Court is a court without jurisdiction and without a code; and he declared that under an article of the protocol creating the Court it is not bound to use its decision in one case as a precedent in another. He pointed out that under the World Court war still remains lawful.

Mr. Hale had reviewed the record so far made by the World Court, citing important cases deter-

mined according to the principles of law instead of by diplomatic compromise. Mr. Levinson countered by contending that "the League Court" had failed when Italy attacked Corfu and France entered the Ruhr.

Hale Cites America's Part in Court Origin

At the first day's discussion Walter T. Fisher, presented as chairman of the day by President Henry P. Chandler, introduced Mr. Hale as "fundamentally a realist." He pointed out that Mr. Hale had studied the subject of the World Court abroad as well as in the United States.

"The question before us," said Mr. Hale in opening the discussion, "is whether or not the United States should join the World Court, that is, accept the Harding-Hughes plan." He pointed out that this plan includes adherence with a series of reservations, providing that, among other things, by joining the World Court the United States does not join the League of Nations. He pointed out that the matter had laid dormant in committee until several weeks ago when, on the request of a large number of civic organizations, it was brought up and a hearing held by a sub-committee headed by Senator Pepper.

In developing the point that joining the World Court would be consistent with all American traditions and American plans for a quarter of a century, Mr. Hale said that at the second Hague Conference in 1907, Elihu Root, appointed by Roosevelt and Hay to represent the United States, held the principal policy of the United States should be the establishment of a World Court of International Justice as against special arbitration tribunals, such as were provided for under the first Hague Conference in 1899. He pointed out that Mr. Root was a member of the Advisory Committee of Jurists which met in the summer of 1920, and, pursuant to an action of the Council of the League of Nations taken under the Covenant, formulated a plan for the establishment of a World Court.

Established by a Separate Protocol

"The World Court has been established by a protocol entirely distinct from the covenant of the League or the Treaty of Versailles," said Mr. Hale. He added that this protocol, recommended by the Assembly of the League, embraced the statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice drawn up by the Advisory Committee of which Mr. Root was a member, and that the protocol had been signed by forty-seven nations.

"We would become a member of a court that is not a compulsory court," said Mr. Hale. He pointed out that the statute for the Court carries an additional page which provides that any nation may declare that it recognizes as compulsory the jurisdiction of the Court in disputes concerning (1) interpretation of a treaty, (2) any question of international law, (3) breaches of international obligations, and (4) reparations to be made for breaches of international obligations. He pointed out that the Harding-Hughes plan, approved by President Coolidge, did not include acceptance of this optional clause for compulsory jurisdiction.

The qualifications of several of the existing members of the Court, including John Bassett

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HALE GIVES COURT HISTORY

Says Reservations Show U. S. Stand on League

(Continued from Second Page)

Moore from the United States, were cited by Mr. Hale. He said, "All of the members of the Court are scholars and judges, not politicians."

He reviewed the nine cases so far decided by the Court, eight of which he said had been referred for advisory opinions by the Council of the League of Nations on questions arising in the settlement of Europe. He told of the last case, involving an actual judgment in reference to a ship bound for Poland, loaded with munitions, to the effect that Germany had no right to hold up this ship in its passage through the Kiel canal. Mr. Hale said that "the Court decided in every instance on the basis of law, and not by way of compromise."

Taking up the opposition, Mr. Hale said it came first from those who believe we shouldn't join because they are opposed to the League and hold that the Court is a paid agent of the League. He insisted that the Court was in origin an American institution, proposed by American representatives at The Hague. He said that it was no more subject to the League than is the Supreme Court of the United States subject to our Congress because Congress provides the appropriations. He said this opposition could be reduced down to the point that joining the League would promote the interest of the League.

Cites Hughes Reservations

Mr. Hale then cited the reservations recommended by Mr. Hughes. These are four, as follows:

"I. That such adhesion shall not be taken to involve any legal relation on the part of the United States to the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations by the United States under the covenant of the League of Nations constituting Part I of the treaty of Versailles.

"II. That the United States shall be permitted to participate through representatives designated for the purpose and upon an equality with the other States members, respectively, of the council and assembly of the League of Nations in any and all proceedings of either the council or the assembly for the election of judges or deputy judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice, or for the filling of vacancies.

"III. That the United States will pay a fair share of the expenses of the court as determined and appropriated from time to time by the Congress of the United States.

"IV. That the statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice adjoined to the protocol shall not be amended without the consent of the United States."

Mr. Hale said that these reservations fully stated the position that the United States is not in sympathy with joining with the League as an institution for America.

"I do think it is fair to say," said Mr. Hale, "that our joining the Court would give additional moral strength to the League as a European institution. In the development of Europe since the war we have seen rising the red and white flags

of European dictators and the League remains the only liberal institution around which the democracies of Europe can rally on a program in favor of peace, and we ought not go into the World Court if we are not willing to support the League to that extent."

Urges Joining Court as Practical Step

Referring to the opposition to the World Court by the advocates of the outlawry of war, Mr. Hale said that, as he understood it, Raymond Robins and Mr. Levinson do not really oppose the World Court but hold that it does not go far enough. He said that Mr. Levinson had contributed greatly to the understanding of international problems. He spoke of Mr. Levinson as the originator of the idea of the outlawry of war embodied in the resolution introduced in the Senate by Mr. Borah. He said this program for the outlawry of war had received wide approval, including approval by Mr. Root and Mr. Lodge. He said, "Shall we wait until we get this whole scheme, or take the next step now and then proceed? I say the practical way is to take the next step now."

Mr. Hale pointed out that there is a difference between law, which is handed down, and politics, which deals partly with the past and partly with the future, changing law. He said no court could have written the Dawes report. He said there was a difference between nations submitting the interpretation of law and the building of new law. He advocated steps in this order: (1) the formation of the World Court; (2) the outlawry of war; and (3) the development of some substitute for the old diplomacy.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hale's address, on the first day of a series of discussions, Mr. Fisher called on Mr. Levinson for a few remarks. At that time Mr. Levinson touched on some of the main points in his argument which he developed and supplemented at the second day's discussion.

Quotes Robins on Levinson as Speaker

S. J. Duncan-Clark, Chairman of the Day, at the second meeting, quoted from a letter by Raymond Robins, for whom Mr. Levinson substituted. In his letter Mr. Robins, who had been detained in the east, said that Mr. Levinson is one of the best informed men on international affairs in Chicago, and that he would "make a constructive criticism of the League Court." Mr. Duncan-Clark said that Mr. Levinson had given himself with devotion to the "movement to try to free civilization from the curse of war."

Mr. Levinson, in his introductory remarks on both days, paid a tribute to Mr. Hale, for giving time and interest five years after the war to the study of the subject of peace and said that he had been "fairly charmed at his presentation of the subject." He said that so far as it went the address was masterly, but it did not go far enough.

"What is all this court crusade about? What are we driving at?" asked Mr. Levinson. He said that he was not so much against this court as he was for another course. He said the offer of the World Court was like offering a man dying of thirst a half teaspoonful of water. He said that the world needs to be freed from the monster,

(Continued on Fourth Page)

LEVINSON ON WAR OUTLAWRY

Says World Court Lacks Code and Jurisdiction

(Continued from Third Page)

war; that he was driving for the extermination of war.

"What did we learn about war and about courts by our experiences in the Great War?" asked Mr. Levinson. In brief, his answers were as follows:

"The first thing we learned is that war cannot put an end to war. The old saying that 'the object of war is peace' was shattered by the results of the Great War.

Says World War Teaches War Is Lawful

"We also learned that war is a perfectly lawful institution. Seven years ago that idea struck me. The worst thing in the world, in civilization, is war, and yet the institution of war is just as lawful as this club. Since Grotius there have been laws of war. Suppose we had laws of burglary, of kidnapping, of murder!

"What is war? Man made war, and what man makes man can unmake. War is a method of settling disputes between nations. War is the authoritative way.

"War is protected by the most drastic laws—martial law, conscription law, espionage. Under existing international law we have miserable doctrines like military necessity, retaliation, reprisal and pacific blockade, and non-justiciable disputes."

Mr. Levinson cited the abolition of slavery and of the saloon, and asked: "What do you do with a bad social institution that is lawful? You can't do anything with it unless you make it 'against the law'—local, state, national and international."

Mr. Levinson called attention to the Permanent Court of Arbitration provided for at the first peace conference at The Hague in 1899, and to The Hague tribunal by which this was supplemented at the second peace conference in 1907. He then asked: "What kind of a dispute would the United States submit to the new court that we won't submit to the present Hague tribunal?"

He declared that both the new court and the old Hague tribunal are arbitral, and that both decide according to existing international law under which war is lawful. He asked what, in the event of another case like that between Serbia and Austria "could the League Court do?" "Exactly what the old Hague tribunal did," he declared, "and not one whit more."

"Where is the great advance? We've got to bury the monster of war. The next Kaiser who goes to war has got to be guilty of something. After the anguish of the world war is all that we are going to get a court without as much jurisdiction as on old fashioned Justice of the Peace?"

That the new court has no jurisdiction, no code and no power to establish precedents, was a statement which Mr. Levinson emphasized and re-emphasized. He quoted Mr. Root on his return from the meeting of the advisory committee which drafted the plan for the court to the effect that the big innovations desired had been left out—the codification of international law and the clas-

sification of certain disputes as justiciable. Mr. Levinson expressed scorn for existing international law, with its "military necessity" and "blockades," and thought the classification of disputes as justiciable and non-justiciable a joke.

Sees Court Without Precedent Power

On the point that the new court is not bound to use its decision in one case as a precedent for others, Mr. Levinson quoted Article 59 of Chapter III, on Procedure, in the Statute of the Court. This says: "The decision of the Court has no binding force except between the parties and in respect to that particular case." His comment was: "So a decision in a case is not binding on the next nation that comes along. When you get through you have no precedent, no law."

Mr. Levinson said he did not see this court stopping Italy at Corfu nor France in the Ruhr.

"There are two methods of approaching the problem of war," he said. "One is the slow, cautious, evolutionary method—don't wake the baby. The other is the frontal attack.

"I'm not a pacifist. I want the nations to sign a treaty abolishing war. But until they do I'm for my country if war comes.

"The direct attack on war since the Great War has three movements: First, the pacifist, which is dangerous. Second, the ex-communication movement in the churches. Third, the program of outlawry of war. When you get all of the civilized peoples to sign that treaty outlawing war you'll get international affairs into the hands of the people and out of the hands of tyrants. War is legalized murder, and the common people are going to stamp it out like the plague.

"The American colonies did outlaw war among themselves. The States agreed to the jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court, which has no power with which to enforce a decision in a dispute between States." Mr. Levinson cited the United States Supreme Court as a model for a real international court. In conclusion he said:

"Now when you get war out of the way get up a court of justice. Don't let's compromise on a court without a code, without jurisdiction, and without power to establish precedents."

Mr. Duncan-Clark called on Mr. Hale for a few words of reply. Referring to Mr. Levinson's question as to what disputes would be submitted to the World Court that would not be submitted to the Hague arbitration tribunals, Mr. Hale said he did not think it could be answered categorically. "But I think we are more likely to submit matters to an existing court than to arbitral tribunals that have to be specially established for the controversies submitted," he said.

Hale Urges Court as Common Sense Step

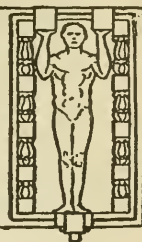
Mr. Hale declared there would be no difficulty in enlarging the jurisdiction of the court, and for the outlawry of war there would have to be a strong court. He said he wished he could share Mr. Levinson's optimism about the outlawry of war as a panacea; that in the last analysis outlawing war is an educational process of all nations and all peoples. He urged entry in the World Court as a common sense step, and said he suspected that if we waited for the outlawry of war we would do nothing.

H. E. F.



The City Club Bulletin

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VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1924

NUMBER 24

GENERAL MEETINGS THIS WEEK AND NEXT

TUESDAY, JUNE 17—LUNCHEON AT 12:30, SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Hugh R. Pomeroy, of Los Angeles, Cal., on "Regional Planning in Los Angeles County."

Round Table luncheon meeting in the Lincoln Room under the joint auspices of the Chicago Regional Planning Association and the City Club Committee on City Planning and Zoning. Mr. Pomeroy is Secretary of the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission. He has been visiting about twenty American cities, including Washington, New York and Boston, studying their regional planning situations. Special plate luncheon, 75 cents. Men and women invited. Reservations requested.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

J. Henry Scattergood, of Philadelphia, on "The Dawes Report."

Forum luncheon discussion by Philadelphia business man. Mr. Scattergood is a director of the First National Bank of Philadelphia, the American Dye-wood Company, and the American Pulley Company, and Treasurer of Haverford College. He recently addressed the City Club of Philadelphia on the Dawes report. Nearly a year ago, on his return from visiting the Ruhr valley as a representative of the American Friends' Service Committee, Mr. Scattergood spoke at the City Club of Chicago, discussing the Ruhr situation before a large audience.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Hon. James A. Frear, of Wisconsin, on "The Mellon Plan and the Federal Tax Law as Passed."

Forum luncheon address by the Representative from the Tenth District of Wisconsin, a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, who had a leading part in the preparation of the federal revenue bill as it passed both houses, and is intimately familiar with the views which led to their amendments of the Mellon plan. Mr. Frear has discussed taxation in Boston, New York and other places, at the request of various organizations, from the standpoint of a tax student and legislator. In Wisconsin, as Secretary of State, he was Chairman of the State Tax Board for a number of years and at Washington he has been a member of the Ways and Means Committee during the preparation of various revenue bills. Mr. Frear adjusted his itinerary for his return to Wisconsin so as to speak before the City Club of Chicago.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TALKS MEMBERSHIP BODY AT WORK

Judd and Olander Discuss Topic at Forum Meetings

The junior high school as "a direct result of the expansion of American education," and the junior high school as a device threatening "to place the brand of inferiority" on the children of workers in productive industry, were two views presented at recent Forum luncheon meetings of the City Club of Chicago.

The former was given by Dr. Charles H. Judd, Director of the School of Education at the University of Chicago, who is leading in the series of lectures being given for school principals in connection with the introduction of the Junior High Schools in the public school system of Chicago. His address at the City Club was made on June 6.

The latter view was given by Victor A. Olander, Secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, in a midday address last Wednesday, June 11.

(Continued on Third Page)

Large Committee of Workers Holds Fine Meeting

An enthusiastic meeting of the General Membership Extension Committee of the City Club of Chicago was held on Wednesday, June 11, at luncheon in the Lincoln Room. Over forty were present.

Everett L. Millard, chairman, who presided, spoke during the course of the meeting on "The Committee's Responsibility to the Club," and expressed confidence in the committee's power to meet that responsibility.

While luncheon was being served each member of the committee introduced the man at his left, stating as much of his personal history as would be illuminating or amusing to the committee.

Mr. Millard called on Henry R. Dalrymple, Assistant Secretary, who discussed "Our Immediate Needs."

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LIST OF MEMBERSHIP GROUPS

Line-up of Men Working for Growth of City Club

(Continued from First Page)

Walter L. Kiplinger, vice-chairman of the general committee, gave a talk on "How We Are Going to Do It." Drawing on his experience as Regional Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, he told of ways and means and stressed the value of the City Club as an organization whose business it is to make better citizens.

In the general discussion each sub-committee chairman told what his group intended to accomplish.

A spirited talk by Henry P. Chandler, President, on "What the Club Expects of This Committee and Why," was the climax of the meeting. He told of the variety of live issues discussed in City Club Forum meetings and of plans for strengthening the work of the civic committees. He emphasized the attractions of the City Club for new members.

The committee voted unanimously to meet again Wednesday, June 18, to make progress reports.

The members of the City Club serving on the General Membership Extension Committee and its subcommittees, so far enrolled, are as follows:

I. Associates.

Albert B. Moore, Chairman.

Noble W. Lee, Vice Chairman.

Wilbur A. Brandt, Elmer D. Bushnell, Lloyd B. Dahlin, Oscar John Dorwin, David D. Drobnis, Carl B. Nusbaum, W. H. Noble, Franklin Overmyer, Adelor J. Petit, Jr., C. S. Bentley Pike, Charles Reynolds, Henry Glenn Ross, C. E. Smith, Wilfred A. Weismann, Andrew E. Wigeland.

II. Buildings.

E. A. Bedell, Chairman.

(a) Fisher—J. P. Cline, Leader.

(b) Monadnock—Graham Aldis, Leader.

(c) Old Colony—Richard T. Fox, Leader.

(d) Rookery—F. E. Weakly, Leader.

III. Dentists.

Dr. Hugo G. Fisher, Chairman.

IV. Financiers.

D. N. Davidson, Jr., Chairman.

(a) Bankers—H. G. Pett, Leader; E. S. Clark, Rudolf A. Clemen, E. W. Ohman, Robert C. Teare.

(b) Bonds—F. E. Busbey, Leader; Elwood G. Ratcliffe.

(c) Insurance—Stewart D. Marquis, Leader; Dr. Louis P. Cain, A. D. Denis, Jr., Merritt R. Laubenheimer.

V. Lawyers.

Theodore Schmidt, Chairman.

Robt. McCormick Adams, R. R. Baldwin, Ralph C. Blaha, Howard B. Bryant, Henry P. Chandler, Walter T. Fisher, James J. Forstall, Harry L. Jones, C. L. Smith.

VI. Manufacturers.

J. G. Schaefer, Chairman.

Meyer Kestnbaum, Vice Chairman.

L. M. Beale, Fred R. Huber, J. O. Kaplan, Charles Yeomans, Wm. Zelosky.

VII. Merchants.

A. B. Messer, Chairman.

George R. Jones, O. B. Roberts, W. J. Stebbins.

VIII. Physicians.

Dr. H. W. Cheney, Chairman.

Dr. Carl A. Bacon, Vice-Chairman.

Dr. Alfred Lewy, Dr. Edw. H. Ochsner, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt.

IX. Special.

Philip L. Seman, Chairman.

(a) Teachers—Wm. Bachrach, Leader; A. G. Bauersfeld, C. H. Van Tuyl.

(b) Librarians—Carl B. Roden, Leader; Fredrick Rex, O. E. Norman.

(c) Ministers—Rev. Robt. Clements, Leader.

(d) Social Workers—Bernard C. Roloff, Leader; Dr. John A. Lapp, George B. Stephenson.

X. Technical.

Robert H. Kuss, Chairman.

David R. Kennicott, Vice Chairman.

(a) Architectural—Leader to be named.

(b) Chemical—C. T. Price, Leader.

(c) Civil—T. Lovel D. Hadwen, Leader.

(d) Electrical—George M. Armbrust, Leader; Allen M. Perry.

(e) Industrial—T. E. Madsen, Leader; J. L. Jacobs, P. H. Myers.

(f) Mechanical—Chas. G. Atkins, Leader; I. K. Kentish-Rankin.

(g) Municipal—Herbert E. Hudson, Leader.

(h) Sanitary—Willard R. Rhoads, Leader.

(i) Structural—Jos. Kobylanski, Leader.

MAIN POINTS ON JUNIOR HIGH

Judd Sees It Suit Boys; Olander, New Cooley Bill

(Continued from First Page)

Max Loeb, chairman of the City Club Committee on Education, presided at both meetings. Each speaker came on invitation.

In introducing Dr. Judd, Mr. Loeb said that every educational innovation "needs an airing" and that the speaker of the day brought to the subject "ripe knowledge."

"The junior high school movement is a unique reform in that it is not connected with any center or any individual," said Dr. Judd, in opening his address. He showed that it came from Berkeley on the Pacific Coast, Columbus in the middle states, Concord, N. H., in the Atlantic States, and a number of other centers. He then asked, "How did it start?"

In answer Professor Judd asked further as to where the eight-year elementary school, and the four-year high school, came from. He gave a sparkling presentation of the high points in the development of public school education. He said these questions could be answered historically, with definiteness. Dr. Judd said that prior to the 1840-50 decade there had been the district school, not an elementary eight-year school, and that Horace Mann had found that the district system, ungraded and lined up for the completion of schooling at age 21, was not working. He said that Mann and others went to Europe and found the schools graded. He pointed out, however, that the school period had been determined by the pastors of Germany by the age, 14, at which children were confirmed.

Tells Why Eight-Grade Plan Fails

Dr. Judd said that all through New England there were then organized eight-year schools including only rudimentary subjects. "One reason why the scheme didn't work," he said, was that the "folk-schule in Germany" on which it was modeled did not lead to higher education. He said that in Germany, France and England, the boy going on left the common school early and entered the Gymnasium or a similar school. "The aristocracies of those countries have seen to it that the common people get only a rudimentary education," said Dr. Judd. "We got all tangled up in America trying to change our district school system." He said that it was not until the early 90's that the four-year high school got itself crystallized.

He declared that the difficulty with present scheme of eight-year rudimentary and four-year high schools is that "the job of rudimentary education is absolutely completed at the end of the sixth year." He added that with the improvement of methods and the better training of teachers it is possible to offer children who were formerly held back from high school studies the opportunity of taking such studies in the seventh and eighth school years.

"Wherever the junior high school has been organized, it has resulted in attendance of more children than ever before in the higher grades and the high school," said Dr. Judd. "The opponents of the junior high school are afraid that this institution will limit somebody's educational opportunity.

They ignore the facts. The present fact is that from the fourth grade on, a great many pupils are dropping out of school. The fact is that the present elementary schools with their limited courses of study are the real sinners in limiting people's education."

Tells of Adolescents' Needs

Another of his main points was: "The junior high school pupil is on the threshold of adolescence. He needs a wholly different kind of discipline and social training from that given to elementary pupils. He needs to have courses in community civics and in American institutions."

Dr. Judd said that the essential features of the junior high school are the breadth of the curriculum, attention to individual differences, attention to preparation for the pupils' later adult activities with especial emphasis on community studies.

On the local situation, Dr. Judd said: "The organization of the junior high school has been delayed in the state of Illinois by the fact that there is very generally throughout this state a division which keeps the governing board of the elementary school separate from the governing board of the high school. One must look, therefore, for the best examples of junior high schools to other states than this. The city of Chicago is not handicapped as is the rest of the state, because here the whole school system is under a single board and can be organized in the form which is educationally most desirable. There can be no doubt that the inauguration of the experiment in this city will mean ultimately the adoption of the junior high school plan by the whole state."

Refers to Cooley Bill Stand

Mr. Loeb, in introducing Mr. Olander, said that his voice had been heard on every important subject up in this community in the last ten years or more and that in every case he had contributed the results of thought.

Mr. Olander began his address with the following statement made especially for the members of the City Club: "Ten or twelve years ago the City Club and the Federation of Labor were in agreement that the school life of the child should be extended until he reached the age of 16." He said that both the City Club and the Federation of Labor had made investigations which showed that there "is no proper place for boys and girls under sixteen in industry and commerce." He said: "It is far better to extend the school life up to sixteen and utilize the schools in a more effective way."

Mr. Olander said it was not on the ground that vocational education, including industrial education, might produce competitors of trade unionists that the unionists are opposing junior high schools, either in Chicago or generally in the United States.

Mr. Olander referred to the recommendations of the Education Commission which visited various cities for the Chicago Board of Education; and on whose recommendation the Board had taken action introducing junior high schools in Chicago. He mentioned a recent meeting of the School Administration Committee, at which it was said the move was experimental. He mentioned the purpose of some members of the Board to present a resolution to that body definitely declaring the present intro-

(Continued on Fourth Page)

Discussion of Junior High Schools

(Continued from Third Page)

duction of junior high schools to be an experiment. He hoped for the passage of such a resolution.

"In that case I see no danger ahead," said Mr. Olander, "because we would be given an opportunity to watch, to suggest improvements and to consult with the Superintendent of Schools and the Board of Education.

Stresses the Equality of Man

"I have great faith that the average man among our people, no matter what class he moves in, is opposed to anything endangering Americanism. I mean the one thing that marks this country as distinct—the fact that our political structure is founded, as stated in the Declaration of Independence, on the equality of man."

Mr. Olander declared it our boast that the nearest approach to democracy is that found in our public schools. He pointed out that the child labor laws and compulsory education laws run parallel, and that the tendency is to extend the compulsory education period to sixteen; and that this is the spirit of the Illinois law.

"In Europe it is different," he declared. "There the tendency is to curtail common education earlier."

He referred to the Cooley bill of ten or twelve years ago, under which the pupils in the public schools, the grade schools, were to be divided into two groups: 1. Those intending to go on into high school. 2. Those intending to go into industry. He pointed out that this had been rejected, characterized it as "a German efficiency method of education," and declared: "That is what is now being offered to us under the guise of the junior high school."

Mr. Olander cited various points in a Rochester report on the junior high school in that city in New York. These citations included a statement that as the boy approaches his eighth school year his parents are asked if their boy is going to high school. He said the answer of most parents is: "That depends on circumstances. We are going to continue to give our boy, or our girl, all the education we can." He added: "Under the stimulus of delaying such decisions, high school population has developed all over the United States."

Discusses Ability Tests

Mr. Olander mentioned "ability tests," at Rochester, and quoted the Rochester report as saying: "Those of superior ability are encouraged to go on with general education, while those in the lower groups are advised to take work in household and industrial courses." He said that translated this meant "the mentally inferior" groups are advised to go into industry. Mr. Olander asked forcefully: "Are we going to accept the notion in America that every man or woman who undertakes work that brings into existence things, products, is of inferior mentality?" Then he exclaimed, "Yet that is what is taking place in the junior high school."

The speaker said he had been misquoted on one statement; that what he had said was this: "If you, or anyone else, undertake to place the brand of inferiority on us or our children we'll guarantee that you'll have to keep your wits busy while you do it."

Mr. Ewing Heads Geographic Society

Charles Hull Ewing has recently been elected President of The Geographic Society of Chicago. Mr. Ewing, a leader in various good causes, is a charter member of the City Club. Last fall, he secured for the City Club as the speaker for the first Forum luncheon meeting of the 1923-24 season, J. Weston Allen, who spoke on "A Finish Fight With the Crime Trust."

Other members of the City Club who were recently elected officers of The Geographic Society of Chicago are: Orpheus M. Schantz, treasurer, A. W. Sproehnle, a member of the Board of Directors.

Dr. Warren G. Waterman, Associate Professor of Botany at Northwestern University, who gave an illustrated lecture at the City Club April 12, on "Plant Communities in the Wild Dune Region of Point Betsie and Sleeping Bear, Michigan," was elected second vice-president of The Geographic Society.

Illinois Art Extension Motor Tour

The Art Extension Committee of the Better Community Movement is conducting an automobile tour of northern Illinois from June 22 to 29. Members of the City Club and their friends are invited to participate.

R. E. Hieronymus, community adviser of the University of Illinois, and Lorado Taft have led in making the arrangements. Details will be supplied by them or at the office of the Executive Secretary of the City Club.

Technical Men to Meet Tuesday

A luncheon meeting of all the architects, chemists, engineers and other technical professional men of the City Club membership has been called for Tuesday noon, June 17, 1924, by Robert H. Kuss, chairman of the Membership Extension Sub-Committee of Technical Members.

Sleeping Rooms at St. Louis City Club

The City Club of St. Louis sent a special letter to Henry P. Chandler, President of the City Club of Chicago, who was present at the laying of the cornerstone of the new building of the St. Louis City Club. This letter, signed by F. L. Hills, Business Manager, said in part:

"Your attention is particularly called to the fact that sleeping rooms are ready and at very reasonable rates. These are available for any of your members. Reservations may be made if definite dates can be furnished us."

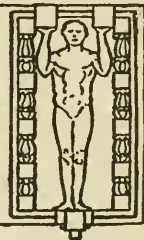
Frank L. Brown

Frank L. Brown, a member of the City Club since March, 1922, died June 5. Mr. Brown was auditor of the Old Ben Coal Company.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1924

NUMBER 25

GENERAL MEETINGS THIS WEEK AND LATER

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Hon. James A. Frear, of Wisconsin, on "The Mellon Plan and the Federal Tax Law as Passed."

Forum luncheon address by the Representative from the Tenth District of Wisconsin, a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, who had a leading part in the preparation of the federal revenue bill as it passed both houses, and is intimately familiar with the views which led to their amendments of the Mellon plan. Mr. Frear has discussed taxation in Boston, New York and other places, at the request of various organizations, from the standpoint of a tax student and legislator. In Wisconsin, as Secretary of State, he was Chairman of the State Tax Board for a number of years and at Washington he has been a member of the Ways and Means Committee during the preparation of various revenue bills. Mr. Frear adjusted his itinerary for his return to Wisconsin so as to speak before the City Club of Chicago.

MONDAY, JULY 7—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Irving Fisher, of Yale University, on "America's Interest in World Peace."

Forum luncheon address by famous authority on finance, on speaking tour for the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association. Prof. Fisher's Forum address on March 4 last on "The Debts of Europe and the Dawes Commission" was so popular that members suggested scheduling him for another address as soon as possible.

MR. COLE TO NEW MEMBERS HOLT IN VILLAGE ALLEGORY

Inspires Them with Story of Early Civic Battles

Testimony that it is good for a man's health to take part in civic affairs through his membership in the City Club of Chicago was given by George E. Cole, a pioneer Chicago civic leader, and one of the founders of the City Club, who is approaching his eightieth birthday, at the meeting for new members enrolled since last autumn, held Friday, June 13, at luncheon in the Lincoln Room.

This affair, as President Henry P. Chandler remarked, was a face-to-face meeting. The tables were arranged in the form of a hollow square. Six members of the Board of Directors and several of the other older members were present to greet the new members. Mr. Chandler welcomed the new members individually and, through them, all of the 245 enrolled since last October. He expressed the hope that they would find a spirit of friendship and a stimulus to good work in the Club.

Following some lively singing, led by Edward T. Clissold and a number of members of the City Club Glee Club, there were introductions around the table. Each man stood and introduced the member at his right. This brought out many clever remarks and expressions of enthusiasm for the City Club.

The first man introduced, Mr. Cole, gave some brief reminiscences of battles for the political re-

(Continued on Third Page)

Speaker Pictures Unique Improvement Association

An allegorical statement about a village improvement association in a unique village, given by Hamilton Holt of New York, consulting editor of the *Independent* and Vice Chairman of the Non-partisan League of Nations Association, at a Forum luncheon of the City Club of Chicago, Monday, June 9, was much applauded at the time and has received a great deal of favorable comment since then.

This allegorical peroration followed an incisive, analytical address in which Dr. Holt contended that the history of civilization is "the effort to substitute the agents of peace—courts, parliaments and executives, for the agents of force—armies and navies"; and that "peace is the outcome of justice, justice is the outcome of law, and law is the outcome of political organization." Dr. Holt argued that in international law we are no further advanced than was the twelfth century in private law when litigants did not have to go to court.

Names Three Possible Positions for U. S.

Dr. Holt's subject was "The League of Nations in the Coming Political Campaign." He said there were three possible positions to take: first, the position of Senator McCormick, in favor of isolation; second, the Harding plan, in favor of going into the World Court and then calling a conference

(Continued on Second Page)

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Vice-President.....ARTHUR J. TODD
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DEVELOPS VILLAGE PARABLE

Holt Quotes "Sam" on Improvement Association

(Continued from First Page)

every two or three years on some special work to be done; third, the Wilson program, to go into the League of Nations.

He said that, although at the recent hearing on the World Court proposition spokesmen for the League of Nations Non-partisan Association, the American Bar Association, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Federation of Labor, "all of the farm organizations," "all of the women's organizations," and the Federated Council of Churches, all told representing about 50,000,000 people, had advocated joining the Court, the Pepper resolution was designed to kill it. He said he did not know who was running the Republican party, nor whether the Pepper-Lodge idea or the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge idea would prevail on the World Court. He said that if you take either the Harding or Wilson program on world peace you have hardly scratched the surface.

People Can't Leave Village of Allegory

In the allegorical peroration of his address Dr. Holt said that the village he was going to describe was different from other villages in only one point, namely, that the people in it can't get out. Some of the main points in the allegory, as he gave it, were:

"Not long ago the village had a terrific fire. Of one accord, afterwards, the people of the village decided that this must never take place again. They organized a modern fire department and a Village Improvement Association. All the people got behind it except eleven, and only three of the eleven were of special standing in the community. Two were not invited to join. One was Fritz, who, people thought, had started the fire. The other was Ivan, who was on a perpetual

drunk. The other important villager was a citizen whose name was Sam. He had a thundering lot of money and was supposed to be the richest man in the village. As the big fire started he did not get there at the start, but he got there later and passed buckets and helped put the fire out.

Tells What "Sam" Is Saying

"Then he sent one of his sons to help draw up the by-laws of the new Improvement Association, but when the son came back he spanked him and said, 'I guess I kinder changed my mind.' Then he said, 'I'll have a fire department of my own.' He mulled that over a while and gave that up. Then he said, 'My grandfather told me to have nothing to do with the other villagers. They are a quarrelsome lot anyway. Alphonse, the caterer, owes me some money, and Bull and Sons have too many votes in this association. There is too much Bull about it.' At that point Patrick spoke right up, but Sam said, 'There is Togo, whose boys are camping on my back wood lots.'

"Sam was a pretty good fellow, and when Fritz's baby got sick he and Samantha sent them food, and when Togo was overtaken with disaster he was helpful.

"This fire department put out sixteen fires. When Tony, the boot black, and Alcibiades got into trouble it did pretty good work.

"Sam said, 'That sort of gets my goat'; so Sam called his hired men and told them to go to the meetings of the Village Improvement Association and observe, but cautioned them 'If they speak to you don't answer.'"

Holt Asks if "Sam" Should Talk that Way

In conclusion Dr. Holt, appealing to the men of the City Club, "whose sole purpose is the promotion of community spirit," said, "Is this the way for Sam to be talking?"

When complimented on the art of this allegory, Dr. Holt said it should be credited to Charles H. Levermore, the author of the winning Bok peace plan. The allegory appeared in the May, 1924, number of the *Century Magazine* under the title "Parable of the Rich Householder—World Politics and the Village Fire Department."

James J. Forstall, a Director of the City Club and chairman of the day at the Holt meeting, was presented by Henry P. Chandler, President of the City Club, as "a man who renders more than lip service to the League of Nations—one who has used his vacation in going to Geneva to study the League in operation." Mr. Forstall, in introducing Dr. Holt, said that along with Mr. Wickersham and former Justice Clark, Dr. Holt had done "splendid work for the League of Nations Non-partisan Association" and had a real message. Mr. Forstall is assisting Dr. Holt in the organization of a Chicago branch of that Association.

ISSUES LISTS ON ACTS OF CITY COUNCILS

Frederick Rex, Municipal Reference Librarian of the City of Chicago, sends out from time to time mimeographed lists of references to ordinances introduced in or passed by the city councils of large cities. These are given under the heading "What Our City Councils are Doing." The last one issued covered a period from December 4, 1923, to May 14, 1924.

NEW MEMBERS ARE GREETED

Fellowship and Inspiration at Welcome Meeting

(Continued from First Page)

demption of Chicago and of the founding of the Municipal Voters League, the Legislative Voters League, and the City Club.

Tells of City's Bad Condition in 1894

Mr. Cole said that after the success of the World's Fair in 1893 and the panic which followed, the City became dormant, and in 1894 some citizens waked up to the fact that Chicago was in the worst possible condition as a city. This was the time in which an article appeared by a London visitor under the heading "If Christ Came to Chicago." Mr. Cole said:

"An ex-jail bird from Philadelphia, Yerkes, had control of the street-car line and control of the City Council.

"In the fall of 1895 the Civic Federation called a mass meeting. A committee of one hundred was appointed and a special committee of fifteen to work out a plan. They secured a middle-aged man, in good health, neither too rich nor too poor, to take the lead. They promised the help of leaders. That man consented. They had money and an organization—the Municipal Voters League, organized on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1896. That year they made an investigation. They found that out of seventy members of the City Council, fifty-seven were thieves, and of the other thirteen several were doubtful. We published this fact, practically in that language.

"We concluded to play the game. Thirty-five aldermen were to go out. Twenty-seven were on the thief list."

Played the Game in Non-Partisan Way

Then Mr. Cole told how in a ward where the undesirable alderman was of one political party they went to the organization of the other party and asked for the nomination of a desirable man and gave warning that if a desirable man was not nominated they would put up an independent candidate. He said that as a result out of thirty-five contests they won twenty-four.

Mr. Cole then told about going to the mayor in office at that time in reference to an objectionable pending franchise for a street-car line in Jackson Street, now Jackson Boulevard, and of pledging him enough votes to sustain a veto. Mr. Cole said, "He did veto the ordinance and it never came up for passage over that veto."

Mr. Cole said that Carter Harrison, the next mayor, had "stood with us." He also said that when his committee informed Charles S. Deneen, the State's Attorney, of the stealing of an election in the 17th ward, Mr. Deneen prosecuted the people concerned and sent them to Joliet.

Discloses Some 1897 Boodle Confessions

In relating how Yerkes, in 1897, then turned to the legislature and "bought through the Allen law for \$800,000," Mr. Cole said he was now in position to tell some things which had been told him at the time in confidence. He said, "A printer told me that he got \$10,000 for his vote in the legislature for the Allen law." Mr. Cole said that fortunately a provision had been secured in the Allen

law making it not operative in Chicago until endorsed by vote of the City Council. Mr. Cole said:

"The council to pass on it was to be elected in 1898. That was a big fight and we won out. A restaurant keeper in the Council told me this: 'I could get \$25,000 for my vote. But my little girl came home from school the other day and said to me, "Papa, are you going to be a boodler?"' and he said, 'I decided I did not want their old \$25,000.'" Mr. Cole said that soon after this Mr. Yerkes quit the city.

Mr. Cole told how, following this activity, the Legislative Voters League was launched in 1902. He said that the forces led by the Municipal Voters League then went to legislature, and got the Allen law repealed, and that in 1906 the city gained control of its streets, with a traction ordinance under which the city now has \$40,000,000 in its treasury.

"Then some of us realized that what you have to fight with is public opinion," said Mr. Cole. "We have got the Municipal Voters League, still in existence, still functioning; the Legislative Voters League, still in existence, still functioning; the Citizens Association, working on particular laws; and the City Club.

Calls City Club Greatest Permanent Good

"I believe the greatest permanent good of all is the City Club, with its committees and its Forum. I want you to realize that these Forum meetings are a liberal education in civic affairs. The old times of 1896-7 are gone, but you can always keep up an alert interest in civic affairs. If you get into this thing and do your part, take the word of one who has about reached eighty years of age and let me say, gentlemen, it's good for your health!"

In the short talks around the table several members referred to the inspiration from Mr. Cole's remarks and counsel. Several also said that they had been intending to join the City Club for several years; in two cases, ten years. All, both old and new members, expressed their pleasure at being members.

A Note for Members Going Abroad

During the past autumn and winter plans for holding a Returned Travelers' Round Table meeting fell by the wayside on account of pressure of other activities. City Club members visiting foreign countries this summer will on their return be invited to take part in such a meeting, in which they will make comments on their observations in foreign lands and exchange experiences for the benefit of themselves and their friends. A note about this has been put in the Executive Secretary's "tickler file" for October 1.

Cigars for Vacation

Members of the City Club of Chicago desiring supplies of cigars or cigarettes for their vacation or week-end trips will find it to their advantage to secure them by the box at the City Club cigar stand. They can make a saving of approximately 10 to 15 per cent. This cigar stand either carries the favorite brand of each member or can secure it on short notice. A line dropped to "Mac, the Cigar Man," or a telephone call to him at Harrison 8278, will receive prompt attention.

TELLS OF STATE INSURANCE

Meeker in Talk on Developments Under Pinchot

In introducing Dr. Royal Meeker to speak on "Labor Administration in Pennsylvania" at a City Club Forum luncheon May 20, Dr. Arthur J. Todd, Chairman of the Labor Committee, read a quotation from Dr. Meeker which Dr. John A. Lapp, who was at the speaker's table, frequently reads to audiences. It made a hit. This quotation, entitled "Conclusion on the Effects of Social Insurance Upon the Working People," was as follows:

"Many earnest people are afraid that social insurance will take away from the workingman his independence, initiative, and self-reliance which are so celebrated in song and story and transform him into a mere spoon-fed mollicoddle. This would be a cruel calamity. But if the worst comes to the worst, I, for my part, would rather see a race of sturdy, contented, healthy mollicoddles, carefully fed, medically examined, physically fit, nursed in illness, and cared for in old age and at death as a matter of course in recognition of services rendered or for injuries suffered in performance of labor, than to see the most ferociously independent and self-reliant super-race of tubercular, rheumatic and malarial cripples tottering unsocialistically along the socialized highways, reclining self-reliantly upon the communal benches of the public parks, and staring belligerently at the communal trees, flowers, and shrubbery, enjoying defiantly the social light of the great unsocialized sun, drinking individually the socialized water bubbling from the public fountain, in adversity even eating privately the communistic bread provided in the community almshouses, and at last going expensively to rest, independently and self-reliantly, in a socialized or mutualized graveyard full of little individualistic slabs erected to the memory of the independent and self-reliant dead."

Favors a Non-Competitive State Fund

Dr. Meeker said this was from one of those "dry" Government reports which he had issued when United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics and to which the chairman had also alluded. The speaker told of his varied responsibilities as Secretary of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania and included a statement of his duties as administrator of "the State Fund." He said that through agents he was ascertaining which employers are insured, with the result that 99 per cent of those not insured are insuring in the fund. He said the "State fund was created to enable any employer to insure his compensation risk" under the Pennsylvanian Workmen's Compensation Act. Dr. Meeker pointed out that the Pennsylvania fund is a "competitive state fund" but that in his view "a non-competitive state fund gives employers and employes the cheapest and safest insurance."

The speaker also told something of his work on codifying Pennsylvania labor laws, on the administration of the fire and panic acts and the bakery act. He said he was seeking to secure an interpretation of the act in reference to child labor that would "mean that the employer is responsible for carrying out the factory act in the homes." Earlier he had said, "There is this about labor ad-

ministration under Governor Pinchot—you are permitted to do some things you are not permitted to do under other governors."

Points Out Danger in Lack of Merit Law

Dr. Meeker told in some detail about the adoption of the administrative code of Pennsylvania, combining hundreds of independent boards and commissions into eight departments, and classifying the service. He said a good job had been done on the classification of positions, "but we have no civil service law in the State of Pennsylvania." He added, "Unless we can get through a civil service law before this reform administration is followed by another, the latter state of Pennsylvania will be worse than the former, because the next administration would have full authority to revise salary ranges, and abolish positions. My own opinion is we should have included the civil service law in the administrative code. The two are inextricably combined."

At the end of his address he said that undoubtedly in the next election "the reform administration will be swept out," and he was led to conclude that the saying, "The way of the transgressor is hard," is not confined to transgressors.

Technical Members to Petition Board

Robert H. Kuss presided over a meeting of professional technical members of the City Club, held Tuesday noon, June 17, at which definite steps were suggested for making a more accurate classification of the 250 technical members of the City Club.

A memorial to the Board of Directors was authorized and plans made for increasing the membership of this group by bringing in engineers, chemists, and architects whose expert services on civic committees would be of especial value to the Club and to the city. Every member present was in hearty sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and nearly everyone had a constructive suggestion to make as to means by which the ends could be attained.

CAPITAL PARK BILL FOR WASHINGTON IS LAW

The Capital Park Commission Bill passed both houses of congress in the last session and was signed by the President.

Word to this effect has been received by the Executive Secretary of the City Club of Chicago from Miss Harlean James, Secretary of the American Civic Association.

This was the bill advocated by Alfred Granger, Chairman of the Chicago Committee of the American Civic Association, in a Forum address May 8 last at the City Club of Chicago.

"NEW PSYCHOLOGY" A SUMMER SCHOOL TOPIC

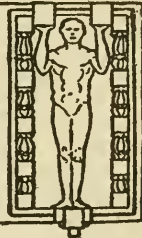
The "Sconset" Summer School of Philosophy, Politics and the Fine Arts has sent to the City Club of Chicago a notice of its third session to be held at Siasconset, Nantucket Island, Mass., under the direction of Frederic C. Howe of New York. The lecture periods are as follows:

July 13 to August 1—Science, Philosophy and the New Psychology. August 1 to 15—Literature, Drama and the Fine Arts. August 15 to 31—History, Politics, Economics and International Relations. September 1 to 21—The School of Opinion.



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VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY JUNE 30, 1924

NUMBER 26

GENERAL MEETINGS THIS WEEK AND NEXT

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

A. R. Hatton, Member of the Cleveland City Council, on "Proportional Representation and the City Manager Plan in Cleveland."

Forum luncheon address by Dr. A. R. Hatton, Professor of Political Science, Western Reserve University, the father of the proportional representation plan in Cleveland, and authority on municipal problems. At the convention of the National Municipal League last November Dr. Hatton participated in a noteworthy debate on developments in Cleveland.

MONDAY, JULY 7—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Irving Fisher, of Yale University, on "America's Interest in World Peace."

Forum luncheon address by famous authority on finance, on speaking tour for the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association. Prof. Fisher's Forum address on March 4 last on "The Debts of Europe and the Dawes Commission" was so popular that members suggested scheduling him for another address as soon as possible.

JULY AND AUGUST ARRANGEMENTS

Luncheon and Dinner in the Main Dining Room—a Cool and Comfortable Place.

With its high windows on Plymouth Court to the west and on the alley between the Club House and the low building to the north, the Main Dining of the City Club is a specially attractive room, both noons and evenings, during the summer.

Women guests of members are invited, as usual, for Saturday luncheon and dinner other days.

The Grill Room will not be open during July and August, except on days of such Forum addresses as may be scheduled.

Club House closed Saturday afternoons at 3 P. M. during the summer.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

QUESTIONNAIRE TO MEMBERS

Asked for Views, Civic-Work Choices and Interests

A questionnaire designed to aid the officers, directors and committees of the City Club of Chicago, especially the Committee on Committees, in the work of the Club and in service to its members, was mailed on June 28 to each member.

It was sent out, thriftily, with the dues bills for the quarter beginning July 1.

This questionnaire had been carefully drafted by the Executive Secretary and amended by the President, the Committee on Committees and the Executive Committee. Among the questions are some suggested by the technical men and the Boys' Work Committee.

While it contains twenty-two questions, no member should require much time to fill it out. The questions are simple and direct. They are arranged under headings: I—General, II—Civic and Organization Committees, III—Personal Data.

The answers will be useful in the civic and other
(Continued on Third Page)

WORLD COURT VOTE RETURNS

In City Club Referendum 464 Say "Yes" 63 "No"

All told 529 of the 2,100 members of the City Club of Chicago took advantage of the opportunity to express their opinion on the question of United States participation in the World Court, in the referendum taken recently pursuant to an order of the Board of Directors.

The votes were sent in to the City Club office in response to a printed circular letter mailed under date of June 14. The form of the ballot was:

"My vote is as follows in the City Club referendum on the question, 'Do you favor having the United States join the Permanent Court of International Justice, the so-called World Court, with the Hughes reservations, as printed in THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN of June 9, 1924?'"

There were squares for "Yes" and "No" and a line for the name.

The letter referred to the arguments for and against having the United States join the World
(Continued on Second Page)

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Vol. XVII. Monday, June 30, 1924 No. 26

Next Issue of The Bulletin October 6

Following past practice THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN, which appears weekly throughout the other nine months each year, will not be issued during July, August and September. The next issue will be that of Monday, October 6.

For any Forum addresses or other general meetings scheduled by the City Club of Chicago for days during the summer, postal card notices will be sent out.

Summer Arrangements at the City Club

The members of the House Committee of the City Club of Chicago have approved some special arrangements for the months of July and August.

During those months luncheon and dinner will be served to members and their guests in the Main Dining Room.

This room, with its high ceiling, high screened windows to west and north, exhaust system, and electric fans is one of the coolest lunching and dining places in Chicago during the summer.

The Grill Room will not be used during July and August except when Forum luncheon addresses are held. Henry P. Chandler, President, announced at the Frear meeting last Tuesday, that not many Forum addresses would be scheduled for the vacation season.

The temporary closing of the Grill Room not only makes for economy in City Club affairs but also permits cleaning and decorating to go on without inconvenience to the members.

As throughout the year, the wives and daughters and other women guests of members, are invited for luncheon at the City Club Saturdays and for dinner any day. They will find the row of tables near the windows on the north and west sides of the Main Dining Room specially attractive.

On Saturdays, as in past years, the Club House will be closed at 3 P. M., from July 1 to August 30.

New Material for Membership Workers

Copies of an attractive eight-page leaflet entitled "City Club of Chicago, a Medium for Civic Effort by Chicago Men—Its Objects, Methods and Membership," were distributed at an enthusiastic meeting of the General Membership Extension Committee held in the Lincoln Room at luncheon Thursday, June 26. This leaflet, compactly portraying the character and spirit of the City Club, was written by Henry P. Chandler, President.

There were also distributed at the meeting, in mimeograph form, two pieces of material which had been written by the Executive Secretary. One was a draft for a comprehensive booklet, entitled, "How More Than 2000 Men of Chicago Are Expressing Their Civic Interests." The other was a draft of a suggestion for a small leaflet under the caption "Eighteen Reasons Why Public-Spirited Men of Chicago Are Members of the City Club of Chicago."

Besides this material copies of the leaflet entitled "Twenty Years of Service," and of the membership roll, were supplied.

The meeting was held under the guidance of Everett L. Millard, Chairman of the Committee, and Walter M. Kiplinger, Vice-Chairman, assisted by Henry R. Dalrymple, Assistant Secretary.

The members of the Committee, now a "Committee of 100," are manifesting great interest in thorough preparation for the details of the work they have undertaken.

The next meeting of the committee will be held Wednesday, July 2.

Votes and Comments on World Court

(Continued from First Page)

Court given in recent City Club Forum discussions reported in THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN.

Members were requested to send in their votes so that the returns could be published in the last issue before the customary July-August-September suspension of THE BULLETIN.

The returns up to Saturday morning, June 23, the press time for this issue, were as follows:

Yes464

No 63

Non-committal 2

Quite a number of members added comments to the ballots. The most frequent comments were as to reservations. One stressed the point that he voted for the proposal "with reservations." Eight wrote on their ballots the words "with or without reservations."

"I am for the League of Nations," one said. Another added to his "Yes," "... meaning the World Court affiliated with the League of Nations." One member voting affirmatively said, "For a trial of the proposal." Another said, "This is what I say now"; and a third, "... and then the League." One said, "I would like the United States to join the League of Nations," and another, "I wish I could vote 'Yes' a million times."

Four of the members voting "No" added notations. "I am strongly and unalterably opposed to all foreign entanglements," said one. "We should stay out of Europe's hereditary hates," commented another. A third said, "Don't see its advantage over the Hague Tribunal."

TELLS POSITION OF CONGRESS MANY NOTABLE TALKS GIVEN

Frear in Keen Talk on Mellon Plan and New Law

Vigorously upholding and expounding the Congressional point of view on taxation legislation, Congressman James A. Frear of Wisconsin held the lively attention of a good-sized Forum audience at the City Club of Chicago at luncheon Wednesday, June 25. Mr. Frear, who is a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, spoke on "The Mellon Plan and the Federal Tax Law as Passed."

President Henry P. Chandler called on Congressman-at-Large Henry R. Rathbone, of Illinois, a guest at the meeting, to introduce Mr. Frear. Mr. Rathbone told of Mr. Frear's study and travels abroad and said that he had been called at times "an insurgent Republican," and that above all "he is a man of sterling honesty, intellectual and moral, as well as a man of real sincerity."

Mr. Frear told of an interview he had had with Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, who had made a similar remark. He said that in 1922 he had written a series of letters to Secretary Mellon, urging the following six propositions: 1. Re-enactment of a moderate excess profits tax. 2. A graduated tax on undistributed corporate profits. 3. Increase in maximum inheritance tax rates. 4. A gift tax. 5. Distinction between earned and unearned income tax. 6. Publicity of tax records in order to aid legislation and restrict fraud.

He said that in the recent legislation the first two had not been adopted, but that the latter four had. Mr. Frear said that when President Harding, two years ago, vetoed the bonus bill, he made a statement on information from the Secretary of the Treasury that in 1924 we would have a \$650,000,000 deficit in the treasury. He said that at the beginning of the recent session Secretary Mellon was very much surprised to find that instead of a \$650,000,000 deficit we had a \$320,000,000 surplus. Mr. Frear then said that Congress, when it came to pass legislation, did not think it ought to follow "a man who had made a billion dollars' error like that."

He had also referred to the 1921 bill repealing the excess profits tax, a repeal which carried \$450,000,000, and reducing the surtaxes from 65 per cent to 50 per cent. He said: "That was a bill placed upon our desks, and we never offered a single amendment to that bill, nor were we permitted to, despite the fact that the Constitution of the United States says that the House of Representatives prepares all revenue bills."

"So this year we felt that Congress itself ought to determine things."

Questionnaire to City Club Members

(Continued from First Page)

activities of the organization and in its administration. They will afford a basis for assigning members to work on subjects of their choice. They will also aid the committees, the directors and the officers in developing the policy of the City Club on public affairs for 1924-25, including the program of legislation to be submitted to the Illinois General Assembly next January.

Early responses will enable them to make preparation for the autumn work during the summer.

Notes on City Club Forum—Addresses and Lectures

Accounts of some of the many interesting and instructive addresses given at meetings of the City Club of Chicago this year have been crowded out of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN.

Sorokine on the Future of Russia

On February 7, Dr. Pitirim A. Sorokine, a sociology professor and former secretary to Kerensky banished by the Soviet government, gave a persuasive Forum address which captivated a crowd of men filling the Main Dining Room and its balcony. His subject was "Russia of To-day and Her Future." He cited points to show that the communistic party in Russia is on the decline. He predicted that the Soviet government "will be annihilated by the Russian people," and that "after two or three decades the world will see a new Russia." Dr. Sorokine said: "This Russia will be the country of the peasant democracy, nationalistic but peaceful, religious but tolerant, capitalistic but co-operative, united but federative, not quite European but educated."

A light touch in his address came when he said that the Russian czarists going along with the communists are called "radishes—red outside, white inside."

Prof. Samuel N. Harper, the authority on Russia at the University of Chicago, suggested Dr. Sorokine as a speaker.

Dr. Lindley Inspires Some 'New Pioneers'

"The time will come when a man need not think a depressing thought," said Dr. E. H. Lindley, chancellor of the University of Kansas, in a Monday Forum address on February 25. He gave an inspirational talk on "The New Pioneers." For them, he said, were three new frontiers: "1—External nature; 2—the mind; 3—the new social order." In emphasizing the possibilities of work with crowds in large centers Dr. Lindley said, "This Club is significant, beyond anybody's dream, in the life of the community."

The speaker was introduced by an old friend in the educational world—William B. Owen.

Charles A. Kent Sees Progress in Mexico

Besides showing pictures from slides of photographs he had taken in Mexico, Charles A. Kent, principal of the Garfield School and a member of the City Club, made instructive observations on the political and educational development of Mexico, in one of the Saturday afternoon lectures, given March 22. "Mexico seems now to be in the hands of fair and just rulers," he said. Telling of Obregon and his cabinet, the lecturer said Obregon had to his credit: first, an attempt at universal education; second, peace; third, "the organizing of some half million workers into a national labor union, stabilizing intellectual, social and industrial conditions."

Charles B. Ball on Chicago's Future

Several of those who heard the illustrated address on "The Chicago That Was, and Is, and Is to Be," by Charles B. Ball at the City Club, Saturday, *(Continued on Fourth Page)*

MANY NOTABLE TALKS GIVEN

Notes on City Club Forum-Addresses and Lectures

(Continued from Third Page)

March 29, expressed the opinion that Mr. Ball should be invited by many Chicago organizations to give this address at their meetings. Mr. Ball, an authority on City Planning, has a remarkable collection of pictures of Chicago and of the other large cities of the world.

In his address Mr. Ball gave a vivid picture of what a boy born in Chicago to-day will see by the year 2000, when he has attained the age of 76. The picture included "air-bus transportation" and a loop where "the buildings of extreme height," shutting off light and air, "are no longer in vogue," also a lake front with its commercial aspect concealed.

Mr. Ball concluded with a plea for honoring the Chicago flag, officially adopted in 1909.

McKinsey on Budgets at 5:15 P. M. Meeting

An experimental "after office-hours meeting" held at 5:15 p. m., Friday, March 28, during a down-pour, drew a good-sized group of men to the Lincoln room to hear James O. McKinsey, an authority on budget procedure. Mr. McKinsey, author of a well-known work on "Budgetary Control," a certified public accountant and university teacher, gave a rapid-fire talk on "Business Budgets and Governmental Budgets." He made vivid the requisites for the effective use of budgets in both fields.

Several of those present asked for more late-afternoon talks.

Mrs. Blomfield Tells of New Zealand

Following and preceding candidates for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from Illinois, Mrs. Leila M. Blomfield gave a double illustrated lecture on "Maoriland" and "Political and Economic Progress of New Zealand" at the City Club Saturday afternoon, April 5. Her audience was interested not only in the native costume of the Maoris which she wore, and in her accounts of the Maoris, but also in the details of progress in democracy given by the speaker.

Dr. Waterman on Dune Plant Communities

"Plant Communities in the Wild Dune Region of Point Betsie and Sleeping Bear, Michigan," was the subject of a very interesting illustrated lecture at the City Club after luncheon Saturday, April 12, by Warren G. Waterman. Dr. Waterman, associate professor of botany at Northwestern University and President of the Illinois Academy of Science, has devoted the past fifteen summers to study of the plants on Michigan dunes.

Eight Talks at Better Community Conference

An array of speakers gave stimulating talks at the "Better Community Conference" held forenoon and afternoon at the City Club Saturday, April 19. At the round table meeting in the forenoon Dr. R. E. Hieronymus, community adviser of the University of Illinois, discussed "Community Progress" and Edward L. Burchard told of "School Centers as Community Organizers." The definition of "a community" was discussed. In the afternoon addresses were given by Rev. J. W. F. Davies, D.D., on the work of the Community House in Winnetka;

Dwight H. Perkins, on the work ahead in Chicago regional planning; Dr. Thomas Galloway, of the American Hygiene Association, New York, on the community and sex problems; Lorado Taft, on "Beauty as a Civic Asset"; Charles B. Ball, on zoning; and Dr. Hieronymus on "The Common Ground of the Various Community Agencies."

Sioux Indian Gives Songs and Plea

The intoning of native Indian hymns, in the course of a Saturday afternoon lecture at the City Club, on April 26, by Albert T. Freeman, A.B., A.M., a Sioux Indian, was a feature which interested a much-pleased audience and especially the children present with their parents. Mr. Freeman gave an interesting account of his youthful experiences, throwing in many bits of humor; and he made a strong plea for citizenship for the 346,000 American Indians in the country.

Mrs. McCormick Tells of Civic Theater

At a Forum luncheon meeting for which the speakers were secured through Mrs. Samuel P. S. Newton, the wife of a City Club member, Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick and Donald Robertson, on April 24, discussed "The Movement to Establish a Chicago Civic Theater." Mrs. McCormick told of the plans for the development of this theater on a thoroughly democratic basis. Mr. Robertson made an eloquent plea for the elevation of the stage. He scored the movies for their "vice, violence and vulgarity." He said the Chicago Civic Theater was to "marry beauty to duty." Both speakers won friends for the Chicago Civic Theater Association.

Speaks Against Lausanne Treaty

"The Lausanne Treaty is a farce and should not be ratified," said Dr. Isaac M. Yonan, an Assyrian prince who spoke at a Forum meeting on May 16. Dr. Yonan, for twenty-two years a professor at the American college at Urumia, Persia, and a speaker for Near East Relief, called the treaty negotiated with Turkey, at Lausanne, "inhuman toward the Christian minorities of the Near East."

Lessons from Los Angeles Regional Planning

Hugh R. Pomeroy, Secretary of the Los Angeles Regional Planning Commission, gave a vigorous address on "Regional Planning in Los Angeles County," at a round table luncheon in the Lincoln Room, June 17, under the joint auspices of the Chicago Regional Planning Association and the City Planning and Zoning Committee of the City Club. Pointing to a Los Angeles region map, Mr. Pomeroy was specially helpful to Chicago regional planners in what he told of the detailed work of his commission on inter-community problems. This was particularly true of his discussion of the Los Angeles drainage problem.

Scattergood Speaks on Dawes Report

J. Henry Scattergood of Philadelphia, business man and Quaker, who knows the Ruhr and European conditions from first-hand study, spoke at the City Club of Chicago June 19, on "The Dawes Report." Mr. Scattergood sees much hope for the world in this report. As in his address a year ago, on the Ruhr, he proved popular with the City Club men, holding his audience until past the ordinary closing time.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1924

NUMBER 27

GENERAL MEETINGS THIS WEEK AND NEXT

MONDAY, OCT. 6—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Football Round Table Luncheon—Speakers: Daily Newspaper Writers.

This is the second of the regular Monday Football Round Table luncheons in the Lincoln Room. Table d'hote service, 75 cents, begins at 12 o'clock, noon. No reservation required.

TUESDAY, OCT. 7—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Hon. Michael L. Igoe, Democratic Candidate for State's Attorney.

Forum luncheon address in Main Dining Room following regular luncheon service.

6:30 P. M.—DINNER MEETING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Dr. Charles E. Merriam, in "Observations on a New Republic—Czecho-Slovakia."

Professor Merriam, Chairman of the Political Science Department of the University of Chicago, has recently returned from an intensive study of developments in Czecho-Slovakia, both at the capital and in the interior. Prof. J. J. Zmrhal will preside. Dinner \$1.50 a plate. Reservations requested.

THURSDAY, OCT. 9—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Hon. Hope Thompson, Independent Candidate for State's Attorney.

Forum luncheon address, third in series for candidates for State's Attorney.

FRIDAY, OCT. 10—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Dr. Moritz J. Bonn, of the University of Berlin, on "The Dawes Report and After."

Dr. Bonn is Professor of National and Political Economy at the University of Berlin and Financial Expert for the German Democratic Party. He was influential in negotiations relating to the Dawes Report. Lessing Rosenthal will preside at this Forum luncheon address.

MONDAY, OCT. 13—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Col. Horatio B. Hackett, at the Third in the Series of Football Round Table Luncheons in the Lincoln Room.

Col. Hackett, a leading Conference referee, will officiate at the Brown-Chicago game on the Saturday preceding this meeting.

THURSDAY, OCT. 16—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Col. Albert A. Sprague, Democratic Candidate for United States Senator.

First of two Forum luncheons for candidates for United States Senator from Illinois. Speaking in the Main Dining Room following regular luncheon service.

OUTLINE JUNIOR HIGH USES

Conference Speakers for Community Center Idea

The great possibilities of the new Junior High Schools of Chicago, not only for the education of adolescents but also for the education of adults, through the use of the new school structures as community or neighborhood centers—"cultural club houses for old and young"—were brought out with cumulative emphasis at the afternoon and evening conference held by the City Club of Chicago and thirty-six participating organizations at the City Club the afternoon and evening of Thursday, September 25.

"When Does Education End?" This was the
(Continued on Third Page)

FORUM POLICY FOR AUTUMN

Candidates for Major Offices Invited to City Club

The Forum Committee and the officers of the City Club of Chicago are following the policy of scheduling Forum addresses this fall, prior to the election of November 4, by candidates for important local and state offices to be filled and by leading spokesmen for the contending parties in the national campaign.

The first of these speeches so far given was in the series by candidates for State's Attorney of Cook County. State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, Republican candidate for re-election, gave a Forum luncheon speech at the City Club last week Thurs-

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CANDIDATES IN FORUM TALKS

State's Attorney Crowe Speaks First in Series

(Continued from First Page)

day. Michael L. Igoe, Democratic candidate, is scheduled to speak at a Forum luncheon this week Tuesday, October 7, and Hope Thompson, the Independent candidate, a member of the City Club, on Thursday, October 9.

Both Col. Albert A. Sprague, the Democratic candidate for United States senator from Illinois, a life member of the City Club, and Former Governor Charles S. Deneen, the Republican candidate for senator, have accepted invitations to address the City Club. Col. Sprague is scheduled to speak at a Forum luncheon, Thursday, October 16. The date for Governor Deneen's address has not yet been set.

Efforts are being made to schedule meetings at the City Club for candidates for President and Vice-President or for some of their leading campaigners.

In introducing State's Attorney Crowe at last Thursday's Forum meeting, President Chandler said that the office was one of the most important in the community, that it should be filled without regard to politics, and administered without fear or favor. He outlined Judge Crowe's periods of service on the bench and in the office of State's Attorney. Mr. Crowe, in his opening remarks, said: "I quite agree with the chairman that the office of State's Attorney is most important. I quite agree that in considering candidates for this office we should not consider their politics. I believe you will agree with me that personalities do not cut any figure in this connection. I have held the office three years and eight months and now present an account of my stewardship. On

the basis of that you will continue me in office or hire another man."

In passing, Mr. Crowe mentioned the large amount of civil litigation the State's Attorney has to attend to—for 1,400 county officials; also that he was the first to pay interest on the public funds in possession of the state's attorney. He cited figures to show the reduction in crime since he had been State's Attorney, and quoted approving statements from the Crime Commission, and Judges Cook, Gemmill, Hebel, Holdom, Lewis, and De Young—the latter given, he said, when Judge De Young was sitting in the Criminal Court. He concluded, "If the people of Cook County are satisfied I have given all that is in me to protect them and their children they will approve that record and continue me in office."

Judge De Young on The Constitution

"Constitution Week" was celebrated at the City Club of Chicago with a Forum luncheon address, September 19, by Frederic R. De Young, justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, for the seventh judicial district, comprising Cook, Lake, Will, Du Page and Kankakee Counties. Major Edgar B. Tolman was chairman of the day. Judge De Young spoke, impressively, on "Courts in the American System of Government."

Judge De Young received applause when he urged that the "fleeting expression of the hour be not permitted to over-rule the inalienable rights of the individual." He said that "it is loudly declared in the present day that when an act of Congress is declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, the re-passage of the very same act by the Congress should make it constitutional. Have we conjured up the consequences? It cannot be said that Congress will not invade the rights of the individual.

"What would happen to the dual form of government—federal and state—if Congress, by the re-passage of an act, could make that act constitutional? What would happen to your state constitution? What would become of the bill of rights in the federal constitution?

"Anyone who has had experience in legislative halls knows the tremendous temporary pressure under which a member of the legislature is placed. Yet we are told we must sweep aside the restraints built up in a thousand years. There never was a time when these restraints were more necessary than now."

In Memoriam

Five members of the City Club of Chicago have died since last June:

Morris L. Rosenwald, July 1.

Harry C. Coffeen, August 14.

James Max Hart, September 30.

Charles J. Sheridan, September 30.

Ernest Woltersdorf, October 1.

Mr. Woltersdorf joined the City Club in 1905. He was an active member of the City Planning and Zoning Committee and the Forum Committee. Mr. Woltersdorf was also a charter member of the Chicago Regional Planning Association, which started an endowment fund with a City Club bond which he contributed to the Association.

JUNIOR HIGH MEET NOTABLE

Seventeen Addresses in Big Conference at City Club

(Continued from First Page)

subject of William McAndrew, Superintendent of Schools, for the last of the seventeen addresses given at the conference. He told of Socrates taking up the study of geometry at 80 and Lacydes the study of music at 90. He declared that so long as healthy blood circulates to the brain so long does the appetite for education continue. The Superintendent of Schools bound together the points made by preceding speakers that the Junior High Schools should be so constructed and used as to meet this demand as well as the demand of the boys and girls of Junior High School age.

Mr. Bogan Is Presented by Mr. Chandler

William J. Bogan, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, in charge of Junior High Schools, was the presiding officer. He wielded the gavel in such a good-natured, yet effective, manner that the big conference was over at 10 o'clock. Adjournment had been announced for 9:30; and when Mr. McAndrew was called upon for his evening address it was 9:35, so he at first, with a smile, threatened to talk until 9:30 the next morning, the subject being so large.

Henry P. Chandler, President of the City Club, in introducing Mr. Bogan, expressed appreciation of the co-operation of the participating organizations.

The conference, attended by both men and women, was one of the largest, if not the largest, ever held at the City Club. The 4:30 session was held in the Lounge instead of the Lincoln Room. At the dinner between sessions, 451 were served—in the Main Dining Room, the Lincoln Room, and in sixth floor dining rooms. After dinner all returned to the Lounge for the evening speaking.

This conference had been preceded by three small conferences of different groups of officials and social and civic workers, at the last of which the Executive Secretary of the City Club suggested that a proposed general meeting on plans for the Junior High Schools be made a large conference. This suggestion was accepted by Mr. Bogan and the other conferees and carried out.

Discuss Curriculum at Afternoon Session

At the afternoon session Dr. Charles H. Judd, director of the School of Education at the University of Chicago, discussed "The History and Function of the Junior High School," Mr. McAndrew spoke on "The American Idea"—democratic education, and Mr. Bogan gave an address on the curriculum of the Junior High School, bringing out the point that it frankly meets the problems of adolescence.

Edward L. Burchard, Secretary of the Chicago School Center Conference, who had had a leading part in arranging the Junior High Schools Symposium, was called on to open the evening speaking. He put on lantern slides showing uses of schools as community centers in other cities.

Allen B. Pond spoke for "broader culture for the child and the citizen through use of his leisure" and urged greater co-ordination in the use of the

park playgrounds and schools. Mrs. Henry W. Cheney, director of the Woodlawn Community Center in the Hyde Park High School, related illuminating experiences there. Clarence D. Kingsley exhibited slides of building plans, showing an auditorium, a branch library, and a community room, at the front of the proposed typical Junior High School. Joseph F. Gonnely said the Junior High School could serve more efficiently than the elementary school as a community center because the latter is not equipped for adult uses.

Mr. McAndrew Asks Mr. Fellows to Repeat

William K. Fellows, chairman of the committee on buildings and grounds of the Board of Education, discussed the "Adjustment of Junior High School Plans to Maximum Cultural Uses." He remarked, "You have no idea how much trouble a Board of Education can have"—a remark which Mr. McAndrew, seated near the door, asked him to repeat.

Edward H. Bennett spoke on "Orienting the School Building Centers in 'the Chicago Plan'." Morgan C. Hogge exhibited slides showing the crowding in school rooms now used by adults. Lorado Taft, discussing the Junior High Schools "as carriers of beauty," made a plea for art in the great city. Carl B. Roden, Librarian, told of the enthusiasm of the Chicago Public Library officials over being consulted and being offered branch libraries in the new Junior High Schools, where they would be readily accessible to the public. Karleton Hackett, music critic, pictured the school community center as a combination of the old town meeting place and the village green, "with a sprinkling of the old fashioned corner saloon."

Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, Commissioner of Health, advocated examining children for anti-social tendencies. Miss Mary E. McDowell, Commissioner of Public Welfare, told of the "tremendous need in each crowded neighborhood for a public welfare station—for some agent who can help the people out with their social needs."

In adjourning the meeting, Mr. Bogan said it had been "all for Chicago." And every man and woman present agreed.

Mr. Cole to Tell of Pioneer Civic Fight

George E. Cole will be the guest of honor and principal speaker at a dinner, for men and women, to be held by the City Club, Friday, October 24. He has accepted the invitation for this dinner as a civic service. Mr. Cole will give in outline a history of the campaigns of 1896, '97 and '98 that reformed the City Council, "with the final result that Charles T. Yerkes and his gang was driven from power and it was made possible for the City of Chicago to regain the control of its streets."

Football Returns by Radio Saturdays

Receipt of football returns by radio will begin in the Main Dining Room of the City Club of Chicago, Saturday, October 11, at 1:30 p. m., following the regular Saturday luncheon service for members and their men and women guests.

DEFENSE DAY MEETING HELD STAGG ON FOOTBALL RULES

Duncan-Clark in First Fall Talk—Cassels Presides

The first fall Forum luncheon at the City Club of Chicago this year was held on September 12—Defense Day. Edwin H. Cassels, lawyer, who during the World War was first a Captain of the Illinois Reserve Militia and later a private soldier in the Field Artillery of the U. S. A., presided. The principal address was given by S. J. Duncan-Clark, chief editorial writer of *The Evening Post* and chairman of the Forum Committee of the City Club.

In introducing Mr. Duncan-Clark, Mr. Cassels said that the first principle of defense is to bring about an understanding and a love "for the thing we defend." He said that as citizens we must strive to keep unsullied what we have, "we must understand that real progress comes only by constitutional methods. We must understand the futility of war. We must have the will to peace." "We are fortunate," said Mr. Cassels, "in having for our speaker today one who understands, as few others understand, all the intricate and perplexing problems that are bound up in the problem of defense. During the war he gave us, day by day, summaries of events unsurpassed for their accuracy, intelligence and understanding."

Mr. Duncan-Clark gave a notable address, the concluding sentence of which was:

"National defense is admittedly a need today, but the note to be sounded as we admit the need and survey our provision for it, is that national defense against war as the foe of America must merge itself in world defense against war as the foe of all mankind."

In leading up to this he said in part: "National Defense day has its justifying purpose as a means of discovering to what degree our defensive mechanism approximates efficiency, and of familiarizing the people with the nature of its organization and their responsibility for its maintenance. It is an occasion, not for glorying in our military strength, but for recognizing soberly and regretfully that military strength is still a necessity in the world as we have it."

Singing of patriotic songs was led by George W. Swain, of the City Club Glee Club, with John O. Merrill at the piano.

Announce Hallowe'en Entertainment

With its slogan "social activity to aid civic activity," the City Club Social Committee, headed by Fred R. Huber, is planning a number of interesting gatherings. The first will be an old-fashioned Hallowe'en party, Friday, Oct. 31, with dramatics and "stunts."

Prof. Merriam to Tell of New Republic

Citizens of Bohemian origin have been specially invited to the dinner to be held by City Club members and their friends Tuesday evening, October 7, when Dr. Charles E. Merriam, an eloquent speaker, will give his "Observations on a New Republic—Czecho-Slovakia."

Speaks at First of Monday Football Round Tables

The first of a series of Football Round Table Luncheons which are to be held at the City Club of Chicago throughout the football season this year took place, in the Lincoln Room, on the fourth floor, last week Monday. Coach A. A. Stagg, Director of the Department of Physical Culture and Athletics at the University of Chicago, was the speaker. Dr. Ralph C. Hamill, a half-back on the Chicago western championship team of 1899, and other prominent Chicago alumni among the members of the City Club were at the speaker's table. Minnesota alumni had a special table.

Henry P. Chandler, President of the City Club, introduced George R. Horton, Minnesota '97, a City Club member, active on its Municipal Art Committee, as chairman of the day. Mr. Horton, who for twenty years has been a director of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, told briefly of the work of that body, which is in charge of track, tennis, and cross country events for the Big Ten, and which Mr. Stagg helped to organize.

When Mr. Horton introduced Mr. Stagg as "the grand old man of athletics," Mr. Stagg received an ovation.

Mr. Stagg, a member of the football rules committee, took as his subject, "The Football Rules." He said that he didn't know how much his auditors knew about the football rules but he knew that "the University of Chicago candidates two weeks ago didn't know much." He had asked, "If Chicago on kick-off kicked the ball over the goal line and a Chicago man going down under the kick fell on it, what would be the result?" He said a number answered a touchback, whereas it would be a touchdown. He said that soon he was going to give the men a written examination on the rules, that last year the men averaged 50 per cent in their marks in such a test, but that this year he hoped they would average 70 or 75.

Mr. Stagg reviewed developments in the game since 101 years ago when a player at Rugby first picked up and ran with the ball. He related experiences in his own playing at Yale. At the end of the session he answered questions from the floor, by Barrett Conway and others, on the changes in the rules. Several football officials were present and contributed to the discussion.

At the next football round table luncheon, Monday, October 6, daily newspaper football writers will lead off. On October 13, the Monday following the Chicago-Brown game, Col. H. B. Hackett, who will referee that game, will be the speaker.

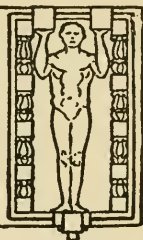
CHICAGO-NORTHWESTERN FOOTBALL DINNER

The Chicago-Northwestern Pre-City Championship Football Dinner, held at the City Club last Friday evening, was a noteworthy affair. Some of the details will be given in a later issue of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1924

NUMBER 28

GENERAL MEETINGS THIS WEEK AND NEXT

MONDAY, OCT. 13—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Col. Horatio B. Hackett, on "The Why of Football—Lessons from the Chicago-Brown Game."

This will be the third of the Football Round Table luncheons, in the Lincoln Room.

Col. Hackett, West Point '04, refereed the Brown-Chicago game last Saturday.

THURSDAY, OCT. 16—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Col. Albert A. Sprague, Democratic Candidate for United States Senator.

First of two Forum luncheons for candidates for United States Senator from Illinois.

Speaking in the Main Dining Room following regular luncheon service.

FRIDAY, OCT. 17—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Former Governor Charles S. Deneen, Republican Candidate for United States Senator.

Second of the Forum addresses by candidates for United States Senator from Illinois.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18—BEGINNING AT 1:30 P. M.

Radio Reports of Football Games.

In the Main Dining Room, following regular Saturday luncheon service for members and their men and women guests.

MONDAY, OCT. 20—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Glenn F. Thistlethwaite, Northwestern University Football Coach, on "The Forward Pass."

Fourth in the series of Monday football round table luncheons. In the Lincoln Room.

FRIDAY, OCT. 24—6:30 P. M.—FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Dinner Meeting in Honor of George E. Cole.

Mr. Cole will give an outline of the history of the civic campaigns of 1896, '97 and '98 that reformed the City Council, "with the final result that Charles T. Yerkes and his gang was driven from power and it was made possible for the City of Chicago to regain the control of its streets." Dinner \$1.50. Please send in reservations by mail or telephone.

MAKE CHARGES VS. CROWE CHICAGO—N. W. U. DINNER

Strong Words in Forum Talks by Igoe and Thompson Local University Ties Celebrated at City Club

Grave accusations against State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, republican candidate for re-election, were made by Michael T. Igoe, democratic candidate, and Hope Thompson, independent candidate, in Forum luncheon addresses at the City Club of Chicago respectively on last Tuesday and Thursday. Both replied to Mr. Crowe's analysis of his own record, including his citation of figures to show a reduction in crime since he had been State's Attorney, given by him in a Forum address at the City Club October 2.

Both Mr. Igoe and Mr. Thompson challenged the conclusion drawn by Mr. Crowe from Crime Commission figures on Criminal Court cases. Both went further. Mr. Igoe declared, "it is notorious that certain lawyers, who occupy positions of power and influence in the local republican machine, can secure the liberation of criminals, either through

(Continued on Second Page)

That common educational, financial and athletic ties bind closely together the two great local universities—the University of Chicago and Northwestern University—which, unlike the state universities, depend for their principal revenues on endowment funds contributed by private citizens, was one of the main points brought out at the Chicago-Northwestern football dinner held on Friday evening, October 3, at the City Club of Chicago. The dinner was held by the City Club with the co-operation of the Chicago Alumni Club and the Northwestern University Club of Chicago.

In various forms this point was emphasized by Coach Amos Alonzo Stagg of Chicago and Coach Glenn F. Thistlethwaite of Northwestern, by President Ernest D. Burton of Chicago and President Walter Dill Scott of Northwestern, and by Henry P. Chandler, University of Chicago Law School

(Continued on Third Page)

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HERBERT E. FLEMING, Editor

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Vol. XVII Monday, October 13, 1924 No. 28

THOMPSON IN PLAIN SPEECH

Submits Serious Charges Against State's Attorney

(Continued from First Page)

the medium of mock trials, or by having them discharged and liberated from jail without trial."

Mr. Thompson went still further, and in serious, almost solemn, fashion, made direct charges against State's Attorney Crowe and added, "I challenge him to indict me and make me prove these charges in court." Some of Mr. Thompson's accusations were as follows:

"I charge, and stand ready to prove, that Robert E. Crowe has prevented the indictment of known criminals.

"I charge that Robert E. Crowe has not prosecuted known stealers of elections.

"I charge Robert E. Crowe with a corrupt, collusive arrangement with George Barrett, his former partner, whereby protection is given to criminals. I challenge Robert E. Crowe to tell you why in the case of Hershie Miller, who shot down a police officer in cold blood, the only eye-witness was dismissed after merely giving his name and address—George Barrett defending.

"I charge that State's Attorney Crowe, at the behest of George Barrett, has indicted many innocent men, only to have their cases dismissed.

"I charge, and can prove, that State's Attorney Crowe has protected vice lords."

Mr. Thompson quoted an unnamed republican judge as saying he had thought of resigning from the bench to tell the people what was going on in the State's Attorney's office.

Mr. Igoe, in his speech, referred to Mr. Crowe's quotations from letters of endorsement from judges. He said the judges had a rule not to give such endorsements. He also said that he had been appointed a South Park Commissioner by the Circuit Court Judges, among whom eight were democrats,

but eleven had to cast affirmative votes for an appointment. Mr. Igoe also cited his experience in the State legislature and especially his four years' experience as Assistant United States District Attorney.

Mr. Thompson replied to Judge Gemmill's published attack on Mr. Thompson's veracity because of his uses of figures on criminals brought into the Municipal Court in addition to the Crime Commission figures on cases in the Criminal Court only. "I didn't include the arrests of over 49,000 persons for violations of municipal ordinances, and Judge Gemmill knows I didn't," said Mr. Thompson, "and when he calls me a liar, he's . . . mistaken."

One of Mr. Thompson's major arguments was that 95 per cent of criminal cases are started, and disposed of, in the Municipal Court and that State's Attorney Crowe had proved himself "unfit and inefficient" because about two-thirds of the felony cases started in the Municipal Court were not thereafter taken over to the North Side for indictments and trials in the Criminal Court. He said, for example, "Last year there were 6,495 larceny cases, of which 2,443 were for grand larceny, which could be tried only in the Criminal Court. Only 381 got to that court, and 154 were punished."

This led to a lively discussion when "questions from the floor" were called for. Emmet F. Byrne, Assistant State's Attorney, who, like Mr. Thompson, is a member of the City Club, pointed out that larceny involving amounts of more than \$14.00 was grand larceny, and defended the State's Attorney's practice of waiving the felony charge when relatively small amounts, over \$14.00, were involved, and thus of having the cases disposed of in the Municipal Court. He said that if such cases were taken to the Criminal Court, juries would not ordinarily convict, because "jurors don't all come from the City Club." During the argument there were calls from the floor "to enforce the law."

Dr. Arthur J. Todd, Vice-President of the City Club, was chairman at the meeting addressed by Mr. Igoe, and Walter T. Fisher, Secretary, at the meeting addressed by Mr. Thompson.

Surprises at Hallowe'en Entertainment

"Mysteries" are a leading characteristic of the Hallowe'en entertainment at the City Club which is being arranged by the Social Committee for October 31.

"Surprise features between courses" will come at the dinner which is to begin at 6:30 P. M.

A dramatic sketch, under the direction of William Ziegler Nourse, southern melodies, a sermon by a "prominent southern colored preacher"—identity to be guessed at, games and "rival stunts," are some of the items on the after-dinner program.

"Something new every minute!" says Fred R. Huber, chairman, adding, "Fun for old and young!"

Labor Committee Is at Work

The Labor Committee of the City Club is going forward with a program for bringing about improvement in the administration of labor laws. Francis H. Bird is the new chairman of this committee. Dr. Arthur J. Todd, the former chairman, is concentrating on the duties of his chairmanship of the Committee on Committees.

FOOTBALL DINNER IS LIVELY

Brilliant Talks by University Coaches and 'Prexies'

(Continued from First Page)

'06, the President of the City Club, and Dean Ralph E. Heilman of Northwestern University School of Commerce, a City Club Director—the "twin chairmen" of the meeting, as Mr. Stagg called them.

This affair originally had been planned as a "pre-city championship football dinner." But as it finally was scheduled for the evening before the opening game of the year for each of the teams, and the Chicago-Northwestern game does not come until November 15, it became a "pre-season football dinner." The co-operation of the two local alumni clubs in arranging for the meeting was brought about as the result of a preliminary meeting of City Club members who are alumni respectively of Chicago and of Northwestern. It drew a crowd which filled the Main Dining Room of the City Club to overflowing; all told 245 were served.

Chicago, N. W., and Neutral Men Enthusiastic

All three elements at the dinner—Chicago men, Northwestern men, and men of the "neutral zone" were enthusiastic about the affair. As the *Chicago Tribune* said, in an item about it the next morning, "the consensus was that the gathering should become an annual feature."

The scene was colorful and the action lively. Both at the speakers' table and on the floor, Northwestern had the north side of the room and Chicago the south side. Over the draperies of the large central window of the west wall a City of Chicago flag hung under the United States flag and at one side were large purple banners and pennants and at the other large banners and pennants of maroon.

Seated at Mr. Chandler's right were: President Burton, Harold H. Swift—President Chicago Board of Trustees, Mr. Stagg, Franklin K. Gowdy—Chicago Captain, Paul S. Russell—President Chicago Alumni Club, Ben F. Newman—chairman City Club Committee of Chicago men, and, around an "I" at the end of the table and back to the middle, Chicago football players. At Dean Heilman's left were: President Scott, James F. Oates—Secretary Northwestern Board of Trustees, Coach Thistlethwaite, Robert H. Wienecke—Northwestern Captain, Dr. John R. Cadmus—President Chicago Club of Northwestern Men, and, around an "I," assistant coaches and Northwestern players.

Each Player Introduced to Crowd

Between the courses of an excellent dinner there was yelling and singing—some of it led by Major Harold P. Goodnow, Secretary of the City Club Glee Club. Also at this stage of the proceedings each of the twenty-two men from each football squad was introduced to the crowd—Mr. Stagg naming the Chicago men and their positions and Mr. Thistlethwaite the Northwestern. While the Northwestern coach was presenting his men, the Purple band, smartly outfitted with capes and cockades, filed into the room and played Northwestern and Chicago airs; after its first number the band occupied the balcony of the dining room. Later the Northwestern Glee Club entered and sang a number of songs. These appearances were surprises arranged by Edwin G. Booz, chairman of

the Northwestern City Club members' committee. Chicago men, led by "Pete" Russell and Henry D. Sulzer, gave yells for Northwestern as well as for Chicago.

Express Sportsmanship Ideals in Snappy Talks

The speeches were short and snappy, with many brilliant sallies.

In opening the speaking, Mr. Chandler said the City Club could not be oblivious to the importance of the two universities. "We are glad in this club to welcome men who play football," he said, to applause. "Football stands for three traits valuable in civic activity, as in athletics—hard play, fair play, team play." Dean Heilman, on behalf of Northwestern, thanked the officers of the City Club and the Chicago Alumni Club for their parts in the gathering. "We trust that this is the beginning of an annual series of Chicago-Northwestern football dinners," he said.

Stagg for Northwestern Victory—If Deserved

In presenting Mr. Stagg, Mr. Chandler suggested that Mr. Stagg's "perennial youth" is a tribute to football. Mr. Stagg won a laugh when he said: "It is particularly happy that you have brought Northwestern and Chicago together, because they are the only undefeated teams among the endowed institutions of the Big Ten." He proceeded, "Northwestern and Chicago have a particular comradeship that they ought to cherish. We can take a measure of pride that we have helped cement this Conference, have helped put it on a high plane, until its influence has permeated all sections—even unto the 'effete east'."

"Northwestern and Chicago started to play football in 1892. We have been playing ever since. The first game resulted in a 0 to 0 score. Other games have brought victories for Northwestern and victories for Chicago. But at all times both have had the feeling of brave men, right-minded men wishing to be proud of one another. Men of Northwestern, I wish you well this year—al victory till you meet us, and then—then, too—if you deserve it."

Thistlethwaite Praises Action of City Club

Coach Thistlethwaite was the next speaker. In introducing him Dean Heilman said that three years ago when Northwestern authorities decided to have an all-time coach, they looked all around the country, came back to Oak Park and found Mr. Thistlethwaite, a man ready for the responsibility of helping Northwestern find "a place in the sun." Coach Thistlethwaite said in part:

"The City Club of Chicago has started in this gathering a mighty fine thing. It is a privilege to greet across the table the man who is going to be your opponent and realize he is a gentleman. The day is past when coaches feel it is necessary to make the men think their opponents are everything bad. The City Club of Chicago on this occasion reminds each school of its obligation to the city. I think that both will try to fulfill that obligation. Mr. Stagg, we wish you and your team success tomorrow and in your other games. We shall watch the outcome with just as much interest as we have in our own."

Captains and Alumni Leaders in Brief Talks

Captain Gowdy and Captain Wienecke then exchanged brief words of felicitation.

"Pete" Russell, for Chicago alumni, expressed

(Continued on Fourth Page)

For Chicago-N. W. U. Dinner Annually

(Continued from Third Page)

appreciation of the invitation to the meeting and said to the City Club officers, "If you decide to make this an annual affair, I feel sure you can count on the co-operation of the Chicago Alumni Club." Dr. Cadmus, for the Northwestern alumni, said, "I remember Coach Stagg when he pitched for our home-town team, before he pitched for Yale. That was at West Orange, New Jersey, which has produced two great men—Edison and Stagg. Coach Stagg, we hope you win as well as we do."

Swift Tells of Financial Campaigns

Spokesmen for the boards of trustees were then called upon. Mr. Swift, the President of the Chicago Board, said that this co-operation with the City Club and the pleasant relations between the two universities "is ancient history as far as the trustees of the two institutions are concerned." He added: "Northwestern has just been through a successful financial campaign, and tonight Northwestern men have a satisfied appearance. We're just beginning such a campaign—that's why we may look wan. The co-operation we've had from Northwestern in beginning our campaign is a great inspiration."

Mr. Oates, Secretary of the Northwestern Board, and right end in '91 and '92, tickled the crowd when he said that some proceed on the theory that like golf football is mental, and that this reminded him of a criticism of his golf game by some one, who said: "Your trouble is that you stand too near the ball after you hit it."

President Burton on U. of C.-N.W. Cordiality

Mr. Chandler introduced President Burton as one who enters into play just as exuberantly as he does into serious work. Dr. Burton said in part:

"I've been interested in the lesson in oratory we've had tonight. I've noted that the arguments on both sides have been altogether educational arguments. They have not been of football as such, but of football for the creation of character. Football produces manhood. Its value for the men comes very much from the man behind them. It is because we at Chicago have had a man like Mr. Stagg that we have been getting the type of football men we have, and you at Northwestern now have a man of the same type behind the men."

"I am glad that the City Club has set this precedent of getting together, has given this forward movement recognition and the opportunity to practice cordiality."

"Tonight somehow I am reminded of the line, 'And the beggar died.' Mr. Scott and I perhaps are beggars; but the difference is that he is an accomplished beggar and I am an aspirant beggar. Thank you very much for the privilege of being here tonight."

In presenting President Scott, Mr. Heilman said he was going to present a man who had, as a result of playing guard on the '92, '93 and '94 Northwestern teams, "a crooked finger—a symbol of the fact that he is the kind of man who will stand up and face the music."

President Scott Lists Lessons from U. of C.

President Scott spoke in part as follows:

"The largest single asset of Northwestern University has been the University of Chicago. There

has been nothing so effective in developing Northwestern as the University of Chicago. There is no competition in well doing. Everything Chicago does that catches our fancy we try to do, and go you one better. The University of Chicago had a Stagg; his influence is greater than that of your greatest scientist. If you'd never had Stagg we'd never have had Thistlethwaite. We saw you had millions, so we were inspired to try to get a few ourselves. The President of the University of Chicago said to us, 'We'll make these two universities the Oxford and the Cambridge of America—you take which one you want and we'll take the other.'

"In our financial efforts we have had no better co-operation anywhere than from the University of Chicago men. We tried to conduct our campaign so that they could reap where we couldn't."

"Northwestern approves of this coming together in a friendly way. The Presidents of the universities have always been good friends. As far as I know the members of the teams and their backers have never been brought together in this way before."

"The spirit of the two universities is the spirit of the City of Chicago. Northwestern has more property in Chicago than outside Chicago. Northwestern University started in Chicago; Evanston is an afterthought."

Requests City Club to Repeat Affair Yearly

"We regard ourselves as highly honored that the City Club of Chicago should invite us to this meeting. We request at this time that this be repeated. We shall be most delighted if it is continued from year to year."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

OF THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN, published weekly, from October to June, inclusive, at Chicago, Illinois, for October 1, 1924.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Herbert E. Fleming, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, City Club of Chicago, 315 Plymouth Court. Editor, Herbert E. Fleming, 315 Plymouth Court. Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)

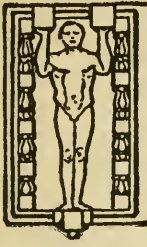
The City Club of Chicago is a corporation not for profit, organized under the laws of Illinois. No stock. President, Henry P. Chandler, 30 N. LaSalle St.; Vice-Pres., A. J. Todd, 415 S. Franklin St.; Sec'y, Walter T. Fisher, 134 S. LaSalle St.; Treas., Wm. T. Cross, 79 W. Monroe St.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

HERBERT E. FLEMING.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1924.
(SEAL.) CHARLOTTE A. SPANIER.
(My commission expires July 12, 1928.)

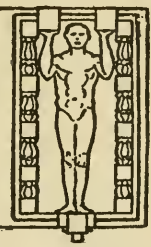
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A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1924

NUMBER 29

GENERAL MEETINGS THIS WEEK AND NEXT

MONDAY, OCT. 20—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Glenn F. Thistlethwaite, Northwestern University Football Coach, on "The Forward Pass,"

The Illinois-Michigan game will also be discussed, informally, at this meeting—the fourth in the series of Football Round Table luncheons. Table d'hôte luncheon, 75 cents, at 12:30 P. M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 23—12:30 P. M.

Meeting for New Members Enrolled Since Last June.

Dr. Arthur J. Todd, chairman of the Committee on Committees, Henry P. Chandler, President, and Herbert E. Fleming, Executive Secretary, will tell of the methods and work of the civic committees of the City Club. Several of the committee chairmen will speak. Noble W. Lee, Chairman of the Social Committee Sub-Committee on New Members, will preside. Plate luncheon, in the Lincoln Room, 75 cents. New members specially invited. Old members also.

FRIDAY, OCT. 24—6:30 P. M.—DINNER FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

George E. Cole, on "Municipal Campaigns for the Redemption of Chicago in the Period Following the World's Fair."

At this meeting, held in his honor, Mr. Cole, veteran civic leader, will amplify an inspiring talk which he gave at a meeting for new members last June on the battles of 1896, '97 and '98 for an honest City Council and on the founding of the Municipal Voters League, the Legislative Voters League, the Citizens Association and the City Club. City Club members and their friends, both men and women, are invited. Dinner, \$1.50. Please make reservations.

SATURDAY, OCT. 25—BEGINNING AT 1:30 P. M.

Radio Report of the Chicago-Ohio Football Game at Columbus.

In the Main Dining Room, following regular Saturday luncheon service for members of the City Club and their guests—men, women and children.

MONDAY, OCT. 27—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Col. Horatio B. Hackett, on "Lessons on Football Rules from the Michigan-Wisconsin Game."

Fifth in the series of Monday Football Round Table luncheons. Col. Hackett will referee the Michigan-Wisconsin game Saturday. After his frank and illuminating talk a week ago, the crowd present voted unanimously in favor of asking him to speak again.

FRIDAY, OCT. 31—6:30 P. M.

Hallowe'en Dinner and Entertainment—"For Old and Young."

Surprise features between courses, a dramatic sketch, southern melodies, stunts, and mysteries, above all mysteries, are on the program arranged by the Evening Entertainment Committee of the Social Committee. This will be an old fashioned Hallowe'en party for City Club members, their families and friends. Early reservations are requested.

MEMBERS GIVE WORK TOPICS

Some of Returns from City Club Questionnaire

Major civic matters on which the City Club of Chicago should work this fall and winter, in the opinion of members as indicated by their entries on questionnaires, are shown in the following list, in which the topics are arranged in order according to the number of members mentioning them:

First—Street traffic and transportation, 90—including, specifically, traction and local transporta-
(Continued on Third Page)

TELLS OF OBLIGATORY VOTING

Merriam Finds Parties Bring Out Vote in "C.-S."

After studying at first hand the system of obligatory voting in vogue in Czecho-Slovakia, Dr. Charles E. Merriam, Chairman of the Political Science Department of the University of Chicago, came to the following conclusion: "What really brings out the vote, to my way of thinking, is the sharp contests between parties."

This was a major point in his address on "Ob-"
(Continued on Second Page)

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Vol. XVII Monday, October 20, 1924 No. 29

SEES HATRED SEEDS SOWN

Merriam, in City Club Address, Points Out a Need

(Continued from First Page)

servations on a New Republic—Czecho-Slovakia," at a dinner held in the Lincoln Room on October 7 and attended by leading members of the City Club of Chicago and their men and women friends, including a number of guests from Czech and Slovak groups in Chicago. Among the men at the speaker's table were Charles J. Vopicka, former United States ambassador to Roumania, Bulgaria and Serbia; J. F. Smetanka, Czecho-Slovakian consul at Chicago; V. A. Geringer, one of the editors of *The Daily Svornost*, a Bohemian daily in Chicago.

The hope that many of those present would join in other meetings designed to aid in bringing nations to understand one another was expressed by Henry P. Chandler, President of the City Club, in introducing Prof. J. J. Zmrhal, District Superintendent of Schools, as Chairman of the evening. Mr. Zmrhal told how Prof. Merriam had secured an intimate, practical knowledge of municipal affairs in Chicago and said that in Dr. Merriam's address Chicago was for the first time going to hear from a man who had taken the trouble to go to Czecho-Slovakia and study conditions from the point of view of political science.

Mr. Zmrhal said that one item on the program was, "Questions from the floor, if Dr. Merriam approves." Professor Merriam referred to this in his opening remarks, following the extended applause with which he was greeted. He said that since Walter L. Fisher and George C. Sikes, "former mentors," were present he would amend it to read, "Questions such as Mr. Merriam approves."

Dr. Merriam said that on his way to Czecho-Slovakia he had looked in on the Democratic national convention at New York and at Berlin on his

old professor of administration who had lived to draft the present German constitution. But he said his main errand was in Czecho-Slovakia. He was accompanied by Dr. A. R. Hatton, a member of the Cleveland City Council.

"Mr. Gosnell and I had been studying non-voting, trying to find out why one-half of the people of Chicago do not vote," said Dr. Merriam in telling why he went to Czecho-Slovakia to study its system of obligatory voting. He said that compulsory voting, the rule in parts of Austria before the establishment of the new republic, had been generalized by law. There are exceptions to the requirement, for various reasons, such as illness, a transportation break-down or absence at a distance of about 60 miles from the place of voting. Dr. Merriam said that in the parliamentary election of 1920 and in the communal elections Czecho-Slovakia has had a 90 per cent vote and that more women than men voted. He said that the officials do not really enforce the compulsory voting law, that non-voters are called in and reprimanded.

"There are between twenty and twenty-five parties in the new republic," said Dr. Merriam, in developing the point that the party contests bring out the vote. He said the parties divide on at least three planes: 1. Racial—German, Czech, Slovak and Hungarian; 2. economic—socialist, agrarian, middle class, communist and business parties; and 3. religious. He said that the Germans, constituting about one-fifth of the whole republic, were the only part not in the government.

The speaker pointed out that President Masaryk had studied in America and Prime Minister Benes in France and that the Czecho-Slovakian constitution provided for a government modeled on a combination of the French and American systems. He told of the tradition of the famous Czecho-Slovakian legion in the World War.

Two broad observations on the European-American situation were offered by Professor Merriam, in conclusion. He said he doubted if any nation in the world ever held such an ascendancy (moral and economic) as America has today, and that they don't understand in Czecho-Slovakia and elsewhere why America, coming into the war unselfishly, had asked only for the League of Nations "and then refused its own child."

"The other impression I got is this," said Dr. Merriam, educator. "The nations of the world are sowing dragon's teeth of hatred. Already six years have gone by since the war, but still the younger generation as it comes along is being trained in an attitude of distrust and hatred. How are we going to create a system of education that will foster the preservation of national integrity and also create minds relatively open-minded to foster international conciliation? These minds all over Europe and America can be so stamped. Just now they are being stamped with the mark that means international ill will and clash in the future."

In Memoriam

Charles L. Hutchinson, the distinguished civic and commercial leader and patron of the fine arts who died October 7, 1924, had been a member of the City Club of Chicago since February 16, 1907.

TOPICS FOR CITY CLUB WORK

Street Transit, Taxation, and Crime Head List

(Continued from First Page)

tion, 33; subways, 18; traffic, 16; automobile regulation, 12; streets and highways, 7; safety, 4.

Second—Taxation, 38—including the general subject, 27; tax reduction, 5; income tax, 2; bonding power, 2; personal property tax, 1; classification, 1.

Third—Crime reduction and law enforcement, 37—including crime, 13; law enforcement, 12; criminal procedure and judiciary, 10; state police, 1; police department, 1.

Fourth—City and regional planning and zoning, 24—including Chicago Plan development, 10; Chicago Plan and transportation, 5; regional planning, 4; zoning laws, 3; and city planning in general, 2.

Fifth—Education, 22—including general subject, 15; junior high schools, 3; platoon system, 2; Chicago and Cook County School for Boys, 1; parent training, 1.

Sixth—Efficiency and economy in administration, 20—including economy in expenditures, 10; waste and corruption, 2; reducing number of office-holders, 1; City administration in general, 2; Board of Local Improvements, 1; Department of Public Works, 1; Department of Gas and Electricity, 1; State administration, 2.

Seventh—Elections, 18—including honest elections, 7; short ballot and non-partisan elections, 5; full vote, 3; elections of judges, 1; and general subject, 2.

Eighth—Sanitation and waterways, 9—including Sanitary District, 3; water diversion from Lake Michigan, 2; Lakes to Gulf waterway, 2; and St. Lawrence river, 2.

Ninth—Consolidation of local governments, 8—including general unification, 5; and consolidation of park districts, 3.

Tenth—State constitution, 7—including gateway amendment, 4; amendments, 2; and general revision, 1.

Topics mentioned by four members each were: Civil service, water metering, and labor laws; by three each, child labor, jails, pensions, and recreation; by two each, Forest Preserve, narcotics traffic, smoke abatement, utilities, and waste disposal; and by one each, commercial aviation, beggars, billboards, defectives, health, housing, military referendum in time of peace, prison reform, and juvenile delinquency.

Besides this there were seventeen general suggestions, such as "leadership in planning a practical constructive program for Chicago," "the organization and growth of public opinion in general and particularly in the field of social politics," "civic and economic topics," "projects which put skill and ability and high idealism before politics," "the domination of political parties by other than worthy citizens," "a strong state legislative program and the watching of all legislation," "civic committees should work on broad lines and support their projects at Forum meetings," "co-operation with other organizations having specific overlapping subjects," and "carry on as heretofore."

The foregoing topics were listed in answer to the first of the twenty-two questions on the questionnaire which went to all of the members of the City Club on July 1 last, and to those joining since, designed to offer them an opportunity to give their

opinions on questions of general policy, on choices of civic committees—for those having time to serve, and on personal data for use in the administration of the City Club. This first question was as follows:

"What, in your judgment, are the subjects relating to public affairs in Chicago and environs, or the work of the Illinois General Assembly, which should engage the chief attention of the City Club during the year 1924-25?"

All told 481 of the 2,066 members of the City Club have turned in their questionnaires so far. Of these 184 gave answers to question 1, as listed in the foregoing paragraphs. On the average those answering this question named a little less than two topics each. These subjects were indicated spontaneously. There was no rating arrangement on this question, as there was on the question in reference to committee choices, but nevertheless many designated the relative importance of the topics in their minds. Where not otherwise indicated the order in which the subjects were set down on the questionnaire was taken to indicate their importance rating in the opinion of the member.

Some of the subjects listed doubtless reflect the particular interest of a member in civic matters rather than his appraisal of their relative importance for work by the City Club and its civic committees. But it is believed that the answers to this question will be very helpful to the Committee on Committees and the officers in carrying out the wishes of the members in reference to the work of the organization in pursuing its main purpose, as stated in the charter and the by-laws—the investigation and improvement of public affairs, by non partisan and practical methods.

For a Recreation Commission

Steps to press the petition submitted to Mayor Dever last spring for the creation of a city-wide Recreation Commission were taken at a conference held at the City Club October 6. The Parks and Public Recreation Committee of the City Club and representatives of the following were present: Chicago Woman's Club, West Parks, Chicago School Center Conference, Illinois Billiard Association, Rotary Club, Chicago Woman's Aid, Juvenile Protective Association, Department of Health, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Board of Education, Chicago Church Federation, University of Chicago, Wieboldt Foundation, Jewish Peoples Institute, Boy Scouts, Friends, Woman's City Club, Welfare Department. Indications are that the Mayor will bring about the establishment of the proposed Commission.

For Readers Other Than Members

Men other than members of the City Club of Chicago, to whose attention this number of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN may come, may obtain additional information about the Club and its activities by filling out and sending in the following coupon:

.....
 Date.....
 City Club of Chicago,
 315 Plymouth Court
 I should like to receive more information about
 the City Club, its facilities and its civic activities.
 Name
 Business Connection
 Address

GOLF AND TENNIS TOURNEYS HAS EIGHT SUB-COMMITTEES

City Club Meets of 1924 Start Talk of Plans for 1925

Such interesting golf and tennis tournaments were held by members of the City Club during the past summer that those who participated immediately began talking of plans for larger tournaments next summer.

The interest of members in City Club golf and tennis tournaments was disclosed by answers to questions on the questionnaire sent out with the July 1st dues bills. These questions were frankly "feelers." Meetings of those who answered the golf and tennis questions affirmatively were called by Henry P. Chandler, President, and golf and tennis committees were organized. Other members who had not indicated interest joined in. All told, 69 expressed interest in golf and 46 in tennis.

The City Club Golf Tournament was held at the Big Oaks Golf Club, 6600 Lawrence Avenue, Thursday, September 18. For those who could attend all day there were nine holes in the forenoon. The results of the forenoon play were used, in addition to information previously secured on the records of the respective players, in assigning handicaps for eighteen holes of medal play in the forenoon. Players with similar handicaps were sent off together.

Maurice LeBosquet won the tournament with a low net of 74, his handicap being 10. Philip Dickinson, with a like handicap, won the second low net with 75. E. W. Ohman won third low net, and H. L. Nichols third low gross. The first prize was a Sheffield silver flower basket. Prizes were awarded not only to the real winners but also to those who made high scores.

The awards were made by Charles J. Eastman, Chairman of the Golf Committee, at a dinner held at Big Oaks Golf Club. This dinner was attended also by a number of tennis players who had competed during the afternoon in unique round robin doubles at the Chicago Tennis Club. Edward T. Clissold and a double quartette from the City Club Glee Club led in the singing.

For the Tennis Tournament four districts were organized, North Side, South Side and Suburbs, West Side and Suburbs, and North Suburbs. Matches were played in each district on courts chosen by the competitors, in all, twenty-four. E. S. Humphrys, Jr. (West Side) won the finals and a silver cup, defeating Ward H. Hilton (North Suburbs) 6-1, 9-7, 6-3. In the semi-finals Mr. Humphrys took the match from Robert Redfield (South Side) by default, and Mr. Hilton defeated A. W. Fuchs (North Side) 10-8, 5-7, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.

The members of the Golf Committee were Charles J. Eastman, Chairman, Barrett Conway, Walter T. Fisher, Fred R. Huber, David R. Kennicott, S. Bowles King, M. LeBosquet, Carl B. Nusbaum and Henry F. Tenney.

The members of the Tennis Committee were Arnold R. Baar, Chairman, and Committeeman for the North Suburbs; David Himmelblau, for the South Side and Suburbs; E. S. Humphrys, for the West Side and Suburbs; C. R. Simmons, for the North Side.

Mr. Eastman and Mr. Baar received many compliments for the effective manner in which they had handled the Golf and Tennis Tournaments.

Social Committee Fosters Fellowship for Civic Work

With mysteries as a main feature, an interesting program has been arranged by the Evening Entertainments Sub-committee of the Social Committee of the City Club of Chicago for a Hollowe'en party Friday evening, October 31, for members of the City Club and their friends—men, women and children.

Pursuing the policy of "social activities as an aid to civic activity," the Social Committee has organized eight sub-committees. These sub-committees, their chairmen, members, and duties, respectively, are as follows:

Mixers—T. P. Dudley, Chairman, J. K. Brenton, Lawrence Choate, Paul Hassell, Noble W. Lee, D. T. McNabb, Willard R. Rhoads, Orno B. Roberts, Edward M. Kahn. Duties: "While this committee will plan best ways, every member of the Social Committee should consider himself a member and help make it possible for every member of the Club to know every other member and to create a spirit of sociability throughout the City Club."

Evening Entertainments—Fred R. Huber, Chairman, Wm. Bachrach, T. M. Blackwood, W. D. Dalgetty, Edward T. Clissold, Lawrence M. Fine, S. S. Komaiko, A. D. Little, W. D. O'Neil, Charles R. Simmons. Duties: "To plan social events to be given at stated times throughout the year."

New Members—Noble W. Lee, Chairman, E. P. Brennan, Lawrence Choate, Samuel Kraus, S. L. Orwall, Charles R. Simmons. Duties: "To provide suitable entertainment for new members, more particularly at the lunch hour."

Reception—Charles J. Eastman, R. F. Dewey, E. W. Farnsworth, Bradford Gill, Orno B. Roberts, Charles Yeomans. Duties: "To give all members and their friends an 'old fashioned reception' at any and all functions arranged for by the various sub-committees. Chairman to be selected."

Plays—William Z. Nourse, Chairman, Donald P. Bean, Charles J. Eastman, H. G. Pett, Hugh J. Reber. Duties: "To produce at intervals clean wholesome plays and other dramatic performances."

Civic Theatre—Samuel P. S. Newton, Chairman, Fred R. Huber, George E. Masslich, William Z. Nourse, Frederick Rex. Duties: "To co-operate with and assist in any way possible the Association already organized to promote the establishment of a Civic Theatre."

States Dinners—T. P. Dudley, Chairman, Wm. B. Bosworth, George E. Masslich, Erwin W. Roemer, Leon Romanski, Rev. Benjamin Horton. Duties: "To hold State dinners on State days at which the native sons will act as hosts to their fellow members."

Outdoor Games—Arnold R. Baar, Charles J. Eastman, W. H. Haight, W. R. Smith, Gilbert V. White. Duties: "To arrange for and hold a Field Day or Golf or Tennis Tournaments during the summer of 1925. Further organization later."

The general officers of the Social Committee are Fred R. Huber, Chairman; Noble W. Lee, Vice-chairman; Orno B. Roberts, Secretary.



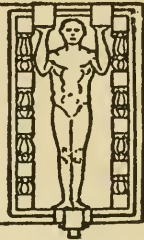
THE OFFICE OF THE

The City Club Bulletin

OCT 30 1924

A Journal of Active Citizenship

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1924

NUMBER 30

GENERAL MEETINGS THIS WEEK AND NEXT

MONDAY, OCT. 27—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Combination Football Round Table Luncheon and Navy Day Meeting—
Speakers, Col. Horatio B. Hackett and Col. Henry A. Allen.

Col. Hackett will speak on "Lessons on Football Rules from the Michigan-Wisconsin Game" and Col. Allen on "President Roosevelt and the Navy."

TUESDAY, OCT. 28—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Hon. B. Loring Young, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on
"The Issues of the National Campaign from the Coolidge-Dawes Viewpoint."

Mr. Young was Republican leader of the Massachusetts House during the two years that President Coolidge was Governor. He has been campaigning for the Republican ticket.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29—12:30 P. M.

Richard Henry Little, Conductor of "A Line O' Type or Two" in *The Chicago Tribune*, in
Some Characteristic Observations.

Mr. Little will speak in the Lincoln Room to the Membership Extension Organization, but all members of City Club are invited to be present.

THURSDAY, OCT. 30—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Hon. Pat Harrison, United States Senator from Mississippi, on "The Issues of the National
Campaign from the Davis-Bryan Viewpoint."

Senator Harrison, scheduled to come to the City Club for this Forum address following his appearance at a noon-day meeting at a Loop theater, is a leading Democratic spokesman.

FRIDAY, OCT. 31—TWO GENERAL MEETINGS.

Midday—Hon. Herman L. Ekern, Attorney General of Wisconsin, on "The Issues of the
National Campaign from the LaFollette-Wheeler Viewpoint."

This will be the third in the week's series of City Club Forum addresses on the national election issues. Mr. Ekern, a member of the City Club, is Chairman of the Finance Committee of the National Progressive Committee and a leading campaigner. Speaking at 1:10 P. M.

Evening—Hallowe'en Dinner and Entertainment—"For Old and Young."

Reception in the Lounge at 6:00 P. M.; dinner in the Lincoln Room at 6:30 P. M. Program in the Lounge at 8:00 P. M. including one-act play produced by William Ziegler Nourse and Miss Gloria Chandler, harmonica melodies by H. Andre Langdon, a "Southern sermon," fortune telling and a Hallowe'en play. All can take part and have a good time. Tickets for dinner and entertainment \$2.00. Please make early reservations.

SATURDAY, NOV. 1—SPEAKING AT 1:00 P. M.

Forum Addresses by Hon. Henry R. Rathbone, Republican Candidate for Re-election as
Congressman-at-Large, and Hon. Allen D. Albert, Democratic Candidate for
Congressman-at-Large, from Illinois.

Congressman Rathbone, a Chicago lawyer, and Dr. Albert, of Paris, Illinois, a non-resident member of the City Club, are prominent campaign speakers.

MONDAY, NOV. 3—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Maj. John L. Griffith, Commissioner of Athletics for the Big Ten, on "Football Strategy."
Before assuming his present duties for the Western Conference, Maj. Griffith was a coach.

TUESDAY, NOV. 4—ELECTION NIGHT.

Election Returns by Western Union Wire, also Radio—Dinner—Entertainment—Open House
A special dinner for City Club members and their friends, men, women and children, will be served in the Main Dining Room, Grill Room and Committee Dining Rooms at \$1.25.

The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

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Vol. XVII Monday, October 27, 1924 No. 30

FOUR NEW CIVIC COMMITTEES

Committee on Committees Raises 1924-25 List to 28

Four new committees were added to the City Club list for 1924-25 by the Committee on Committees at an important meeting held last Tuesday. There are: 1—Weekly Free-for-All Round Table Discussion Committee; 2—Crime Reduction and Law Enforcement Committee; 3—State Constitution and Amendments Committee; 4—Public Library Committee.

The list of civic committees, twenty-four in number, given on the questionnaire mailed to all members last July and supplied to new members enrolled since then, is as follows:

Government Group—Local Government Committee, Judiciary Committee, Civil Service Committee, Military and Naval Affairs Committee, Elections Committee, Legislation Committee.

Public Finance Group—Taxation and Revenue Committee, Special Assessments Committee, Public Expenditures Committee.

Public Works and Planning Group—City Planning and Zoning Committee, Municipal Art Committee, Streets and Highways Committee.

Education and Recreation Group—Citizenship Committee, Education Committee, Parks and Public Recreation Committee, Boys' Work Committee.

Public Utilities Group—Local Transportation Committee, Public Utilities (other than Transit) Committee, Waterways and Terminals Committee.

Social Welfare Group—Sanitation and Public Health Committee, City Waste Committee, Public Safety Committee, Social Welfare Committee, Labor Committee.

Dr. Arthur J. Todd, Vice-President of the City Club and Chairman of the Committee on Committees, reported to that body that the creation of the four new committees would meet demands which had been expressed orally or in writing by

various members. He quoted Henry P. Chandler, President, as having concurred in approving the recommendation for this action.

The Weekly Free-for-All Round Table Discussion Committee was created to meet a demand, which has been frequently voiced, for greater opportunity for the members of the City Club to contribute expression of their individual views on public questions. This committee will organize and manage general meetings, open to all members of the City Club, and possibly to their friends. Whether the committee will arrange for certain speakers to open the discussion on a given day, or will merely announce a topic for a day, or leave the meeting entirely open for suggestions and statements from the floor, is to be determined by the committee, itself.

"The Free-for-All Round Table discussions may well prove to be experience meetings on public affairs and citizenship similar to mid-week church meetings for testimonies on religious experience," said Dr. Todd.

Volunteers for service on this new committee and the Public Library Committee especially, but also for the other two new committees, are wanted. The Crime Reduction and Law Enforcement Committee and the State Constitution and Amendments Committee will be recruited in part from the members who expressed opinions in their answers to Question 1 on the questionnaire concerning topics to be taken up, as reported in last week's issue of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN, that these subjects should have attention from the City Club this fall and winter. But any member who is ready to serve on any of these four committees is requested to notify the Executive Secretary, indicating his first, second and third choices.

The Committee on Committees made provision for the assignment of members to the entire list of civic committees on the basis of their choices on the 1924 questionnaire, the 1923 questionnaire and service on committees in past years. The members will soon be notified of their appointments to the various committees.

Chairmen for the respective civic committees on the entire list were carefully selected on the basis of their past service, interests and special qualifications, by the Committee on Committees. The complete rosters of committee chairmen and members will appear in THE BULLETIN after the acceptances of the appointments have been received.

Mayor for Recreation Commission

At the first autumn meeting of the Chicago City Council Wednesday, October 22, Mayor Dever submitted a special message recommending the creation of a Recreation Commission. This was in response to a request growing out of conferences of the Parks and Public Recreation Committee of the City Club and many other organizations at which Miss Mary E. McDowell, Commissioner of Public Welfare, had presided.

Ald. Joseph B. McDonough, head of the City Council Committee on playgrounds, made a speech to the effect that the proposed commission would encroach on the field of the council committee. Ald. Ross A. Woodhull complimented this committee on its work but told of its limitations of power. The message was referred to Ald. McDonough's committee.

DAWES PLAN AND GERMANY

Dr. Bonn, Finance Expert, Gives Views at Club

That world economics and the workings of the Dawes plan are of intense interest to the men of the City Club of Chicago was shown again at a Forum luncheon, on October 10, by the attention given to an address by Dr. Moritz J. Bonn, of the University of Berlin. Dr. Bonn, professor of national and political economy and the financial expert for the German Democratic party, influential in the negotiations over the Dawes report, gave a highly informative address on "The Dawes Plan and After."

Professor Bonn was introduced by Lessing Rosenthal, one of the founders of the City Club. Mr. Rosenthal whimsically suggested that he took it for granted every man present knew the details of the Dawes plan, but that he would ask Professor Bonn, just by way of reminding them, to give a brief outline of its main features. In the same vein Dr. Bonn complied. In his introductory remarks, in his discussion of Germany's willingness and capacity to pay under the Dawes plan, and in his answers to questions from the floor, the speaker—alert of eye, earnest in searching observations, and smiling as points registered—spoke on heavy finance with engaging informality.

Gives Outline of Dawes Plan

Outlining the chief points of the Dawes plan, the German financial expert said that there had been two divergent views on reparations, that of the Germans insisting on knowing their total liability and "the French point of view, which I could understand, that the Germans could pay a lot." He pointed out that "the difficulty came over the question, 'What was the true capacity of Germany?'" and said: "Two opinions have stood facing each other—one insisting on present capacity, the other insisting that we ought to base payments on future capacity. Now the Dawes plan very ingeniously met these two points of view."

The Berlin expert explained that "first there is to be paid in any case, each year, whatever happens, \$250,000,000.00, from the revenues of the railways and industrial bonds"—assets with value represented by bonds to the amount of \$4,000,000,000.00. Besides the \$250,000,000.00 "a little more than \$400,000,000.00 is to go annually into the chest of a Reparations Agent. But only the first \$250,000,000.00 is to be transferred. The second installment is to be paid by the German tax-payers, but is not to be sent to the allies if so doing would involve any risk to currency stability; and an American was appointed Transfer Agent."

"The essential point," commented Dr. Bonn, "is that the second part of the payment is elastic. If the capacity to make it does not develop there is to be an automatic arrangement. That is the beauty of the Dawes plan."

Then, speaking emphatically from the German point of view, Dr. Bonn added: "The Dawes plan assumes we can pay and we ought to pay, but it puts the figures on a reasonable basis. Before, we had large, purely imaginary figures. We went from one conference to another. There were negotiations and there seemed to be no way out. We have been living on ultimatums for five years. I can tell you that ultimatums are not a wholesome fare.

One of the chief merits of the Dawes plan is that it was not forced upon the German people by threats. It was accepted by them after detailed discussion between equals striving for agreement. It marked the end, let us hope, of coercive finance."

Discusses Willingness to Pay

The question of Germany's willingness to pay was discussed extensively by Professor Bonn. "One question which I am asked," he said, "is put this way, 'Let us assume that the Dawes plan is good, is workable—are you willing to pay under it? Aren't you bent, at the bottom of your mind, on cheating your creditors?'" Some of his points in reply were:

"On the books of the Reparations Commission we have already been credited with payments of over \$2,000,000,000.00—double the amount France paid after 1871; and we're just beginning.

"The relation between a debtor and a creditor is a happy one if it is a kind of co-partnership. It works when it is within the means of the debtor to pay. Up to the adoption of the Dawes plan, there was a strong feeling in Germany that payments would not help, that Germany was asked to assume a reparation debt such as she could never hope to pay off, and that this was a pretext for the permanent occupation of the Rhineland and the Ruhr. I'm convinced that if you can get it into the minds of the German people that they will get back independence there is every will to pay. The Dawes plan, in that direction, has changed the political atmosphere."

He declared that there had been nothing intentional about the depreciation of the mark. He insisted that a new government would not repudiate Germany's obligations. Amplifying, he said that the German socialists "saved the country from bolshevism" and "are the party of fulfillment" and had voted for the Dawes plan when it would have been to their political advantage to reject it. As to the nationalists, he said that quite a number had voted for the Dawes report and that "there is no German statesman who could dare to risk through repudiation the future evacuation of the Rhineland."

Tells of Capacity to Pay

On the other main question, "Can Germany pay?" Dr. Bonn referred to the loan to the German republic. He said: "The total capital value of the loan will be \$200,000,000.00. The annual revenue pledged for reparation purposes is three times that amount."

In conclusion Dr. Bonn said: "The other claims under the Dawes plan can be discharged fully only if there is complete economic recovery in Europe and outside of Europe. I'm quite clear that, although the plan is very elastic, we run a risk and the world runs a risk. I am sure it will work like a very expensive insurance premium—having paid, our minds are free."

One of the questions put to Dr. Bonn—by Dr. Charles E. Merriam—was: "What is your opinion of the 'index of prosperity' provided in the Dawes plan?" The visitor answered: "Many years ago I made one myself. I think no index is a very good index."

Andrew P. Canning asked: "What is Germany doing to remove barriers to trade?" Dr. Bonn said that so far as he knew there had been no

(Continued on Fourth Page)

HEAR SENATE CANDIDATES

Sprague and Deneen Speak at the City Club Forum

Campaign speeches were given at City Club Forum luncheons on two succeeding days—October 16 and 17—by the two candidates for United States Senator from Illinois, Col. Albert A. Sprague, the Democratic candidate, and former Governor Charles S. Deneen, the candidate of the Republican party.

Everett L. Millard, a director of the City Club, was chairman of the day at the meeting addressed by Col. Sprague, who is a founder and a life member of the City Club, while former Governor Deneen was presented by Morton D. Hull, Republican Congressman from the Second Illinois District, on the South Side of Chicago, a City Club founder and life member.

Col. Sprague, in the opening passage of his address, said: "I am glad to be present to-day. I am a charter member of this organization. I believe that it has a great deal to do with the improvement of municipal administration in Chicago. I have not always agreed with all the ideas expressed by its members, and perhaps I have at times disagreed with certain policies, but I have never doubted the sincere purpose to be an honest, useful factor in city progress along constructive lines. And I believe that in the future its usefulness will increase and its place of importance will be realized by its membership and by the city."

"This is not a political organization, but you are interested in public questions from the standpoint purely of the public good. I want to say, and I say it without any fear of being misunderstood, that I entered public service in exactly this spirit."

The speaker said he had conducted his campaign as "an amateur in public life." He received applause when he said he would now welcome a comparison of the methods of the Department of Public Works, of which he is Commissioner, with those of any large commercial institution; also when he said that, if elected, party instructions would not count with him. Col. Sprague stressed his belief, from first-hand experience, that the "blackest chapter in the last four years of national administration was written in the human suffering of thousands of ex-service men due to the dishonesty and negligence of those entrusted with the administration of the Veterans' Bureau."

Former Governor Deneen covered, with detailed statements and figures, a wide range of public affairs. On foreign affairs he discussed the Republican senators' reservations to the Wilson treaty on the League of Nations, President Harding's disarmament conference, the accord in reference to the Pacific, the commission sent to Mexico, the restoration of friendly relations with the states of Central America, the Dawes report and the Monroe doctrine.

On domestic affairs Mr. Deneen dealt with reduction of the national debt, federal payroll reduction, deflation, the views of John W. Davis on the tariff, unemployment, the needs of the farmers and the status of mining in Illinois.

Prefacing his discussion of national affairs, the speaker said he had recently visited all counties in the state, except Lake, to which he was going later, and that he finds "no real antipathy against the

administration." He said that the Republican party did not claim the Dawes plan as a republican achievement, but that the action of the experts in agreeing to have it stamped "made in America" was a tribute to "the outstanding ability, the mental equipment and the force of character of General Dawes and Mr. Young." Two of Governor Deneen's concluding sentences were: "So the republican party is the party of practical sense and common sense. The party in power deals with facts."

Hallowe'en Entertainment Program

For the Hallowe'en Party of the members of the City Club of Chicago, their families and friends, this week Friday, October 31, the Social Committee announces the following program:

Reception—6:00 P. M. Dinner—6:30 P. M.

Old-time songs between courses.

Real Fun starts about 8 o'clock.

Program includes—

A one-act play—"The Constant Lover" by St. John Hankin.

Produced by William Ziegler Nourse and Miss Gloria Chandler.

Harmonica Melodies—H. Andre Langdon.

Southern Sermon—Promulgated by an eminent colored preacher.

Fortune telling—

Hallowe'en Play.

"This is a party in which everyone can take part and have a rip-roaring good time," says the announcement by the Committee, which adds: "All for \$2.00. Make early reservations."

Finance Expert Answers Questions

(Continued from Third Page)

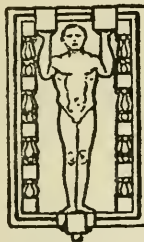
foreign embargoes put up within half a year, such as had been erected in certain cases because prices were lower in Germany than abroad. He pointed out that for five years Germany had been required to give favored-nation treatment to all, but that now it could negotiate commercial treaties.

Mr. Rosenthal submitted this question: "What is going to be the effect of the indemnities on the export trade of Germany?" Dr. Bonn gave an answer, involving a series of steps, in which he said that Germany would have to sell \$600,000,000.00 of extra goods to the people all over the world. "No doubt there will be a very grave dislocation," he declared. "Quite likely other people will fight us by raising their tariffs. Jumping over the tariff we will have to go down into our clothes. It can only be done if we work much cheaper."

For Readers Other Than Members

Men other than members of the City Club of Chicago, to whose attention this number of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN may come, may obtain additional information about the Club and its activities by filling out and sending in the following coupon:

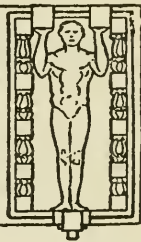
.....
Date.....
City Club of Chicago,
315 Plymouth Court
I should like to receive more information about
the City Club, its facilities and its civic activities.
Name
Business Connection
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The City Club Bulletin

NOV 2 1924
A Journal of Active Citizenship

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1924

NUMBER 31

GENERAL MEETINGS THIS WEEK AND NEXT AT THE CITY CLUB

MONDAY, NOV. 3—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Maj. John L. Griffith, Commissioner of Athletics for the Big Ten, on "Football Strategy."

Something of his work for the Western Intercollegiate Conference will also be told by Major Griffith, at this Football Round Table luncheon. Formerly he was, for ten years, coach at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, and later had charge of the Coaching School at the University of Illinois.

TUESDAY, NOV. 4—ELECTION NIGHT.

Election Returns by Western Union Wire, also Radio—Dinner—Entertainment—Open House

Returns on the national, state and local elections will be received direct by a Western Union Telegraph wire installed in the City Club. They will also be received by radio. During dinner they will be announced in the various dining rooms. After dinner, up to midnight or later, the returns will be put on stereopticon slides and thrown on a screen in the Lounge. A program of entertainment features, to be interspersed as time permits, has been arranged by the Social Committee.

A special \$1.25 dinner for City Club members, their families and friends—men, women and children—will be served in the Main Dining Room, Lincoln Room, Grill Room and Committee Dining Rooms. While reservations are not required they are desired. Please telephone your reservations.

THURSDAY, NOV. 6—12:30 P. M.

Ernest Palmer, Whose Witty Address Was a Feature of the Twentieth Anniversary Dinner of the City Club Last Year, in a Characteristic Speech.

Mr. Palmer, a widely-known speaker and member of the City Club, will give an after-luncheon talk before the Membership Extension Organization, but all members of the City Club are invited to attend.

MONDAY, NOV. 10—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

George Huff, on "Points on Football from the Illinois-Chicago Game."

Mr. Huff, Director of Athletics at the University of Illinois, has for many years been a leader in the upbuilding of intercollegiate athletics.

TUESDAY, NOV. 11—6:30 P. M.

Mrs. Clive Neville Rolfe, of London, on "Social Hygiene and the Education and Protection of Our Youth."

Dinner address, for men and women, by a noted Englishwoman. Mrs. Rolfe is a leading eugenicist and social hygienist, now in this country as a guest of the American Social Hygiene Association. This dinner for Mrs. Rolfe is given under the joint auspices of the City Club of Chicago, the Illinois Social Hygiene League, the Juvenile Protective Association, and the Social Hygiene Council. Tickets \$1.50 each. Please make reservations.

ADVICE ON LITTLE BALLOTS

City Club Board Makes Recommendations to Voters

While concurring with the City Club City Planning and Zoning Committee that the completion of the Grant Park Stadium and the street-widening and improvement projects recommended by the Chicago Plan Commission are praiseworthy projects, the Board of Directors of the City Club, at a

(Continued on Third Page)

TALKS ON NATIONAL ISSUES

City Club Men Hear Young, Harrison and Ekern

Discussions of the issues of the national campaign from the three viewpoints—Coolidge-Dawes, Davis-Bryan, and La Follette-Wheeler—by Republican, Democratic and Progressive spokesmen of distinction were given at three Forum luncheons of the City Club of Chicago last week, the closing

(Continued on Fourth Page)

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A Journal of Active Citizenship

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By the CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

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HERBERT E. FLEMING, *Editor*

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Harry L. Johnson, *House Manager*

Vol. XVII Monday, November 3, 1924 No. 31

Meetings of Civic Committees

Civic committee meetings scheduled for this week at the City Club are:

MONDAY, NOV. 3—Labor Committee.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5—Public Safety Committee.

THURSDAY, NOV. 6—Parks and Public Recreation Committee.

Dinner for Mr. Cole a Notable Occasion

As recognized by the Chicago daily newspapers, the dinner in honor of George E. Cole at the City Club October 24 was a significant occasion. Some of the details of the reminiscences of civic battles related that evening by Mr. Cole and associates in the conflicts of the late '90's will be given in a later issue of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN.

Technical Men at Group Table

Technical men among the members of the City Club of Chicago have arranged for a group table in the Main Dining Room. Robert H. Kuss, secretary of the group, announces that all members classified as technical men will be welcome.

Classification of Members

Under the by-laws of the City Club of Chicago, Article 4, Section 5, dealing with membership rules, there is provision that the Board of Directors shall have power, subject to the provisions of the by-laws, to fix rules "determining members' classification." At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on April 14, on recommendation of the Executive Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, the Board adopted a rule giving the Admissions Committee the power to act finally on matters of classification.

Noted Englishwoman to Speak

Mrs. Clive Neville Rolfe, of London, who will speak at the dinner to be held at the City Club of Chicago, next week Tuesday evening, November 11, is one of the most noted Englishwomen visiting America this year. Mrs. Rolfe is distinguished on account of her family ties, her war work and above all for her work in the field of social hygiene.

Mrs. Rolfe is the eldest daughter of the admiral of the British fleet who was second in command at Jutland. She married in 1905 a navy lieutenant who was accidentally killed on duty a few months later. In 1917 she married Lieutenant-Commander C. Neville Rolfe, R.N., D.S.O., a member of the Norfolk family of the John Rolfe who married Princess Pocahontas.

In 1914 Mrs. Rolfe organized the Professional Classes War Relief Council, in 1915 promoted "Christmas in Wartime," and in 1915 assisted the National War Savings Council.

In 1906 Mrs. Rolfe founded the Eugenics Education Society of which she acted as honorary secretary for twelve years. This is the society which was directed by the late Sir Francis Galton. Mrs. Rolfe promoted the appointment of the "Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases, of 1914," and founded in 1916, and acted as honorary secretary of, the "National Council for Combating Venereal Disease." Mrs. Rolfe has lectured in the eastern colonies of Great Britain, in Japan and in Canada, on social questions.

Co-operating with the City Club in arranging the dinner at which Mrs. Rolfe will speak next week are the following organizations: Illinois Social Hygiene League, Bernard C. Roloff, superintendent; Juvenile Protective Association, Miss Jessie Binford, superintendent; Social Hygiene Council, Dr. Rachel Yarros, director.

In order that adequate preparation may be made, reservations for the dinner should be made at the City Club.

World Flight Celebration

The World Flight Celebration at the Auditorium November 9 has been approved and encouraged by the Board of Directors of the City Club. Eugene A. Rummmler, a director, and Col. Harry A. Abells, chairman of the Military and Naval Affairs Committee, have attended meetings of representatives of many civic organizations at the Army and Navy Club at which this affair has been furthered. A film of the flight will be one of the features of the program. The proceeds from the sale of tickets go to the purchase of automobiles for the fliers, Lieutenants Smith and Arnold, who piloted the "Chicago."

Many Organizations Meet at City Club

Outside organizations sponsored by members of the City Club are making extensive use of the Committee Dining Rooms and the Lincoln Room for luncheon meetings and of the Lincoln Room and Main Dining Room for dinner meetings. Reservations are made with Harry L. Johnson, House Manager.

PROS AND CONS ON BALLOTS

Concise Statements Made on Motion of Directors

(Continued from First Page)

meeting last Tuesday, also concurred in the finding of the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency denouncing the proposed financing of these projects. The Directors of the City Club adopted a motion that, with concise outlines of the main affirmative and negative points, a statement be issued recommending that the voters cast "no" ballots on the South Park proposition for a \$3,000,000.00 bond issue for enlargement and completion of the Stadium and on the city proposition for a \$3,000,000.00 bond issue for payment of assessments on public benefits on the street improvements.

Incidentally the Directors took the position that such propositions should not be submitted at a general election when interest in the national campaign claims chief attention. They felt that action on these proposals should be put off until the aldermanic election next February.

On account of the urgency of the need for replacing inadequate gasoline lighting with electric lighting in outlying built-up portions of the city, they voted to recommend approval of the \$1,000,000.00 city bond issue for extending and rehabilitating the street lighting system.

They also adopted motions recommending "yes" votes on the gateway amendment to the Illinois state constitution and "no" votes on the \$100,000.00 road bond proposition.

Against Stadium Bond Issue Now

On the Stadium proposition, the question of the \$3,000,000.00 bond issue sought by the South Park Commissioners to enlarge and complete the structure in Grant Park, the principal points pro and con are as follows:

Affirmative—(1) As the City Planning and Zoning Committee reports, this is a desirable project. (2) It should be completed some time. (3) The South Park Commissioners contend that the original bond issue of \$2,500,000.00 has not proved sufficient in part because of the advance in prices since the bond issue was approved in 1920.

Negative—(1) As the Bureau of Public Efficiency reports, the South Park Commissioners followed an "indefensible" course in financing when, after the original bond issue had been approved, they received bids showing that the Stadium would cost twice the amount of the bond issue of 1920 and yet they proceeded to build with the full knowledge that they would put the voters in a dilemma over completion of the project. (2) While the part of the Stadium so far completed has cost over \$2,500,000.00, the cost of the new stadium at the University of Illinois, the Yale bowl and other stadiums indicates that an adequate and satisfactory stadium could have been built for about this amount. (3) There is no urgent necessity for enlargement of the Stadium; and since the South Park Commissioners, within the last five years, have been empowered to issue bonds to the huge total of \$46,000,000.00, further bond issues should be restricted to projects for which there is immediate need. (4) A local bond issue question should be submitted at a local election, such as the aldermanic election next February.

Weighing these considerations, the Board of Di-

rectors of the City Club recommends that the voters of the South Park district vote "no" on this proposition at this time.

For Projects—Against Bond Plan

On the city-wide proposition of a \$3,000,000.00 bond issue for the payment of assessments for public benefits in connection with seven street-widening and improvement projects, namely, 1—Michigan avenue, 2—Ogden avenue, 3—Western avenue, 4—Randolph street, 5—Twenty-second street east of Michigan avenue, 6—Twenty-second street between Michigan and Archer avenues, and 7—Indiana avenue between Sixteenth and Twenty-second streets, the main considerations for and against are as follows:

Affirmative—(1) On the showing of the Chicago Plan Commission, the City Planning and Zoning Committee finds these to be desirable projects for the proper development of the city. (2) The courts have already assessed the costs of the first five against the city as public benefits. (3) Public benefits are certain to be assessed against the other two projects named. (4) Payment of these assessments by bond issue calls for an annual tax of merely enough to pay off one-twentieth of the principal plus interest.

Negative—(1) The Bureau of Public Efficiency reports that this proposition is an imposition on the voters of Chicago because in it they are confronted, for the first time, with a request to finance several such projects with a lump-sum bond issue. (2) Amounts of similar magnitude to those specified for Michigan avenue, Ogden avenue, Western avenue and Randolph street have in the past been provided out of the corporate funds, and this plan can be followed now. (3) The item of \$840,458.48 included for the project for Twenty-second street east of Michigan avenue does not cover the complete cost of the improvement. (4) The figure for the sixth and seventh items was manifestly put in to round out the bond issue to \$3,000,000.00, and is for projects that have not yet had the sanction of the voters. (5) Proposals such as these should be submitted as separate bond issue propositions at a municipal election.

In view of these points the Board of Directors goes on record as approving the projects but disapproving the methods of financing, thus recommending negative votes on this proposition.

For Street Lighting Bond Issue

On the municipal proposition of a bond issue of \$1,000,000.00 for the extension and rehabilitation of the street lighting system, some of the more important affirmative points are: (1) The City Planning and Zoning Committee and the Bureau of Public Efficiency find this to be a much needed improvement. (2) The proceeds of these bonds will probably be used to supplant unsatisfactory gasoline lighting service with much more extensive electric lighting service in outlying sections of the city. (3) The manner in which the present city administration has safeguarded expenditures under the 1922 issue for street lighting affords promise that expenditures under this bond issue will be made satisfactorily.

The only negative point of any consequence is that in general a local issue can receive better consideration at a local than at a national election.

But in view of the urgency of the need for this

(Continued on Fourth Page)

THREE CAMPAIGNERS HEARD

Young, Harrison and Ekern on National Issues

(Continued from First Page)

week of the campaign. Each of the three addresses was received with much interest.

B. Loring Young, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and republican leader in that body during the two years that President Coolidge was governor, spoke from the republican viewpoint, on Tuesday.

Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi—"Who's Who" says "Pat Harrison (Byron Patton)"—temporary chairman of the Democratic National Convention and a leading campaigner for his party, spoke on Thursday.

Herman L. Ekern, Attorney-General of Wisconsin and chairman of the Finance Committee of the National Progressive Committee, completed the series of three Forum addresses on the national issues, on Friday.

Frank J. Loesch was chairman of the day at the Young meeting, Clarence N. Goodwin at the Harrison meeting and John A. Lapp at the Ekern meeting.

"Calvin Coolidge—Governor and Man," was Mr. Young's subject. Mr. Young, who has been speaker of the Massachusetts House for four successive terms, spoke out of a long personal friendship with President Coolidge. Some of the most telling sentences of his address were: "The consistent rule of President Coolidge in every political office has been economy and efficiency in government. With him this issue is not a catch phrase to get votes in a campaign; it is the consistent and unchanging purpose of his political philosophy. We love him and admire him most of all for his personal character. He is modest, democratic and simple in thought and action. Our Democratic friends often boast of Jeffersonian simplicity, but the Calvin Coolidge brand has every other kind backed off the map."

Senator Harrison, who has been on the stump for the democratic ticket in many states, said, "I am glad to tell you of the issues of the campaign from the democratic point of view," and he did, turning the guns of all his eloquence on the republican party and on President Coolidge. "The republican party can't help it that three cabinet members went astray, and also the head of the Veterans' Bureau," he said. "Mr. Coolidge knew nothing about it. He sat there in the Senate for two and a half years and heard the resolution and the reports of the investigation. Where were his ears? His eyes? Why, God bless you, if he had a nose he would have smelled it." Senator Harrison spoke with feeling against the *Literary Digest* straw-ballot poll and said with conviction he believed that Mr. Davis would be elected or the election would go to Congress.

Mr. Ekern, in the course of his address, referred to progress in his home state. "With La Follette as President the government will be constructively progressive and we will be on the high road to prosperity and peace," he said. "No state has been more successful and prosperous and has suffered less through recent periods of depression than has Wisconsin. It has had fewer failures in its banks, its factories and its mercantile institutions than

any other state. It has less unemployment and the state of Wisconsin has no public debt." On the outcome Tuesday, Mr. Ekern said in part: "By electing Robert M. La Follette the people will declare that the office of President is not for sale to the highest bidder"; also, "There is nothing calamitous in having this election decided by the House of Representatives or finally by the Senate. That is the machinery provided by the Constitution. The one way in which this can be prevented is by electing the progressive ticket. That is what is going to happen."

Recommendations on Propositions

(Continued from Third Page)

improvement and the financial safeguards adopted by the city administration, the Board of Directors of the City Club concurs in the recommendations of its City Planning and Zoning Committee and the Bureau of Public Efficiency that the voters of the city cast affirmative ballots on the street lighting proposition.

For the Gateway Amendment

On the gateway amendment to the Illinois State constitution, some of the Directors expressed objection to the provision included forbidding an amendment to the constitution during a war or until one year after peace had been declared, but the Directors were of the opinion that the pending gateway amendment would mark a step in advance toward liberalizing the constitution. In their deliberations it was pointed out that the power to amend two articles of the constitution instead of only one at one time would increase the chances of securing the submission of desirable amendments. It was also pointed out that last year the Taxation and Revenue Committee of the City Club stated that a scientific system of taxation could not be secured until the constitution is amended. On the questionnaire distributed among City Club members this year so many suggested that one of the major matters which should engage the attention of the City Club is the constitution and amendments to it that recently the Committee on Committees ordered the creation of a standing committee on this subject.

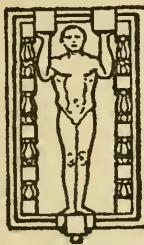
In view of these facts the Board of Directors adopted a motion recommending that the members of the City Club in particular and the voters of Illinois in general cast their ballots in favor of the gateway amendment to the constitution.

Against \$100,000,000 Road Bond Issue

On the \$100,000,000.00 Illinois road-bond proposition, the Board of Directors, believing that this issue is not needed for the development of the hard-road system for the state and feeling that there is no assurance that expenditures under this bond issue would be aggressively and fairly safeguarded, adopted a motion recommending a "no" vote by the citizens.

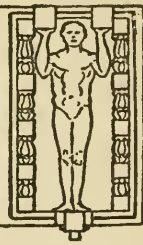
"Vote As You Please—But Vote"

Henry P. Chandler, President of the City Club of Chicago, joins with the leaders of many civic organizations in urging all eligible voters to go to the polls and cast their ballots on Tuesday. The slogan in this cause is "Vote As You Please—But Vote."



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1924

NUMBER 32

GENERAL MEETINGS THIS WEEK AND NEXT AT THE CITY CLUB

MONDAY, NOV. 10—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

George Huff, on "Pointers on Football from the Illinois-Chicago Game"

This week's Football Round Table luncheon will no doubt lead to many questions from the floor, because of the intense interest in last Saturday's game between Illinois and Chicago. Mr. Huff, Director of Athletics at the University of Illinois, has had a notable career in developing athletics at the State University.

TUESDAY, NOV. 11—MIDDAY AND EVENING

12:30 P. M.—Armistice Day Address by George M. Weichelt, Illinois Chairman of Americanization Committee, American Legion

This address will be given at a meeting of the Membership Extension Organization, but all members of the City Club are invited to hear it. Mr. Weichelt, general attorney for the National Surety Company, enlisted in the Navy in the Spanish-American War and in the World War was a Lieutenant Commander.

6:30 P. M.—Mrs. Clive Neville Rolfe, of London, on "Social Hygiene and the Education and Protection of Our Youth"

Mrs. Rolfe is noted as a war worker, a member of a distinguished family, and a eugenicist and social hygienist. She is in America as a guest of the American Hygiene Association. The Illinois Social Hygiene League, the Juvenile Protective Association, and the Social Hygiene Council are co-operating with the City Club in arranging the dinner at which Mrs. Rolfe will speak. Men and women invited. Tickets \$1.50 each. Please telephone reservations.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12—12:30 P. M.

Solos by Edward T. Clissold, Concert Baritone

THURSDAY, NOV. 13—12:30 P. M.

Solos by B. Fred Wise, Tenor Soloist with the Apollo Club

FRIDAY, NOV. 14—12:30 P. M.

One-Act Play, Presented Under Direction of William Ziegler Nourse, Director, "The Chicago Daily News" Radio Play-Night

The Wednesday, Thursday and Friday programs will open meetings of the Membership Extension Organization, but all members of the City Club are invited to be present.

MONDAY, NOV. 17—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

John Schommer—"Why Football Spectators Should Study the Rules—Lessons from the Michigan-Ohio Game"

Mr. Schommer, a leading Conference official, will umpire the Michigan-Ohio contest. With Col. Horatio B. Hackett, he has been actively teaching rooters the rules. Mr. Schommer is Assistant Professor of Industrial Chemistry and Athletic Director at Armour Institute. At the University of Chicago, 1906-9, he was a star football, basket-ball, track and baseball man.

THURSDAY, NOV. 20—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Donald R. Richberg, on "Future Prospects of the Progressive Movement"

Mr. Richberg, lawyer, writer and public speaker, was active in the Roosevelt campaigns and was in Roosevelt's inner council. In 1913 Mr. Richberg was Director of the Progressive Party's National Legislative Reference Bureau. He was Chief Counsel for the labor organizations in the Daugherty injunction case. He also argued the case in which the constitutionality of the provision of the Clayton act for jury trials in contempt cases was sustained. In the recent campaign he was attorney for the La Follette-Wheeler National Progressive Committee.

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Vol. XVII Monday, November 10, 1924 No. 32

New Booklet on the City Club

A comprehensive booklet on the City Club of Chicago, describing its activities, facilities, and organization, with details about its Forum and other meetings and the work of its civic committees, came off the press last Friday.

This booklet is of pocket size, bound in a blue cover. It contains forty pages of material, with many headlines and eight illustrations, describing the City Club, its character, ideals and service. The booklet is entitled:

How More Than 2000 Men of Chicago Are Expressing Their Civic Interests

At a meeting of the Membership Extension Organization at luncheon on Friday, Henry P. Chandler, President, announced that the booklet was written and put through the press by the Executive Secretary. Mimeograph copies of the original manuscript had been distributed among members and Directors specially active in membership extension work, and various amendments suggested by them were incorporated in the booklet.

Although a limited edition has been printed, any member of the City Club desiring to secure copies for his friends who might be interested may do so by using the following coupon:

.....
Nov. ..., 1924.
City Club of Chicago,
315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois.
Attention Mr. Henry R. Dalrymple,
Assistant Secretary.
Please send me copies of the
comprehensive City Club booklet.

Name
Address

New Men Hear Founders' Statement

New members of the City Club of Chicago were cordially welcomed by old members at an interesting luncheon meeting Thursday, October 23, in the Lincoln Room. Directors, social committee members and other old members were interested with new members at the various tables.

Noble W. Lee, vice-chairman of the Social Committee, who presided, told a number of clever stories.

Short talks were given by Henry P. Chandler, President, William T. Cross, Treasurer, Herbert E. Fleming, Executive Secretary, Robert McCormick Adams, a Director, Fred R. Huber, Chairman of the Social Committee, and Henry R. Dalrymple, Assistant Secretary.

The statement on the purposes of the City Club, issued by the 144 charter members who called the organization meeting in 1903, was read by the Executive Secretary, who pointed out that the City Club is carrying on in civic activities to-day for these same purposes. The founder's statement quoted reads as follows:

"THE UNDERSIGNED have associated themselves for the purpose of forming under the laws of the State of Illinois, a corporation, not for pecuniary profit, to be known as The City Club of Chicago. Its object is to be the investigation and improvement of municipal conditions, not by taking part as an organization in political elections, but by bringing together those who are sincerely interested in the advancement of the public welfare, without distinction of opinion, party or class, and by enabling them to co-operate more intelligently and effectively for the good of the community. In no case will the club as an organization either advocate or oppose the election of particular candidates for public office. It is proposed to maintain comfortable club rooms with full restaurant facilities and to collect a comprehensive library of the literature and statistics relating to public questions, and municipal affairs. The adoption of any other methods of advancing the objects for which it is formed is to be left for such future action as may seem wise; but the chief function of the club is to promote the acquaintance, the friendly intercourse, the accurate information and personal co-operation of those who are sincerely interested in practical methods of improving the public life and affairs of the community in which we live.

"In order that the club may reach the fullest measure of usefulness, the annual dues should be as far as possible within the means of all who would make desirable members, and in order to assure its maintenance during its first two years, each of the undersigned agrees to contribute during that period such a sum (not exceeding \$50 per year, including dues) as may be found necessary to meet any excess of expenses over receipts."

The meeting closed with group singing led by Major Harold P. Goodnow, Secretary of the City Club Glee Club.

Street Transit Committee Meets Friday

The Local Transportation Committee of the City Club, of which Clifton R. Bechtel, a Director, is the 1924-25 chairman, will meet this week Friday.

COLE TELLS GREAT STORY

Gives Reminiscences to Show Public Opinion Power

Driving home the lesson that "public opinion is stronger than any boodler," George E. Cole, the first president of the Municipal Voters League and a founder of the City Club of Chicago, at the City Club dinner in his honor two weeks ago last Friday evening, October 24, gave detailed reminiscences of the battles of the late '90's for the redemption of the Chicago city council from control by a super-grafter in the seeking of street railway franchises. Mr. Cole, as a civic service and on request, amplified the inspiring story which he had outlined at a meeting of new members of the City Club last June.

Mr. Cole related incidents of the following: The organization of the Municipal Voters League in 1896 and the manner in which, after others had been appealed to, he was drawn into its presidency and spokesmanship; its first aldermanic campaign and victory in that year; the sustaining of a veto of an ordinance to give a franchise on Jackson street—now Jackson boulevard; the imprisonment of election thieves after the unsuccessful campaign of 1897; and finally, in 1898, the frustration of the efforts of Charles T. Yerkes to secure council approval of the Allen law which Yerkes had bought from the Illinois legislature and which, if approved, would have given him control of the streets of Chicago for a generation. Mr. Cole concluded with the observation that, so long as the Municipal Voters League, the Legislative Voters League, the Citizens Association and "last but not least"—the City Club—are kept going, Chicago is headed forward.

Others Tell of Mr. Cole's Inspiring Work

Although he will attain his eightieth birthday March 2 next, Mr. Cole related these incidents and expressed his opinions with the vim which characterized his civic fighting in the '90's; and the modesty with which he told of his own part was mentioned, with emphasis, in extempore talks by Allen B. Pond, Walter L. Fisher, Andrew P. Canning, Hoyt King, George C. Sikes, Henry Barrett Chamberlin, Lessing Rosenthal, and Augustus S. Peabody—civic leaders who either were associated with Mr. Cole in those battles, or have had part in following them up, or both.

The toastmaster, Henry P. Chandler, President of the City Club, in his opening remarks, told of the delight of City Club members and their friends in joining to do honor to Mr. Cole. He called attention to the presence, at the speaker's table and at other tables in the Main Dining Room, where the dinner was held, of many leaders in good works, naming, besides those later called on to speak, Julius Rosenwald, the City Club member who is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Bureau of Public Efficiency, and Charles E. Affeld, a member who was "one of Mr. Cole's comrades at arms in the Civil War."

Mr. Chandler read letters of regret, which had been received by the Executive Secretary, from prominent Chicago men who had been invited to the dinner but were unable to attend on account of absences from the city. These included letters from Mayor Dever, Col. Robert R. McCormick, co-

editor of *The Chicago Tribune*, and Dr. Graham Taylor, head of Chicago Commons. Mr. Chandler also read a letter of regret which he had received from Eugene T. Lies.

President Chandler commented on the great value of the oral handing down of experience from one generation to another even in this age of printing. He said he didn't live in Chicago during the great battles of the late '90's, but that rumor has it that it was a period when franchises were sold by the city council and purchased by powerful interests, but that the public conscience was aroused by courageous men "taking their business and professional lives in their hands" and daring to denounce evil-doers. Mr. Chandler then, most earnestly, declared: "In that group our guest of honor was one of the bravest fighters."

Mr. Cole Receives Ovation

At Mr. Cole's request Mr. Chandler read from *THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN* of June 23, 1924, a passage from Mr. Cole's talk to new members, in order to give the setting for the battle of 1896. This was to the effect that after the success of the World's Fair of 1893 and the panic which followed, the City became dormant, "and in 1894 some citizens waked up to the fact that Chicago was in the worst possible condition as a city. This was the time in which an article appeared by a London visitor under the heading 'If Christ Came to Chicago.' An ex-jail-bird from Philadelphia had control of the street car lines and of the City Council. In the fall of 1895 the Civic Federation called a mass meeting."

When Mr. Chandler said that out of this grew Mr. Cole's activity, "for which we are all grateful," and called on Mr. Cole, the entire company stood and applauded for several minutes. Mr. Cole, remarking that if he should attempt to thank the audience it would take all his vitality, plunged into his story.

"This mass meeting was called because of the failure of the Civic Federation to carry on in the spring of 1895," said Mr. Cole. "The hall was filled. There was lots of enthusiasm, lots of eloquence. Somebody would make a suggestion. All would jump on it and tear it to threads. Finally Lyman J. Gage, who was chairman, suggested adjourning for a week or two.

"At the end of the adjournment the hall was full again. There were many ideas advanced. I was an interested, or a disgusted, listener. There were just as many ideas as men present. Finally Edwin Burritt Smith, Secretary, moved that a committee of fifteen be appointed by Mr. Gage, to report to the committee of one hundred of the Civic Federation at the next quarterly meeting.

"Things went along until the 12th of February, three or four days prior to the quarterly meeting. It was a wintry day; I was at my desk. I received a telephone call to come to Edwin Burritt Smith's office."

How Mr. Cole was Drafted as Leader

Mr. Cole said that he found the Committee of Fifteen present with Mr. Gage in the chair, all looking rather solemn. He related a dialogue between Mr. Gage and himself, in which Mr. Gage said the committee had agreed on a method—

(Continued on Fourth Page)

HOW BOODLE WAS OVERCOME

Mr. Cole and Others Tell of Civic Battle Experiences

(Continued from Third Page)

calling for a committee of nine with power to act, and had picked him as the man to be the active leader. Mr. Cole told Mr. Gage that this struck his "funnybone," and asked if he was not about the fifteenth choice. Mr. Gage admitted this but told Mr. Cole that if he refused to take the chairmanship the movement was dead.

Thereupon Mr. Cole said: "All right, I'll do it—under certain conditions." These conditions were: First that he could hire his own secretary who would be his "confidential man"; second, that he would name the committee of nine; and third, that Mr. Gage and the larger committee would furnish the required money.

"They agreed to the whole thing," said Mr. Cole in his talk. "I went home, to my closet, for an hour and a half, and come out with three conclusions: 1. There are more honest men than dishonest in Chicago. 2. We will have no friends to reward. 3. I wouldn't judge results."

The next morning, Mr. Cole said, he met Hoyt King, then a young lawyer, and said to him: "I want to give you a job. I won't take 'no' for an answer. What's your answer?" Consequently Mr. King became the Secretary and started the next day to investigate the records of the outgoing thirty-five aldermen.

During the next few days Mr. Cole "borrowed a lot of kitchen furniture from Frank Tobey," opened an office, and completed the organization of the working committee with five, instead of eight, others: William H. Colvin, Edwin Burritt Smith, R. R. Donnelley, Frank Wells, Michael Carroll.

Mr. Cole said the committee agreed on several things: That they would meet daily at 3 P. M. until the pending election of aldermen was held, that he was to be at the committee office at 9 a. m. and talk to all comers, that Mr. Colvin was to attend to the financial end, with Mr. Gage, and Mr. Smith to take care of "the literary work." Mr. Cole said, modestly: "The fine work was done by the committee. I did the rough work in the outer office."

"There came up the question of name, and we decided to call ourselves the Municipal Voters League," said Mr. Cole.

First Report on Aldermen

"Mr. King then brought in his first report—the facts on the thirty-five outgoing aldermen. Three would pass muster. Three were doubtful. Twenty-nine were thieves—grafters, pure and simple. The committee approved the report, Mr. Smith wrote it up, the committee put it out and it created a sensation."

Mr. Cole said that then something providential happened; a prominent alderman called, trying to get a retraction of criticism of him on his record, then sent his pastor, and finally a letter signed by forty prominent citizens. Mr. Cole's committee then issued a letter saying this incident had shown how low Chicago had fallen. Mr. Cole said that the newspaper men began to call daily and helped the cause along; he mentioned especially Mr. Sikes.

Mr. Cole said that prior to the election the committee had three valuable assistants—Judge Tuley, William Kent—then an alderman, and Allen B. Pond, all three working informally. "I don't know when Mr. Pond went regularly on the committee, but he has been on ever since, a part of the time as leader and always as a valuable member."

"In that election, in 1896, we won twenty-two out of the thirty-five contests," said Mr. Cole. "Then we scored our first victory within three days." This was the sustaining of the veto of the Jackson boulevard ordinance.

Going on to the 1897 campaign, Mr. Cole said that although entered into with enthusiasm it resulted in no gain, but that soon another providential incident occurred—a complaint by one of the candidates that he had been counted out. Mr. Cole said that Charles S. Deneen, then state's attorney, brought about the conviction and imprisonment of the election thieves.

Leading up to the 1898 victory, Mr. Cole said: "Yerkes went to Springfield and bought the Allen law in June, 1897. It was passed by fraud. I can prove it. I have the cases. The Allen law gave to Yerkes and his cohorts practical control of the streets for a generation. But in the fighting, at Springfield, we had forced one amendment. (Yerkes wouldn't have granted that except for our loss in 1897.) This amendment was that the Allen law was not a law until it received the affirmative vote of the City Council.

"What Carter Harrison, mayor, was offered, politically, socially, financially, to stand in with Yerkes was probably much greater than anybody knows, but he stood against him.

How Victory Came in 1898

"In the 1898 spring election of aldermen, we won—on paper. In the early fall of 1898 Yerkes concluded to make one grand fight, to get the Council to pass the Allen law. He had the money. We had an appeal to public opinion. We had our mass meeting. We organized neighborhood meetings. We went into the schools and the churches. I learned the lesson then that public opinion is stronger than any boodler."

Mr. Cole told how a saloon-keeper alderman came to him and quoted his little girl, who had been quizzed about him by her schoolmates, as saying "Papa, are you a boodler? Are you going to vote for the boodle ordinance?" Mr. Cole quoted this man as saying, "You don't need to worry about me now. Their \$25,000.00 doesn't look good to me."

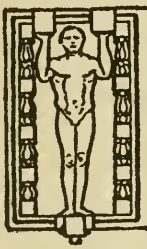
"Within ten days Yerkes gave up," said Mr. Cole, "and went home—or somewhere.

"My work was done. We elected William Kent, President of the Municipal Voters League, and Allen Pond, Secretary. Under him, in 1899, we got control of the committees and constructive work was begun. Then Walter Fisher came on and straightened out the legal tangles. To-day we have \$40,000,000.00 in the traction fund."

In conclusion Mr. Cole said: "To-day we have, as going concerns, the Municipal Voters League, the Legislative Voters League, the Citizens Association, and, last but not least, the City Club. As long as we keep these going, Chicago is headed upward and not downward, forward and not backward."

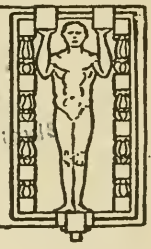
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VOL. XVII



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1924

NUMBER 33

GENERAL MEETINGS THIS WEEK AND NEXT AT THE CITY CLUB

MONDAY, NOV. 17—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M., FOLLOWING LUNCHEON

John J. Schommer—"Why Football Spectators Should Study the Rules—Lessons from the Michigan-Ohio Game"

Mr. Schommer, an All-Western Maroon end who later assisted A. A. Stagg in coaching for two years, is a prominent Big Ten official. He was umpire at the game at Columbus last Saturday. Mr. Schommer is Assistant Professor of Industrial Chemistry and Director of Athletics at Armour Institute of Technology.

THURSDAY, NOV. 20—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Donald R. Richberg, on "Future Prospects of the Progressive Movement"

Forum luncheon address by lawyer, author and public speaker, who was active both in all the Roosevelt campaigns and in the La Follette campaign. He was chief counsel for the labor organizations in the Daugherty injunction case and in the recent case in which the Clayton act provision for jury trials in contempt cases was upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

MONDAY, NOV. 24—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Football Round Table Luncheon

In view of the interest in the Chicago-Wisconsin, Illinois-Ohio, Northwestern-Notre Dame and other closing games of the Western Conference season on November 22, there will be special interest in the Football Round Table luncheon on the following Monday. A qualified speaker will make the opening talk and there will be questions and discussion from the floor.

TUESDAY, NOV. 25—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Charles E. Merriam, on "Pointers from the Recent Election in Illinois"

Forum luncheon address by the Chairman of the Department of Political Science at the University of Chicago. In view of his experience in practical politics, as well as his research work, teaching and writing, including authorship, with Harold F. Gosnell as co-author, of a 1924 book on "Non-Voting, Causes and Methods of Control," Dr. Merriam is especially qualified to discuss the Illinois blanket ballot and its effects.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26—6:30 P. M.—Dinner Lecture for Men and Women

Horace J. Bridges, on "The Autobiography of Mark Twain"

Mr. Bridges, who has been Leader of the Chicago Ethical Society since 1913, is an author and lecturer of note. His lecture on Mark Twain as revealed in the new "Autobiography" will be of much interest to Mr. Bridges' fellow-members of the City Club and their guests. Dinner tickets \$1.50 each. Please make reservations.

AID CLEVELAND ON ZONING TRANSIT COMMITTEE STARTS

Chicago Civic Leaders Tell Visitors of Its Success

So many statements on the satisfactory working of the Chicago zoning ordinance were made by civic leaders and officials at a luncheon for an inquiring delegation of councilmen and civic spokesmen from Cleveland, held in Committee Dining Rooms 4A and B at the City Club of Chicago last Wednesday, that one of the visitors from the

(Continued on Third Page)

Bechtel States Viewpoint—"Best Interests of City"

At the first meeting of the 1924-25 Local Transportation Committee of the City Club, held last Friday at luncheon, twenty-one were present.

In outlining the task before the committee, Clifton R. Bechtel, Chairman, told of a remark by a little girl whom he took on his lap when in a crowded railway compartment while traveling

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Traction Committee Begins Study

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through England and passing fields in which there were sheep. He said the tot called them "seep" and that when he told her that in America they were called "sheep" she turned to him earnestly and said: "Can't you say 'seep'? I know you can if you put your mind to it." Mr. Bechtel said to the Committee members that he felt that if they put their minds to it they could produce something constructive and helpful in the local transportation situation.

"Our viewpoint as a committee must be that of citizens looking to a sound solution of the local transportation problem," said Mr. Bechtel. "Our standpoint is that of citizens thinking only of the best interests of Chicago."

Carbon copies of an index of the files on the study made by the City Club Local Transportation Committee of 1917-18, which had been prepared by Mr. Bechtel, were distributed. Its main headings were: "Interests to be Subservied," "Transportation History," "History of Organization of Transportation System," "Matters to be Considered in Any Contract between the City and Public Utility Companies."

Mimeograph copies of a draft report by the City Club Local Transportation Committee of 1923-24 were also given to the members of the new committee. This dealt with: "The Parsons-Ridgeway-Arnold Plan," "the Blair Plan," "the Thompson Plan," "the Schwartz Plan," "Municipal Ownership," and "Municipal Operation."

Printed copies of the Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council for October 22 last containing Mayor Dever's special message on the local transportation question and letters from the various interested companies and others, and also copies of the special report to the Council Committee on

Local Transportation by Major R. F. Kelker, Jr., consulting engineer, had been secured by the Executive Secretary for the Committee. Each member of Committee took a copy of each of these documents for his personal use in studying the seven plans and proposals on "local transportation development" now pending before the City Council Committee on Local Transportation.

The seven plans were assigned to seven members of the committee, each of whom is to bring in, at the next meeting of the committee this week Thursday, a bare-bones syllabus of the provisions of the plan assigned to him for study. These assignments were as follows: "Dever Plan," Willis E. Thorne; "Busby Letter," C. B. Nusbaum; "Blair Plan," Edwin L. Harding; "Insull Plan," Edward M. Winston; "Chicago Municipal Subway Company Proposal" and "Fergus Plan for a Passenger Subway System," J. H. Sawyer; "Chicago Motor Coach Company Proposal," Edward E. Kretschmer; "Kelker Plan," Hugh J. Reber.

Prof. Fred E. Clark, of the Northwestern University School of Commerce, was elected Secretary of the Committee.

For Native Sons of Illinois

This item is for every man among the members of the City Club of Chicago who was born in Illinois. As this is a little journal of general circulation, others may read it. But it is particularly for those who claim Chicago or any place "downstate" as their birthplace—for those born in the cities, villages or towns, or on the farms of this great prairie state.

If you have the distinction of being a native son of Illinois, send your name to the City Club offices, and it will be turned over to the Social Committee's Sub-committee on States Dinners, of which T. P. Dudley is chairman.

The native sons of Illinois are to be sponsors of the first of a series of City Club States Dinners which the Committee has decided to hold this winter for all members of the City Club and their families.

For the dinners in the names of the other states, men who have come from those respective states will be the sponsors—not native sons only but all others. For the Illinois dinner, however, only native sons will be the sponsors. As it is to be held December 5, and the Committee desires soon to issue the notice to be signed by the native sons, if you belong to their number, please send in your name now that you have read this item.

Maj. Putnam and Prof. Jastrow to Speak

Forum luncheon addresses at the City Club of Chicago scheduled for the week after next and later are as follows:

Thursday, December 4—Major Rufus W. Putnam, United States Army Engineer for the Chicago District, on "Possibilities for the New Chicago Port Commission."

Wednesday, December 10—Dr. Joseph Jastrow, professor of psychology at the University of Wisconsin since 1888, and a popular lecturer, on "Future of Freud and Psychoanalysis."

ANSWER QUERIES ON ZONING

Civic Leaders Speak at Luncheon at City Club

(Continued from First Page)

Ohio city asked if the meeting had not been packed.

Eugene A. Rummeler, Chairman of the City Planning and Zoning Committee of the City Club, which had arranged the meeting, assured the inquirer that the meeting had not been packed. C. T. B. Goodspeed and Charles B. Ball added the assurance that the statements made by the Chicago officials dealing with building and zoning and by the spokesmen for the various civic and commercial organizations represented the real opinion of Chicago and suburbs, in their approval of zoning.

The Cleveland questioner, L. A. Schulke, one of the business men on the delegation, also asked: "Isn't it natural that, if by zoning a given suburban section as a section for commercial uses you give a land monopoly and enhanced value to that section, the value of a residence section adjacent to it will decline?"

Protection of Home Districts Is Cited

Mr. Goodspeed, who years ago was a member of a commission "appointed by Mayor Harrison in an effort to protect residence districts from the encroachments of manufacturing," replied: "The fellow who wants zoning is the man who wants to keep a store out of his residence block." Mr. Rummeler said that in Winnetka, where 95 per cent of the real estate is residential, a monopoly of the business area had been made, and that in zoning there had been set aside for business uses what was thought to meet the needs for all time, but that no difficulty had been found, when added business area was needed, to get it. He added that "the value of residence property had gone on increasing in the same proportion as the business property."

Cleveland has pending a zoning ordinance, recommended by a planning commission three years ago. This was explained by John D. Marshall of the Building Code Committee of the Cleveland City Council before Mr. Rummeler, chairman of the meeting, called on the Chicago speakers.

Outline of What Zoning Law Does

Allen B. Pond, chairman of the Board of Appeals Under the Zoning Law, said that the board has two functions: First, to pass on the correctness of decisions by the head of the Building Department; second, to pass on appeals from the public on complaints of special hardships. "The people of Chicago are overwhelmingly in favor of the zoning law," said Mr. Pond. "The law does two sorts of things. It takes an area and treats it as one. It establishes shoe-string lines along the lines of local transportation."

Robert Knight, deputy building commissioner, said: "Personally I am sold on zoning. The entire Building Department is sold on zoning. We feel that it should have been begun long before it was. In the enforcement, those who resist are those who desire to take advantage of restrictions."

The president of the Chicago Building Managers' Association, John R. Magill, said the members of the association, owners and agents of downtown buildings, were not concerned with the zon-

ing ordinance except as to the height of buildings. "As a real estate man in business in Chicago and residing in Oak Park," he added, "I am convinced that zoning is very successful."

Manufacturing Need Is Pointed Out

Speaking for the Chicago Association of Commerce, Joseph K. Brittain said that the Association had taken a deep interest in zoning. "It is a great protection to property values and to communities in different sections," he said. "There is no question but what a city like Cleveland, or Chicago, or any large city, should have zoning regulations. In mapping out your zoning plans in Cleveland great thought should be given to manufacturing. If there has been any question here it has been the wonder if sufficient space has been set apart to accommodate the great manufacturing interests that are coming here. There isn't any question but what if in working out your zoning ordinance you draw on the intelligence of the various interests you can get a good ordinance."

Introduced as a member of the original zoning commission in Chicago, William Artingstall, of the Western Society of Engineers, said that what had impressed him on a trip to New York, similar to the trip to Chicago being taken by the Cleveland men, was evidence of the increase in the value of property following zoning. In answer to a question he told how, prior to classification, Sheridan Road property had suffered from an invasion of stores, and said that under the zoning ordinance this had been made an apartment district.

Cites Results of Co-operation by Organizations

Henry T. Carr, of the Chicago Real Estate Board, pointed out that 275 American cities have adopted zoning. "The result of zoning has been the enhancement of value of all property in Chicago, and that will be the result wherever it is introduced," said Mr. Carr. "It was uphill work to secure our ordinance. The Chicago Real Estate Board was one of the many organizations to put its shoulders to the wheel. With the City Club and the other organizations we were all united and, aided by publicity, were bound to succeed. When you start give your cause plenty of publicity."

"Two general policies may be followed when zoning is introduced," said Mr. Ball. "One is to see what the town is going to be like in thirty years and zone with that in view. The other, as was done in Pittsburg, is to see if certain districts may not be perpetuated. Our zoning commission zoned many street-car streets for commercial uses. We've got a great deal more business frontage in Chicago than we'll need for a long time. But a tremendous advantage of zoning is that it is an adjustable, growing harness; it can be adapted to the situation as the situation develops."

ORDERS TAKEN FOR CHRISTMAS CIGARS

Members of the City Club of Chicago are reminded that orders for Christmas cigars, by the box, are taken at the cigar stand in the Lobby on the first floor. A full line of the popular brands, both Havana and domestic, is carried. Delivery is made in the Loop district by boy, elsewhere by parcel post.

A PLEASING FAMILY PARTY

Interesting Hallowe'en Entertainment at City Club

Those in the families of City Club members—the heads of families and their wives, the young men and young women, and the boys and girls—who sat in the grotto-like maze of serpentine paper of all the colors of the rainbow which they had thrown over wires suspended above the tables in the Main Dining Room, while colored lights from the balcony played on the scene, at the opening of festivities on the evening of October 31, speak of the City Club Hallowe'en entertainment for 1924 as a very pleasing occasion.

Fred R. Huber, Chairman of the Social Committee, which is pushing its policy of "social activity as an aid to civic activity," was master of ceremonies. At dinner 104 were present. Between courses Harold P. Goodnow led in the singing of old time songs, Mrs. Huber accompanying at the piano. Mr. Huber also called on the Executive Secretary and S. J. Duncan-Clark for "solos from the floor"; the former complied by giving a University of Chicago '02 class song, with the understanding that it was to be judged on a reverse basis like a beauty contest which Mr. Huber had mentioned, while Mr. Duncan-Clark gave a song without words but with plenty of gestures.

Mr. Huber called on Henry P. Chandler for a few words "although he is president." Mr. Chandler responded in happy vein, telling of the help that City Club members derive for their earnest, non-partisan, civic work from the fellowship and good cheer of these informal social gatherings.

During the interval necessary to remove the tables from the dining room, and sweep out the serpentine paper, those present adjourned to the Lounge and other parts of the building and after a period of lively conversation reassembled in the dining room for the program of the evening.

A spirited spelling game was played by nearly all present, except Mr. Huber who disappeared as it started. The "Reds" and the "Blues" finally tied. This game was followed by readings by Mrs. B. I. Maudlin of the Columbia School of Expression. During the singing of "Swanee River," "Parson" Huber made his appearance in full Southern negro make-up and preached a sermon from the text, "Behold I'll punish them. Dey young men shall die by de sword and dey sons and dey daughters by de famin'." He pointed morals for the young men and young women of the present age, and as he made his points threatened to have "dey brethern and dey sistern" thrown out if the crickets in the "cricket-roses" with which they had been provided at dinner did not stop singing.

Miss Hilda Diamond gave a group of songs. The next number was a "stunt," a "Hallowe'en Play" for which Chairman Huber selected characters from the audience; this "play," to the amusement of all, was called "Gathering Nuts." Miss Etta Abbott, also of the Columbia School of Expression, appeared in some very enjoyable readings.

William Ziegler Nourse, director of *The Chicago Daily News* Radio Play-night, assisted by Miss Gloria Chandler, closed the program with a delightful presentation of a playlet, "The Constant

Lover," by St. John Hankin. Dancing to radio music followed.

On the "little ballots" distributed by the Social Committee eighty-four of those present voted—sixty-three specified a preference for dancing and thirty-seven for popular concerts, vaudeville and plays. A large majority voted for Friday evening as the time for City Club social gatherings; also for holding the evening entertainments monthly, each to be preceded by dinner at the Club.

Hear Clever Speaking and Singing

Skillful speakers and singers have entertained the Membership Extension Organization of the City Club of Chicago at recent luncheon meetings.

Richard Henry Little, conductor of "The Line" in *The Chicago Tribune*, started the ball rolling on October 29. Through the medium of humor he drove home many morals for the benefit of "the Navy" as the group designated itself. Incidentally he said that during the World War the City Club went to the front on a matter which he had brought to its attention. Mr. Little's peroration was "I want to join." The next day the Admissions Committee accepted his application.

Ernest Palmer, a well-known member of the City Club, told a string of clever stories, on November 6, each story giving a practical suggestion to the membership extension workers.

Rollin Pease, concert baritone, on the next day rendered a number of solos and led in group singing, incidentally explaining the origins of several of the popular songs.

On Armistice Day the meeting opened with an address by Attorney George M. Weichelt, Illinois representative on the Americanization Committee of the American Legion and a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy in the World War. At this meeting, as at the others, not only the Membership Extension Organization but other City Club members were present.

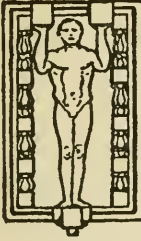
Edward T. Clissold, a member of the Chicago Mendelssohn Club, conductor of the Euterpean Men's Chorus of Morgan Park and Beverly Hills, and director of the City Club Glee Club, at the meeting last Wednesday, gave in stirring fashion the following songs: "The Trumpeter," Dix; "Requiem," Homer; "Give a Man a Horse," O'Hara; and "The Year's at the Spring," by Daniel Protheroe, who also is a City Club member.

William Ziegler Nourse, a City Club member and a leader in modern dramatic production, entertained those present at last Friday's meeting with Lord Dunsany's "If Shakespeare Lived Today."

PROMOTING GOOD CITY-FARM RELATIONS

The editor of *THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN* recently received a letter from B. H. Heide, secretary-manager of the International Live Stock Exposition, requesting that the attention of his fellow-citizens of Chicago be called to the "world's greatest live-stock show" to be held at the Union Stock Yards November 29 to December 6. Urging all Chicago citizens to attend, he says: "We can thus show the farmer that the city man is not antagonistic but ready and willing to extend the hand of friendship."

NOV 20 1924



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1924

NUMBER 34

This Week's General Meetings at the City Club of Chicago

MONDAY, NOV. 24—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M., FOLLOWING LUNCHEON

Knute K. Rockne, Notre Dame Coach, on, "The Game and the Season"

This Football Round Table luncheon, to be addressed by the famous coach of the Notre Dame team, will be held in the Main Dining Room. Coach Rockne has a reputation as a witty speaker; a number of his stories have been quoted at previous Football Round Table luncheons. A 75 cent plate luncheon will be served, beginning at noon. No orders taken after 1 o'clock. Come as early as you can.

TUESDAY, NOV. 25—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Charles E. Merriam, on "Pointers from the Recent Election in Illinois"

Forum luncheon address by the Chairman of the Department of Political Science at the University of Chicago. In view of his experience in practical politics, as well as his research work, teaching and writing, including authorship, with Harold F. Gosnell as co-author, of a 1924 book on "Non-Voting, Causes and Methods of Control," Dr. Merriam is especially qualified to discuss the Illinois blanket ballot and its effects.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26—6:30 P. M.—Dinner Lecture for Men and Women

Horace J. Bridges, on "The Autobiography of Mark Twain"

Mr. Bridges, who has been Leader of the Chicago Ethical Society since 1913, is a well-known author and lecturer. His lecture on Mark Twain as revealed in the new "Autobiography" will be of much interest to Mr. Bridges' fellow-members of the City Club and their guests. Dinner tickets \$1.50 each. Please make reservations.

Next Week's Meetings

THURSDAY, DEC. 4—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Major Rufus W. Putnam, on "Possibilities for the New Chicago Port Commission"

Forum luncheon address by the United States Army Engineer for the Chicago District, and director of the Chicago Regional Planning Association and a vigorous advocate of comprehensive harbor development for Chicago.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5—6:30 P. M.

Illinois State Dinner, for All Members of the City Club and Their Friends

Sponsored by the native sons of Illinois among the members, this is the first of a series of informal evening affairs arranged by the Social Committee's Sub-committee on States Dinners. T. P. Dudley, Chairman, promises an address by a distinguished speaker. This will be followed by an entertainment. Tickets, \$2.00 each. Early reservations requested.

GIVES A PROGRESSIVE CREED SOCIAL HYGIENE IN ENGLAND

Richberg: (1) Divinity of Life, (2) Democracy

A creed for a permanent progressive party was outlined and developed by Donald R. Richberg at the City Club of Chicago last Thursday in a Forum luncheon address on "Future Prospects of the Progressive Movement."

At the outset Mr. Richberg, who has been an active participant in the past attempts to establish

(Continued on Second Page)

Mrs. Rolfe, British Leader, in Illuminating Talk

The theme that the British are following the method of voluntary education of the whole community in combatting social diseases, instead of the American method of passing laws prohibiting prostitution, threaded the address given at the City Club of Chicago Tuesday evening, November 11, by Mrs. Clive Neville Rolfe, of London. Mrs.

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HERBERT E. FLEMING, Editor

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Vol. XVII Monday, November 24, 1924 No. 34

OUTLINES PROGRESSIVE CREED

Richberg Sees Lack in 1912 and 1914 Campaigns

(Continued from First Page)

a national progressive party, made a remark to indicate that by his discussion he might be regarded as committing political suicide. He also announced that he had put his address in "such form as not to be led astray by language." The general comment of his auditors, at the conclusion, was that he had presented a very stimulating and inspiring paper.

A concise statement of his creed for a progressive party was given by Mr. Richberg, about one-fifth of the way through his address, as follows:

"I believe that there is a common faith, through the adequate expression of which progressives may be united; but until that faith finds clear expression, progressivism will be an aspiration rather than a political reality. I am going to attempt to state a progressive creed in the hope that by positive assertion I may at least promote fruitful discussion. There are two fundamentals of that creed:

"First: A faith in the divinity of life.

"Second: A faith in democracy.

"I believe that a permanent progressive party must be founded on these faiths."

Sees Movement Voice Spiritual Unrest

In leading up to this statement, Mr. Richberg laid down some general propositions, as follows, in part:

"It would be a perilous performance to prognosticate the future course of the progressive movement. It requires considerable imagination even to state what the progressive movement is. But it is desirable to have a common understanding of what it is, if we are to speculate upon what it may become. Therefore, I state dogmatically, but not without fear of contradiction, that the progressive

movement is a political expression of spiritual unrest. It arises more from mental than physical discomfort. It opposes equally two tendencies in American life—revolt and reaction.

"The forces of revolt and reaction both seek to bring about fundamental changes in our institutions, although for different reasons and by different methods. It is generally recognized that today greater power is concentrated in the hands of a few than ever before in history.

"The forces of reaction are guided by those able materialists who find in the potential power of the people a constant hampering of their ambitious plans and seek through political power both a maintenance of present protection from interference and further limitations upon the exercise of the popular reserve power. To this end they have sought with increasing success to control the dominant political parties. Against their political activities has developed an opposition, seeking not merely to preserve the spirit of our institutions, but to develop those institutions so that democracy may maintain a government for service against the ascending efforts of what is colorfully called 'plutocracy,' to establish a government of mastery."

Scores Both Roosevelt and La Follette Movements

Then, just before stating his proposed creed, Mr. Richberg, who was a member of the Roosevelt inner council in 1912 and attorney for the La Follette National Progressive Committee in 1924, characterized both of those movements as temporary amalgamations of diverse elements. He said:

"Two national campaigns have been waged in recent years for the purpose of uniting progressives into one party, the campaigns under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt in 1912 and Robert M. La Follette in 1924. In neither campaign was the fundamental issue made so clear as to insure a permanent division. Each campaign involved the temporary amalgamation of discordant elements, whose common purpose appeared only as a desire to obtain political power, and not as a desire to establish a new political philosophy.

"Until the progressive movement becomes coherent it is unreasonable to expect the establishment of a permanent progressive party."

Develops Tenets of Proposed Creed

In developing the first tenet of his creed Mr. Richberg discussed the materialism of this time of industrial achievement, and said: "When the republican party proclaimed openly as in recent years that business ideals should control the political policies of the nation, there was no challenge from the democratic leadership. There was only an offer to compete in making government subservient to commerce."

On the second tenet, faith in democracy, one of his sentences was: "If we are to oppose alike reaction and revolt, we must act upon the faith that our institutions are fundamentally sound and endeavor constantly to improve them to meet changing economic and social conditions."

If this proposed progressive party is to live, said Mr. Richberg, "it cannot be a party of job seekers and patronage-brokers" and so should insist on the furthest possible extension of civil service laws.

(Continued on Fourth Page)

FOLLOW EDUCATION METHOD

English Eugenist Tells of Social Hygiene Progress

(Continued from First Page)

Rolfe, a member of a distinguished family noted for her war work and her leadership in eugenics, declared: "We've got to make not only alcoholism unfashionable, but we've also got to make promiscuity unfashionable."

The dinner was given under the joint auspices of the City Club, the Illinois Social Hygiene League—of which Bernard C. Roloff is superintendent, the Juvenile Protective Association—of which Miss Jessie Binford is superintendent, and the Social Hygiene Council—Dr. Rachel Yarros, director.

Samuel Dauchy, a leader in the City Club, was chairman for the evening. He said that he had accepted the invitation to preside, in view of the unavoidable absence of Henry P. Chandler, President, and Arthur J. Todd, Vice-President, because the City Club means much to him and because "the City Club means to stand for light primarily." He added: "My natural impulse is to sidestep a disagreeable subject. But I know that there would be cowardice and intolerance in such shyness. The City Club ought not to support any such view."

Raises Question on Present Local Conditions

Dr. W. A. Evans, conductor of the "How to Keep Well" department of the *Chicago Daily Tribune*, a member of the Illinois Social Hygiene League and of the Committee of Fifteen, was called on by Mr. Dauchy for introductory remarks. "Things here are better than they were fifteen years ago," said Dr. Evans. "But they are far from being good enough to satisfy us. I wonder if the shortcomings and vices of the system as it now is are not as disturbing as the conditions of fifteen years ago. The discontent that we feel is a reasonable discontent."

Dr. Evans said that "if our English friends had been late in beginning on this subject they had progressed with greater rapidity." He alluded to the 1916 report of the "Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases," whose appointment had been promoted by Mrs. Rolfe.

Mrs. Rolfe's subject was "Social Hygiene and the Education and Protection of Our Youth."

Tells of British and American Differences

"The literature from you in Chicago and from New York on law enforcement has been guiding to us," said Mrs. Rolfe. "But our movement in Great Britain has gone along slightly different lines. That is due to the difference in psychology in the two countries. I don't know what was the attitude of the American press on this subject in 1908, but I have been surprised this year by the statements of the reporters, 'Of course you won't mention venereal diseases!' It took us a very definite effort to wake up the British press on this subject. It took a two solid hours' interview with Lord Northcliffe, but the following morning *The Times* had five columns.

"An underlying difference, I think, has been this. Your Committees of Fourteen and Fifteen were imbued with ideas that these diseases emanate from an anti-social group. Our report, our Commission, took the position that they affected every level of the community. By far the largest groups suffering

are the married women and children—the family. We have separated this question from the prostitution problem. This question is a public health question. We are going to make 'V. D.' as openly accepted as 'T. B.' We have from the beginning insisted that it affects men and women equally. Our National Council never recognizes a branch unless both elements are included. This is a medico-sociological question.

Says England Has Almost No Law on Subject

"My country differs from yours—we are great believers in individual liberty. We act on a practice with the belief that it is useless to make a law against it unless the practice is enjoined by custom; we use the law for bringing in the minority. Therefore we work to establish a custom by education. Through education we work to make it a voluntary matter before it becomes compulsory.

"We are still at the educational stage in reference to the consumption of alcohol. A generation ago we had 'three bottle men.' To-day a man who, at a dinner, disgraced himself with liquor would not be asked again. Public opinion has reduced the consumption of spirits, in twenty years, more than two-thirds."

Mrs. Rolfe said that in England there had been no laws touching social diseases, except the law for treatment only by qualified practitioners. She told of the work of the voluntary "treatment centers." She said that the educational work had been greatly aided by labor organizations and chambers of commerce—also by a "backward county."

Urges Development of Eugenic Conscience

The speaker, who founded the Eugenics Education Society in 1906, said the subject brought her back to eugenics. "We do know that we are increasing our population for future generations from the less intelligent; at the same time we are making our civilization more complex," said Mrs. Rolfe. "We come back to the inherent need of improving the biological quality of the human race. We have not tried to civilize the instinct of race preservation as we have tried to civilize the instinct of self-preservation. We have created a condition of suppressed curiosity in the child mind. One of our problems is how to try to eliminate some of the suggestiveness of ordinary life—in recreation, in literature, in the cinemas."

Crowd Hears Mayor Dever on Traction

Although only brief notice had been given, members of the City Club filled the Main Dining Room and its balcony last Friday at luncheon to hear Mayor William E. Dever in a vigorous, frank, informal discussion of "The Chicago Traction Problem." The members of the City Club Local Transportation Committee had a reserved table. Some of the main features of Mayor Dever's address will be given in a later issue of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN.

In Memoriam

Herman Mack, whose death occurred on November 15 last, had been a member of the City Club of Chicago since March 19, 1923. He was president of the Lexington hotel and a former president of the Chicago Hotel Men's Association.

Labor Group Hears Department Head

By FRANCIS H. BIRD

Chairman Labor Committee of the City Club

At a special meeting of the Labor Committee held on Monday, November 3, George B. Arnold, Director of the Illinois Department of Labor, discussed the plans of the Department for the coming year as shown by the budget which has been proposed.

If Mr. Arnold can get a sufficient appropriation, he intends to set up a Bureau of Statistics through which it will be possible to correlate better the work of accident compensation and accident prevention in the State of Illinois.

This is a constructive measure and one in which the Labor Committee of the City Club is very much interested; and the co-operation shown by Mr. Arnold is very gratifying.

Thanksgiving Luncheon on Wednesday

A special "turkey day luncheon" at the City Club of Chicago has been arranged for by Harry L. Johnson, House Manager, to be served this week, Wednesday, November 26. In accordance with custom the Clubhouse will be closed on Thursday, Thanksgiving day. The Thanksgiving luncheon, at \$1.00, will be served in the Main Dining Room, the Grill and the Lincoln Room, where the Membership Extension Organization will hold a meeting. For any preferring it in the latter group a 75 cent plate luncheon will be served. The menu, arranged by Mr. Johnson and Louis Sauthier, Chef, for the special Thanksgiving luncheon is as follows:

Cream of Corn Virginienne

Mixed Pickles

Or

Radishes and Olives

Roast Vermont Turkey

Chestnut Dressing

Baked Sweet Potato

New Spinach

Macedoine of Fruit Salad

Pumpkin Pie

Coffee, Tea, or Milk

In past years the Thanksgiving luncheon on the day before the holiday has been very popular with the members.

Illinois Sons Proud to Sponsor Dinner

"I aver with great pride, yet becoming modesty, that my parents had the good sense to reside in the State of Illinois at the time of my birth and I have lived here happily ever since."

This was the message in one of the responses to the item in last week's issue of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN, calling for native sons of Illinois among the members to send in their names, indicating their willingness to serve as sponsors for the Illinois State Dinner, for all members and their friends, to be held at the City Club, Friday, December 5, at 6:30 P. M. It came from Oscar W. Brecher.

Others indicated the towns where they were born—C. J. Eastman, Winnetka; Emmons J. Alden, Sycamore; Palmer D. Edmunds, Terre Haute, Henderson County.

Still other native sons, who had responded up to

the time of going to press for this issue of THE BULLETIN, are: Chesley R. Perry, Edward L. Burchard, Major Arthur W. Burnham, Robert H. Kuss, H. C. Pegram, Edward M. Winston.

T. P. Dudley, Chairman of the State's Dinners Sub-Committee of the Social Committee, which is arranging the dinner announces that the names of all other native sons heard from by this week Thursday will appear in the final notice to be issued for the Illinois dinner of December 5.

Discuss Paper on Progressive Ideals

(Continued from Second Page)

Likewise it should insist on the short ballot; and should refuse to set up an idol of party loyalty.

Mr. Richberg discussed modern forms of "usury, waste, and theft" as ancient evils against which a progressive party with the creed he had given could wage relentless war. Incidentally he received some applause when he said: "I do not believe in new means of transportation that will further concentrate activities in an already over-crowded and insanely over-built section of the city." In conclusion, he said:

"I have no confidence in the fundamental purposes, or the political faith, of the managers of either the Republican or Democratic parties and therefore I do not want them to write any laws for me. But I have no interest in exerting myself in the organization of another party in which I shall equally lack faith but feel a greater sense of responsibility.

"Returning somewhat late to the subject of my remarks, I will say that the future prospects of the progressive movement depend upon an answer to the question: 'How many of the American people as yet desire a political party with a religious purpose and a living faith in democracy?' The returns of the recent election do not enlighten me."

There was discussion from the floor on the possibilities of establishing a new political party, at the conclusion of Mr. Richberg's address. William H. Holly, chairman of the City Club Forum Committee for 1924-25, the presiding officer for the day, announced that he was certain Mr. Richberg's address would accomplish his desire of provoking discussion that would be fruitful.

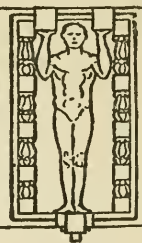
Henry P. Chandler, president of the City Club, saying he found himself "touched and inspired by Mr. Richberg's paper," raised the question whether it was possible to build a political party out of an abstract view. He cited the founding of the republican party over a concrete issue, "the moral issue of slavery." Mr. Richberg replied that his fundamental proposition was that it required a moral issue to found a permanent progressive party; he also said that, as Mr. Chandler had suggested, "it is possible that out of the issue of war and imperialism versus peace and anti-imperialism a new party may be born."

Jacob G. Grossberg asked: "Just what did the speaker mean by religion in politics? Did he mean more than the moral issue?" Mr. Richberg replied: "I had no thought of differences between creeds and doctrines; I was advocating the projection of the moral issue. I regard as temporary certain current intolerance."



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This Week's General Meetings at the City Club of Chicago

THURSDAY, DEC. 4—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Major Rufus W. Putnam, on "Possibilities for the New Chicago Port Commission"

Forum luncheon address by Major Putnam, the United States Army Engineer for the Chicago District. Major Putnam is such a vigorous advocate of water terminal development for Chicago that he brought about the provision for the new City Port Commission.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5—6:15 P. M., FOR ALL CITY CLUB MEMBERS AND THEIR FRIENDS

Illinois State Dinner—Address on "Illinois" by Senator-elect Charles S. Deneen, Followed by Dancing and Other Recreation

While the Native Sons of Illinois among the members of the City Club are sponsors of this informal affair, all members and their friends are invited. The speaker of the evening is a distinguished Native Son. The dancing will be to music by Kendall's orchestra. Other recreation will be provided. Dinner promptly at 6:15 p. m. Further details appear in a letter by Native Sons of Illinois elsewhere in this issue of THE BULLETIN. Please make reservations.

Next Week's General Meetings

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Joseph Jastrow, Professor of Psychology at the University of Wisconsin, on "Future of Freud and Psychoanalysis"

Dr. Jastrow, who has occupied the chair of Psychology at Madison since 1888, is one of the most distinguished and widely known of American psychologists. Moreover he has a notable reputation as a lecturer on the popular phases of psychology.

SATURDAY, DEC. 13—1:30 P. M. (ONE THIRTY), FOLLOWING LUNCHEON

John Alden Carpenter, Thomas Wood Stevens, Eric Delamarter, Adolph Bolm—A Quartet of Speakers Who Will Tell of "New Combinations of the Arts for the Stage"

Mr. Carpenter is one of the leading sponsors of "Allied Arts, Inc.," which is giving a series of programs at the Eighth Street Theatre, where "the richness and brilliancy of the modern orchestra are united to the color and grace of the ballet." Mr. Stevens is the head of the Drama Department of the Art Institute of Chicago, having recently returned from ten years of service in the drama department of Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, to take charge of the Kenneth Sawyer Goodman Theater, a gift to the Art Institute. Mr. Delamarter is director of the Solo Orchestra, consisting of twenty-five first desk men from the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, for "Allied Arts, Inc." Mr. Bolm, a former leading member of the Imperial Ballet of Petrograd, is director of the ballet element of "Allied Arts, Inc." The meeting at which they will speak is for men, women and children.

MAYOR DEVER ON TRACTION

Gives Program and Problems in City Club Talk

Forthright replies to the newspapers demanding immediate subway digging and to Samuel Insull's statement that politics had prevented the elevated system from extending its lines, were given by Mayor William E. Dever before a crowd of members of the City Club of Chicago Friday, November 21, in a Forum luncheon discussion of "The

(Continued on Second Page)

ILLINOIS SONS HOSTS DEC. 5

All Invited to State Dinner—Address by Deneen

All members of the City Club of Chicago, their families and friends will be the guests and the Native Sons of Illinois among the members will be the hosts at an informal dinner, to be followed by dancing to music by Kendall's orchestra; also cards and billiards for those not caring to dance. The address of the evening will be given by Hon.

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FOR A TRACTION SETTLEMENT

Mayor Says Subways Are But a Factor in Problem

(Continued from First Page)

Chicago Traction Problem." Mayor Dever also made frank and vigorous comments on the bankers' demand for \$162,000,000.00 for the surface lines or a price to be fixed by appraisal "at their present value" and on Henry A. Blair's proposal for a perpetual or very long-term franchise for these lines. He said the former had brought a deadlock in the negotiations between the City administration and the traction interests, and he described the latter with the same term he had used in characterizing one newspaper's demand that he begin digging a subway somewhere somehow, namely, as "folly."

Mayor Dever, in his address, gave informally the constructive program for comprehensive settlement of the traction problem which he had presented formally in his message of October 22 to the City Council. This City Club address was his first public discussion of the subject since sending in that message. The program discussed by the Mayor embraced extension of the service and the lines, unification of surface and elevated systems, and development of a complete transportation system, including subways as a factor. Mayor Dever held that the City is the only agency in position to finance such a program, through the \$40,000,000 traction fund and the issuance of Schwartz certificates, which would be a lien on the property.

Holds Out for Traction Question Settlement

The Mayor received applause from many present when he said: "I repeat: Not one dollar of that fund will be spent until the traction question is settled."

"No company or association of companies has

proposed a program for the settlement of the traction problem," said Mayor Dever, in the conclusion of his discussion. "The only program pending is that which has been presented in the Mayor's message to the City Council. There are two alternatives: First—Take the properties over and pay a fair price for them; then go on and extend and unify the system, including subways; or, Second—We'll take the \$40,000,000.00 and build a subway and extend lines into the districts now without service."

In presenting the Mayor, Henry P. Chandler, President of the City Club, said that "in Mayor Dever the citizens have a leader who approaches the traction problem solely from the standpoint of the public welfare," and at the conclusion expressed "appreciation of the candor and statesmanlike qualities of the Mayor's address" and assured him that however much members might differ on the measures proposed they all desired "to co-operate in the fine public spirit so admirably demonstrated."

Walter L. Fisher, the author of the traction settlement ordinance of 1907, under which the traction fund has been accumulated, was at Mayor Dever's right at the speaker's table.

"Here I meet Mr. Fisher and other old-timers on traction," said Mayor Dever, in his opening remarks. "It revives old times and almost tender memories."

"I have certain opinions on traction questions that are not likely to alter; on others, now that negotiations are going on by the Local Transportation Committee of the City Council, we must keep ourselves in such frame of mind that we will be ready to adjust. So today I cannot deal as broadly with the question as I'd like to. There are, however, certain phases that should be talked about quite frankly by the administration."

Declares Subway Not Most Important

"The first is the question of a subway. I know the 'Loop' interests want a subway. That's quite natural; they have large interests at stake. The building of subways is only one important factor and I'm not at all certain that it is the most important factor. I think the most important is the extension of service, the extension of the lines, the unification of the surface and elevated systems and giving to the people of Chicago a developed, complete transportation system. Of course the building of subways is a factor."

"The newspapers are insisting subways should be built first, regardless of anything else. One newspaper said that the Mayor should start building a subway someplace, somehow. 'Subways anyhow,' seems to be its slogan. I think that's perfect folly. I have no doubt about it. I do think it is unwise to build subways unless as a part of settlement of the whole traction question. To do otherwise would be a piecemeal performance. It would be spending \$40,000,000.00 of the people's money in an unbusinesslike way. I am going to stand firm in the position, so far as I have influence, that when subways are built we shall know first who is to pay for them, who is to operate them and on what terms."

(Continued on Third Page)

DEVER TO INSULL AND BLAIR

Asks About Service; Calls Long Grant Impossible

(Continued from Second Page)

At this point Mayor Dever was stopped by applause. He continued:

"Further there is a strategical phase. I've been in contact with the problem long enough to know that extravagant language doesn't help. Now the \$40,000,000.00 is a club, which if intelligently used, will help. The power to develop independent competing lines is a potential power of great value to us in dealing with the companies. Yet the newspapers in Chicago have said: 'Dig the subway anyhow.' I don't think the people do want it as badly as that." Here he made the statement that not one dollar of the traction fund would be spent until the traction question is settled.

Assures Investors of Fair Treatment

In the next passage of his address, Mayor Dever reviewed the negotiations with the bankers representing the holders of surface line securities. He said in part:

"We have had long discussions with bankers representing the security holders. I've said what I said here when campaigning: we intend to treat those investors fairly. We are not going to play ducks and drakes with them. The bankers, I think, are convinced of the fairness of our attitude.

"I've tried to convince them that they ought to meet every reasonable proposition advanced by the representatives of the City. Their securities are maturing in 1927. They've got to meet a refinancing question to protect those securities. Without a franchise it will be impossible for them to refinance. Without a franchise it follows that they must be foreclosed. If foreclosed, and the properties are sold under the hammer, they will not realize any considerable part of the money invested. A man who desired to play to the galleries could make much of that situation. I'm sure that this administration has no such intention.

Tells of Bankers and Schwartz Certificates

"We've asked them to sell and have indicated to them that we are willing to pay what we regard as a fair price. There we stuck.

"They consented to take Schwartz certificates. That is a marked step forward. Schwartz certificates, when issued, will become a lien on the property. Four years ago when Alderman Schwartz originated the idea of making the property the basis of an issue of certificates for its purchase, bankers questioned their marketability. We've come to the point where the bankers say that not only will the market accept these certificates but that, when seasoned, they will be gilt edged securities.

"On the matter of the Board of Control there are difficulties to iron out. It is intricate—too intricate. Its intricacy gives the demagogue an opportunity to criticize. If a simpler plan could be devised I'd favor it. We've come to a substantial agreement. It is extremely difficult to appease either side on that question.

"As stated in the Mayor's message to the City Council, we agreed on everything subject to the approval of the Local Transportation Committee

and of the City Council, whose problem it is. Let me say that the Mayor did not call in the traction companies on his own account. The conferences were called at the invitation and request of the Chairman of the Local Transportation Committee, who was present at every conference.

Says Capital Account as Price is an Option

"Now as to purchase price—there's where we stuck and the conferences broke up. The companies insist that the City is bound under the ordinance of 1907 to pay the capital account for the surface lines. We say, first, that the ordinance does not pledge us to pay that amount; it gives us an option to take over the lines at the capital account. We could force a purchase at the capital account. We say to them: 'We know your point of view. We know how critical your situation is. We know of your responsibility for huge sums of money belonging to the people who have invested in the property. We insist that you show the same consideration to them as we do.' They haven't shown any flexibility at all. While honest and public spirited, they haven't shown an appreciation of the things that are vital. When an ordinance on traction is submitted to the Council it must later be submitted to the voters. In their own interests they ought to appreciate that fact.

"The newspapers, not all of them, have built up the impression that the properties are junk. The properties are probably the best physical properties in the world. The equipment is good. The road bed is good. This has all grown out of the provisions of the 1907 ordinance.

For an Appraisal If on Cost-Price Basis

"They say we should appraise the properties. The bankers say: 'We'll recommend to the security holders that they take \$162,000,000.00. You say that's too high. You appoint three appraisers. Let them appraise at present value.' They place emphasis on 'present.' It looks fair, if you don't say anything about the basis of the appraisal they propose. An appraisal on that basis, with material prices as they are, would bring a figure far above \$162,000,000.00, and would look like gallery play. We say: 'If you will include in the proposition appraisal by the rules laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States, we will accept it.' Appraisal on the basis of cost of reproduction means nothing to us. An appraisal at cost price would be different. I haven't indicated what I think the property is worth.

"One thing is important. The City is not dealing on a doctrinaire basis. There is no intent to socialize. We have a problem to solve. The fundamental thing is providing service to the people of Chicago."

Replies to Insull with Questions on "L" Service

Turning to remarks which he had heard from Samuel Insull, chairman of the board of the Chicago Rapid Transit Company, at a Council Committee meeting, Mayor Dever said in part:

"Mr. Insull said yesterday: 'Here I am with the elevated lines. If you want service say so.' It indeed sounded fine. There was a wholesomeness and heartiness about it that made me wonder. I've

(Continued on Fourth Page)

Members Invited to Illinois Dinner

(Continued from First Page)

Charles S. Deneen, United States Senator-elect from Illinois, a native son. As Senator Deneen will leave for another meeting at 8:15 p. m., the dinner will begin promptly at 6:15 p. m. Details of this "State Dinner" are given by a committee of the hosts of the evening in the following:

To All Members:

The City Club of Chicago will open its series of State Dinners by holding an "Illinois" Dinner at the club on Friday evening, Dec. 5th.

This dinner is for every member of the Club, their families and their friends, the "Native Sons of Illinois" simply acting as hosts for the evening.

Dinner will be served promptly at 6:15 p. m. At 7:30 Senator-elect Charles S. Deneen, a "Native Son of Illinois," will give an address on "Illinois." There will be music and songs during the dinner.

The quartet led by George W. Swain which made a hit at the dinner following the City Club golf and tennis tournaments last September will give a number of songs. A splendid orchestra will furnish dance music from 8:30 p. m. and cards, chess, pool and billiards will be available for those who prefer such diversions.

Present indications are that the capacity of the dining room may be taxed. Consequently it is important for you to make your reservations without delay.

Tickets covering the dinner and the entire evening's entertainment, \$2.00 each.

Every native son of Illinois will of course be there; this notice is to urge you to be on hand to see what fine hosts they can be.

Yours for a Great Illinois Dinner,

Charles J. Eastman, Chairman

Emmons J. Alden	E. O. Griffenhagen
Edward L. Burchard	Robert H. Kuss
Maj. Arthur W. Burnham	H. C. Pegram
Adrian M. Doolin	Chesley R. Perry
Palmer D. Edmunds	Erwin W. Roemer
Dr. E. A. Gray	Edward M. Winston

Native Sons of Illinois

TAKES ORDERS FOR CHRISTMAS CIGARS

"Eddie" McCarty, the cigar man in charge of the stand in the Lobby of the City Club of Chicago, will fill all box orders for Christmas cigars promptly and accurately.

PUBLISHES STUDY OF GIRL'S WORK

"A Study of Girls' Work in Chicago," prepared under the direction of the Committee on Girls' Work of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies, by Harriet Jane Comstock, has just been published. This work is described as "a thorough, fair-minded and up-to-date survey of the constructive and destructive forces that influence the girlhood of this city, covering recreational work for girls, protective and preventive work for girls, and work for girls carried on by industry." It is for sale at the Council office, 308 N. Michigan Avenue, Room 406—at 50 cents a copy.

Mayor Dever's Talk on Traction

(Continued from Third Page)

thought of the answer: "Why haven't you given it during the forty years you have been operating?" He makes the assertion that high rates of interest have been occasioned by politics. How by politics? I say to him, and it is just as true as to the surface lines: "Why haven't you extended your service?" The elevated lines have had franchises, but did not build. Who has prevented? Fairness to them requires consideration of the war and its effects. To these men who are trying to befog the situation, I say this ought to be stopped. The administration does not want to get into a flagrant row. There is only one way and that is for all concerned to join together in solving this problem."

Declares Blair's Franchise Plan Out of Question

Then Mayor Dever discussed briefly the traction ordinance proposed by Henry A. Blair, of the surface lines. In part, he said:

"Mr. Blair presents a proposal that would bring the pandemonium of thirty years ago. Any thought that the people would vote for a long-term or a perpetual grant shows failure to understand what is politically possible. To try to give these companies forty or fifty-year or perpetual franchises would be impossible. The Surface lines say, 'Unless you do that we must sell.' The only thing to do is to find some means to finance this purchase. There is only one agent, the City of Chicago, equal to this financing. So we get back again to our program."

Discussing a question often asked, "Why not pay \$162,000,000.00, even if it is too much?" Mayor Dever said:

"Whoever operates these properties is going to be met with this fundamental difficulty: As the properties are extended the operating cost per passenger increases. Further, we've got to build expensive subways. These two things, with others, render it wise for the Mayor to insist on a lower price."

Praises City Club Men Among Advisers

In developing the point that he was not taking an unreasonable attitude, Mayor Dever said he was "extremely fortunate in having the aid of so many able men." He said he did want the City Club to realize that his conclusions had been reached with the aid of Former Judge Stephen A. Foster, Ald. Schwartz, Jerome N. Frank, and Francis X. Busch, corporation counsel, all City Club members. They were among those at the speaker's table. The mayor characterized them as "able men of civic spirit, with a sense of justice for all concerned."

The City Club Local Transportation Committee had a special table at the Forum meeting addressed by the Mayor.

FOR A BILLIARD TOURNAMENT

Billiard players and pool players among City Club members, desiring to enter billiard and pool tournaments planned for the weeks ahead, are requested to leave their names with the attendant in the billiard room in the basement.

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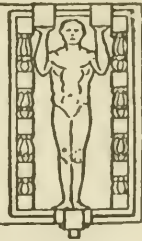
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The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship

DEC 8 1924



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1924

NUMBER 36

This Week's General Meetings at the City Club of Chicago

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Joseph Jastrow, Professor of Psychology at the University of Wisconsin, on "Future of Freud and Psychoanalysis"

Dr. Jastrow, who has occupied the chair of Psychology at Madison since 1888, is one of the most distinguished and widely known of American psychologists. Moreover he has a notable reputation as a lecturer on the popular phases of psychology.

SATURDAY, DEC. 13—1:30 P. M. (ONE THIRTY), FOLLOWING LUNCHEON

John Alden Carpenter, Thomas Wood Stevens, Eric Delamarter, Adolph Bolm—A Quartet of Speakers Who Will Tell of "New Combinations of the Arts for the Stage"

Mr. Carpenter is one of the leading sponsors of "Allied Arts, Inc.," which is giving a series of programs at the Eighth Street Theatre, where "the richness and brilliancy of the modern orchestra are united to the color and grace of the ballet." Mr. Stevens is the head of the Drama Department of the Art Institute of Chicago, having recently returned from ten years of service in the drama department of Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, to take charge of the Kenneth Sawyer Goodman Theater, a gift to the Art Institute. Mr. Delamarter is director of the Solo Orchestra, consisting of twenty-five first desk men from the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, for "Allied Arts, Inc." Mr. Bolm, a former leading member of the Imperial Ballet of Petrograd, is director of the ballet element of "Allied Arts, Inc." The meeting at which they will speak is for men, women and children.

Next Week's General Meetings

THURSDAY, DEC. 18—SPEAKING AT 1:10 P. M.

Joseph R. Noel, on "The New County Jail and Criminal Court Building Program"

Forum address by the Chairman of the Cook County Commissioners' Advisory Committee on New County Jail and Criminal Court Building. Mr. Noel, President of the Noel State Bank, is a vigorous speaker. The Committee's program calls for a bond issue on which the citizens of the County will vote next February.

SATURDAY, DEC. 20—After-Luncheon Talk for Members and Their Families

Arthur Fisher, on "A 2,200 Mile Canoe Trip to Hudson Bay"

Mr. Fisher, lawyer, teacher, writer, forest ranger, canoeist, and advocate of a comprehensive recreation program for the community, will tell of a thrilling trip which he took from June to October last. Much of the time he traveled alone, in an open canoe, on the big rivers and lakes of the Hudson Bay country—the land of the Indians "north of the real frontier of the North American continent."

FOR CHANGES IN BALLOT LAW

City Club Represented in Promising Conference

George C. Sikes, Chairman of the City Club Committee on Elections, represented the City Club in a conference called by Judge Edmund K. Jarecki of the County Court, and held in his chambers on Tuesday, December 2, "for the purpose of attempting to organize a Committee whose object would be to take into consideration the needed re-

(Continued on Second Page)

FOOTBALL TALKS IN REVIEW

Emphasize Character-Building at Round Tables

That football is a great agency for character-building for boys and young men, that there has been a conspicuous advance in sportsmanship in intercollegiate athletics on the part of both players and spectators in this "stadium age," and that it is highly desirable for spectators as well as players to acquaint themselves with the football rules—

(Continued on Third Page)

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Vol. XVII Monday, December 8, 1924 No. 36

FOR ELECTIONS ON MERITS

Plan Clean-cut Voting on State and Local Offices

(Continued from First Page)

forms in our election laws, prepare a comprehensive plan to submit to the Legislature and to secure its passage."

Other organizations and institutions represented were: Legislative Voters League, Association of Commerce, Crime Commission, Union League Club, Woman's City Club, League of Cook County Women's Clubs, and the Political Science Departments of the University of Chicago and Northwestern University.

The action taken was a request to Judge Jarecki that he appoint a committee of five, with himself as chairman, to propose and work for ballot reform. This was on motion of Francis E. Manierre, President of the Legislative Voters League, which has been advocating the grouping of candidates' names under the designations of the respective offices sought, an arrangement which resulted in the election of democratic governors of New York and Ohio despite the republican landslide in the recent national election.

Merriam Outlines Five Ballot Needs

Charles E. Merriam, Chairman of the Political Science Department at the University of Chicago, one of the conferees, had spoken on "Pointers from the Recent Election in Illinois" at the City Club Forum on November 25. At that time he said: "Twenty-five years ago our ballot system in Illinois was well up with the times, but to-day it is trailing far in the rear of other states. It is almost hopeless to try to get out a larger number of voters if the electors are confronted with a jungle ballot of the kind we had to go through on November 4."

Among the desirable changes, Professor Merriam listed the following:

1. The removal of the presidential electors from the ballot.
2. Candidates for state office should be arranged under the offices for which they are contending.
3. Judges should be elected on a non-partisan ballot, and at some other time than a national election.
4. Cities should have the right to select city officials on a non-partisan ballot, if they desire to do so.
5. There is need for a thorough reconsideration of our ballot laws at many important points. The short ballot, the proposal for longer registration intervals or permanent registration, the plan for a central count, revision of the absent voting and registration laws, and many features of the present ballot system should be given thoroughgoing consideration at the earliest practical moment."

Ray's Book Emphasizes Short-Ballot Need

P. Orman Ray, Professor of Political Science at Northwestern University, another participant in the conference, is the author of "An Introduction to Political Parties and Practical Politics," a third edition copy of which was recently received from Charles Scribner's Sons by the City Club. This contains an extensive chapter on "Elections and Ballots," a sub-section of which is headed: "Best Remedy the 'Short Ballot'."

To Celebrate Juvenile Court Founding

BY FRANK D. LOOMIS

City Club Representative on Anniversary Committee

This winter marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Cook County Juvenile Court and the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of the Institute for Juvenile Research, both being the first institutions of their kind in the world.

This is a significant event and in recognition of its importance a Citizens Anniversary Committee has been appointed for the purpose of organizing and conducting a suitable celebration of these events. Of this Committee, Miss Jane Addams is chairman and Judge Hugo Pam, of the City Club, is vice-chairman.

The Committee is planning an anniversary program to last two or three days and to begin on the 2d of next January. Speakers of national reputation in this field of social service will be invited to attend and an exhibit illustrating the work of the two institutions will be prepared. It is planned to hold most of the general discussions at the City Club.

Some expense in connection with such meetings will be entailed and a Finance Committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Harry Hart has been appointed. The Committee estimates it will require about \$2,000, and various members of the Committee have agreed to undertake to secure \$250 each. A number of the more important civic organizations will be asked to give this amount each. In the case of the City Club, this is not possible. There are doubtless members of the Club, however, who would like to contribute to such a significant undertaking, and any who wish to do so may send their contributions to the office of the City Club, or to Frank D. Loomis, 10 South La Salle Street, who is the representative of the City Club on the Finance Committee.

"STADIUM AGE" OF FOOTBALL

Coaches and Officials Tell of Sportsmanship

(Continued from First Page)

these were some of the main ideas stressed in the nine Football Round Table luncheons held this year on Mondays, from September 29 to November 24 inclusive, by the City Club of Chicago.

The speakers were leading coaches, newspaper writers, and officials. Ordinarily they drew lessons from the games of the preceding Saturdays. The attendance was uniformly good; in some cases the meeting place was crowded. All except the last of the Football Round Table luncheons were held in the Lincoln Room; the last was in the Main Dining Room. The chairman of the day for each of these round tables was almost without exception an active member of one of the City Club civic committees.

Series Begun with Talk by Coach Stagg

The series opened September 29 with a talk on "The Football Rules" by Coach A. A. Stagg, of Chicago. As reported in THE BULLETIN of October 6, when George R. Horton, Minnesota, '97, a director of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, presented the speaker as "the grand 'old man' of athletics," Mr. Stagg received an ovation.

At the next round table meeting, on October 6, Chairman Stacy C. Mosser urged the sports writers to keep out of their stories "anything you would not want a growing boy to hear." James Braden, of *The Chicago Daily News*, Ralph C. Cannon, of *The Journal*, and W. V. Morgenstern, of the *Herald and Examiner*, were the speakers.

Newspaper Writers Make Predictions

Mr. Braden, a Yale fullback who made Walter Camp's 1919 All-American team, had observed the Northwestern team the preceding Saturday. He praised Baker and made this prediction: "Chicago will have to go some to beat that crowd." Mr. Cannon said that the Missouri team, which had defeated Chicago, was "really in mid-season form and pretty close to Chicago class anyhow." Mr. Morgenstern predicted a season of upsets and gave an analysis of the "factors behind a football team," emphasizing the large registrations at Illinois and Michigan.

Col. Hackett Speaks From Referee's Viewpoint

Col. Horatio B. Hackett, a leading referee for the Big Ten, spoke at two of the Football Round Table luncheons. On October 13, Col. Harry A. Abells, chairman, told his "fellow football fans" that Col. Hackett was "fair and square, a real sportsman who has done much for the amateur standing of intercollegiate athletics." Col. Hackett said that two years ago he and John Schommer, "after being razzed," concluded it was time to talk football rules to spectators. He said that each year he and Eckersall, Schommer, Magidsohn and Griffith got together and read the rule book from beginning to end. Col. Hackett expounded several of the "28 rules, 190 sub-sections and notes, and 34 approved rulings." He told of classes on the rules held by Stagg, Yost and Zupke.

Col. Hackett gave a vivid picture of the game from an official's point of view and of the necessity of his keeping control.

Thistlethwaite Sees More Use of Forward Pass

Glenn F. Thistlethwaite, the Northwestern coach, introduced on October 20 by Dean Lake Traxler, gave an illuminating exposition of "The Forward Pass." He discussed the history of the forward pass since 1907 and "the rules which tie up the forward pass today." He said that "in the average coach's mind the use of the forward pass is to loosen up the defense." Mr. Thistlethwaite explained two systems of throwing, one "the spot pass" the other "to pick a man to receive the ball." He said, "We can expect to see the game develop along the line of the use of the forward pass."

"Nick" Kearns, head linesman in the game on the Saturday before, in which Grange ran through the Michigan team from kickoff, said "Grange is beyond a doubt the greatest football player I have seen in my fourteen years as player and official."

Hackett Credits Roosevelt with Reforming Game

At the next Football Round Table, November 27, Navy Day, Robert McCormick Adams, a City Club director who in the World War served in the Navy as executive officer of a minesweeper, was chairman of the day. Col. Henry A. Allen gave an address on "President Roosevelt and the United States Navy." Col. Hackett, in his second Round Table talk, said:

"Football is here today because of President Roosevelt. He was responsible in 1906 for the change. President Roosevelt sent for Walter Camp and two or three others and said, 'Change the style and type of football play or we'll abolish it.' The next year we discussed means and methods of taking out the mass plays."

In discussing developments Col. Hackett said that the "huddle system" of giving signals had come as a result of the effect of stadiums on the acoustics on the fields.

Griffith Tells of Zones and Strategy

Major John L. Griffith, Commissioner of Athletics for the "Big Ten," and a former football coach, at the luncheon on November 3, discussed "Football Strategy." Roland F. Barker, Secretary of the Athletic Officials' Association, was chairman.

Copies of a "strategy map" which had been used in a Rockne article in *The Athletic Journal* were distributed. This showed five zones, of twenty yards each—"danger zone," "transitional running zone," "transitional forward pass zone," "think zone" and "scoring zone." Major Griffith outlined the plays called as a rule under certain conditions in each, but pointed out the desirability of deviating from the rule for a play in a given zone. He reminded his hearers that the players are "only boys."

He defended football against the charge that it is becoming too big a thing. "The money received for football tickets," he said, "is being used for building field houses and developing intra-mural athletics."

"G." Huff on Progress Since "Good Old Days"

George Huff, Director of Athletics at the University of Illinois, who spoke November 10, also discussed current criticisms of large stadiums and the huge development of intercollegiate athletics. John William Chapman, in introducing "G." Huff,

(Continued on Fourth Page)

SPECTATORS AND FOOTBALL

At City Club Round Tables Officials Talk Rules

(Continued from Third Page)

paid a tribute to his part in the development of athletics.

With quotations from papers about athletics "in the good old days before the stadium age," Mr. Huff convulsed his audience. One was an item announcing the first "match game of football" at Illinois, on Thanksgiving, 1890, "at the fair grounds." It concluded: "An admission of 25 cents will be charged for gentlemen but the ladies will be admitted free." An item of May 16, 1891, told of the opening of "one of the finest athletic parks in the state," and said: "A grand stand with a seating capacity of 300, which is very comfortable has been put up and there are 'bleaching boards' which will seat a like number."

He also read a list of the prizes given at a field day which helped finance this structure: "One mile run—first prize, blacking outfit; second, book of poems. One hundred and twenty yard hurdle race—first, moustache cup; second, bottle of cologne; pole vault—first, Macaulay's 'History of England'; quarter-mile run—first, group photo of faculty."

"In those days it was not uncommon for the team that won to be mobbed," said Mr. Huff. "There has been a marvelous increase in sportsmanship, both by players and spectators." He contrasted the sportsmanship of intercollegiate football spectators with that of spectators of professional baseball, saying: "If you go to a professional baseball game you'll see an exhibition of bad sportsmanship. It is so common that the people don't realize how bad it is. The spectators abuse the players of the visiting team, the umpire, and their own players. If a professional baseball crowd had been at the Chicago-Illinois game last Saturday they would have abused the players terribly."

Developing the point that the University stadiums provide wholesome entertainment and recreation, Mr. Huff said:

"It is better to get into the mind of your boy the ideal of a McCarty or a Grange than a Rudolph Valentino." The crowd of men present applauded heartily.

Discussing the tie between Chicago and Illinois, Mr. Huff praised both teams for their work on offense and said: "I have been asked, 'How did it happen that Chicago was able to play so much better last Saturday than before?' It probably was mostly for one reason—my old and good friend, A. A. Stagg, one of the greatest coaches. And he was playing against a great football coach, too, Mr. Zuppke. Few men could have taken a team so completely riddled as ours was and between halves so give a few words of fatherly advice that they could come from behind and tie the score."

Schommer for Officials on Rules Body

John J. Schommer, a prominent umpire in the Western conference and former All-Western Maroon end, discussed administration of the football rules, at the Round Table meeting on November 17. He was introduced by Benjamin Wilk, President of the University of Minnesota Alumni Association of Chicago. Mr. Wilk mentioned the points that Mr. Schommer is assistant professor

of industrial chemistry and director of athletics at Armour Institute of Technology.

Mr. Schommer told many amusing incidents to illustrate his points, also was very active in impersonations of players clashing in various circumstances calling for close decisions. "It is better to call every penalty," said Mr. Schommer. "If a team leads by a large score, there is a temptation to become lax."

The point that coaches suggest new rules in view of plays they intend to introduce, was made by Mr. Schommer. He said: "We should have officials on the rules committee."

Rockne Tells What Football Teaches Boys

Knut K. Rockne, coach of the famous Notre Dame University team, was greeted by a crowd at the Football Round Table luncheon of the City Club on November 24, the Monday following the Notre Dame-Northwestern game in the Grant Park Stadium. D. J. O'Connor, President of the Notre Dame Club of Chicago, was the chairman of the day.

Mr. Rockne told several witty stories and developed in sturdy fashion a philosophy of football and life, to the effect that the game is a means of building character, and especially a means of teaching boys from wealthy homes the necessity of hard work and of reliance on their capacity to think.

"Football today, while a question of speed and physical condition, is yet more a contest of wits," said Coach Rockne. "Of two teams the one that thinks fastest will get the breaks and win. I tell my quarter-back to meet the situation as he sees fit. I don't know of any coach in the middle-west who by tilting his hat and such things tries to direct the play from the side-lines. That loses games in the long run and is not ethical."

"There is a difference in tactics between the East and the West. Here we are not addicts to zone play. Princeton is the one eastern team which does not use zone play." Mr. Rockne then developed the idea of the use of the unexpected in calling plays as the central thing in football strategy.

He said that there had been a "lot of bunk written about the 'psychology of confidence.' It is toil, energy, individual hard work that makes a skillful player. That's what we give the boys in football."

Mr. Rockne said he did not believe too much success was a good thing for a team. "I was impressed last Saturday," he said, "that a few defeats had turned those Northwestern boys into gold. They gave us the toughest game we've had this year."

"The thing I like about football today is that it is an exhilaration to students and alumni," said Mr. Rockne. "Thanks to Mr. Stagg, Mr. Huff, Major Griffith and others, there is no hatred in the game anymore."

In conclusion Mr. Rockne developed the proposition that there is "too much social life in our colleges."

TO OUTLINE CITIZENSHIP PROGRAM

At a meeting of the Citizenship Committee of the City Club to-day, Prof. Robert E. Park, Chairman, will outline some new suggestions for the work of the group.



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VOLUME XVII

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Next Week's General Meeting

SATURDAY, DEC. 27—SPEAKING AT 1:30 P. M.

Conference of City Club Members and State Legislators from Cook County

All members of the Illinois General Assembly of 1925 from Cook County Districts—Senators and Representatives—have been invited to be guests of the City Club at luncheon Saturday, December 27. Officers of the City Club and chairmen of Civic Committees will outline recommendations endorsed by the Board of Directors for legislation at the session which opens at Springfield the first Monday in January. Leading legislators will speak informally. Questions and discussion from the floor will be a feature of the meeting, which will be open to City Club members and their guests—men, women and young people. To all attending, this should prove a meeting of interest and value.

NOTED SPEAKERS JAN. 2, 3, 4 CIVIC COMMITTEES ACTIVE

For Juvenile Court and Research Anniversaries

Many distinguished authorities on Juvenile courts and Juvenile research, from Denver, Cincinnati, Detroit, Madison, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, New York and Boston, as well as Chicago, are among the speakers on the program for the three-day celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the founding of the first Juvenile Court and the Fifteenth Anniversary of the establishment of the first Institute for Juvenile Research—both at Chicago. This notable gathering is announced by the Citizens' Anniversary Committee for January 2, 3 and 4. Most of the meetings, forenoon, afternoon and evening, are to be held at the City Club of Chicago, and the members of the City Club, their families and friends, are invited to attend.

Mrs. William F. Dummer and Joel D. Hunter
(Continued on Third Page)

Members of City Club Groups in Many Meetings

Civic Committees of the City Club of Chicago for 1924-25 are hard at work. Many meetings are being held by the committees, usually beginning at luncheon, at 12:30. These meetings take place in the seven committee dining rooms on the fourth and fifth floors of the City Club.

This year, to meet the demand from more than 500 of the members of the Club for an opportunity to serve on civic committees, the Committee on Committees has adopted a plan of having large committees. Each of the committees appoints sub-committees to work between meetings on special programs. The meetings of sub-committees are ordinarily held at reserved tables in the Main Dining Room or the Grill Room.

One objective of committees expecting to have
(Continued on Second Page)

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CITY CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Vol. XVII Monday, December 15, 1924 No. 37

COMMITTEES ARE AT WORK

Legislators to be Guests of City Club on Dec. 27

(Continued from First Page)

recommendations to submit to the Board of Directors on proposals for legislation by the Illinois General Assembly this winter is a general meeting of the City Club scheduled for Saturday, December 27, following luncheon, in the Main Dining Room. The members of the Legislature from Cook County, both Senators and Representatives, have been invited to be present at that time. The program for the afternoon calls for a presentation by City Club officers, committee chairmen, and other representatives of committees, of the main points on legislative proposals approved by the Board of Directors up to that time.

It is expected that the civic committees and officers of the City Club will follow this up during the winter by co-operating, as in the past, with other civic organizations in developing public opinion and in presenting details on legislative proposals.

Elections Committee Adopts Proposals

The Massachusetts form of ballot, under which the names of candidates for state offices are arranged by office groups without party column or party circle, is approved by the City Club Committee on Elections. At a meeting on Wednesday, December 10, this committee unanimously adopted a motion recommending to the Board of Directors that the proposal to introduce the Massachusetts plan in Illinois be regarded as the most promising and immediate of the proposals to be worked for by the committee this winter.

The committee also unanimously voted to go on record as favoring the printing of the names of the Presidential electors in a group or a box in small

type on the ballot and that they be voted for as a unit. Other proposals were adopted and still others were discussed.

George C. Sikes, Chairman, opened the meeting with the presentation of a number of propositions. Harold F. Gosnell was elected Secretary of the Committee.

Municipal Art Committee in Actions

The Municipal Art Committee of the City Club for the current Club year met Friday, December 12, with Dorman N. Davidson, Jr., the new Chairman, presiding. T. A. Stafford was elected Secretary.

Lorado Taft, the first Chairman, and Everett L. Millard, Mr. Davidson's predecessor as Chairman, told of the accomplishments and possibilities of the Committee.

Attention was called to the action of Julius Rosenwald in offering the South Park Commissioners half of the funds required to save the German Building in Jackson Park, one of the few structures remaining from the World's Fair of 1893. The Committee voted to ask the Directors to send a resolution to the South Park Board urging that this artistic building be saved.

A sub-committee, John Vennema, Chairman, Mr. Millard and William B. Castenholz, was appointed to confer with Commissioner-of-Public Works Sprague on the subject of swinging signs.

Citizenship Committee Starts Discussion

At the first meeting of the City Club Committee on Citizenship for 1924-25, held Monday, December 8, each member, at the suggestion of Dr. Robert E. Park, Chairman, stated his experience with the foreign-born, his special interest and what he expects to get out of the work of the Committee.

In closing the meeting the Chairman stated that two questions were to be distinguished: "1. What program do we have? 2. How are we going to get that program across?" The Committee adjourned to continue the discussion on December 15. Robert Redfield was named Secretary of the Committee.

Where to Order Christmas Cigars

To meet the demand for Christmas orders, a full line of clear Havana cigars has been received at the City Club cigar stand. "These cigars have just come from Tampa, Florida, are fresh and fine and in the best condition," says "Eddie" McCarty, the cigar man. They range in price from \$2.25 to \$7.00 per box of twenty-five, and from \$4.50 to \$8.00 per box of fifty. Domestic cigars are also carried. Box orders, given by telephone, Harrison 8277, or left at the cigar stand, are filled accurately; delivery by boy in the Chicago "Loop" district, by parcel post elsewhere.

WHERE WERE YOU BORN?

Each member of the City Club is requested to send in to the City Club offices the name of the state of which he is a native son.

A THREE-DAYS CELEBRATION

To Hold Juvenile-Progress Meetings at City Club

(Continued from First Page)

head the Committee on Program for the two anniversaries. Miss Jane Addams is Chairman of the Anniversary Committee, Judge Hugo Pam is Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Harry Hart, Treasurer, Miss Jessie F. Binford, 816 S. Halsted Street, Secretary. Mrs. George V. McIntyre is Chairman of the Arrangements Committee and Joseph L. Moss is in charge of the Committee on Exhibits.

The honorary chairmen are: Judge Victor P. Arnold and Judge Mary M. Bartelme, of the Juvenile Court of Cook County; John M. Cameron, President of the Chicago Bar Association; Dr. William Allen Pusey, President of the American Medical Association; and Dr. Herman M. Adler, Illinois State Criminologist and Director of the Institute for Juvenile Research.

Lindsey of Denver at Opening Session

The opening session, on the morning of Friday, January 2, will be held in the Lounge at the City Club, and will be devoted to the origin and history of the Juvenile Court movement. Mayor William E. Dever and President Anton J. Cermak, of the Board of Cook County Commissioners, will extend greetings. Addresses will be given by pioneers in the movement—among others by Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Judge Timothy Hurley, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, and Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver.

Cincinnati Judge to Speak at Luncheon

Judge Charles W. Hoffman, of Cincinnati, will speak on "The Cincinnati Plan for Amalgamated Courts," at the luncheon session on Friday, January 2. Judge Victor P. Arnold will preside. Judge Hoffman's address will be given in the Main Dining Room of the City Club, following a special table d'hôte luncheon at \$1.00. Both men and women are invited. If the reservations for luncheon exceed the capacity of the Main Dining Room, those served in fourth and fifth floor dining rooms will be given seats in the Main Dining Room before the speaking begins. Regular luncheon service for City Club members not desiring to attend this session of the Anniversary gathering will be provided in the Grill Room and other fifth-floor rooms.

Judge Frederick P. Cabot of Boston, Dr. George W. Kirchwey of New York, and Judge Henry S. Hulbert, President of the National Probation Association, are on the program for the Friday afternoon session, which also will be held in the Main Dining Room. Judge Mary M. Bartelme will preside. The general subject for this session will be the detention, probation and institutional care of children.

Judge Mack Coming for Conference

Judge Julian W. Mack, now of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New York, formerly Judge of the Juvenile Court of Cook County and a member of the City Club of Chicago since 1905, is a leading speaker for the dinner to be held Friday evening, January 2, at the Congress Hotel. Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Referee of the Juvenile Court in Los Angeles, is also on the program for an address at this dinner, at which Mr. Cameron will

present the Juvenile Court judges attending the conference.

On the second day, Saturday, January 3, there will be forenoon, luncheon, afternoon and dinner sessions—all in the City Club. This day will be devoted to the Institute for Juvenile Research.

Dr. Healy and Others to Speak on Research

Dr. William Healy, the Director of the first psychopathic clinic and the present Director of the Judge Baker Foundation in Boston, will speak on "The History and Development of Psychopathic Clinics," at the Saturday forenoon session. Dr. A. L. Jacoby, of the Recorder's Court in Detroit, and others will discuss "Behavior Adjustments and Rehabilitation." Professor George H. Mead, of the Department of Philosophy at the University of Chicago, and a former President of the City Club, will preside.

The Anniversary addresses following luncheon on Saturday, January 3, will, for City Club members and their families, take the place of the regular Saturday afternoon talks. The luncheon address will be given by Dr. Smiley Blanton, Director of the Child Guidance Clinic, Lyman Hurst Hospital, Minneapolis, successor to the clinic established by the Commonwealth Fund. William J. Bogan, Assistant Superintendent of Chicago schools, will preside. In the afternoon meeting, Dr. Elizabeth Woods, of the Wisconsin State Department of Education, will speak on "A State Program for Prevention of Delinquency Through Mental Hygiene Education," Dr. Helen T. Woolley, Director of the Merrill-Palmer School, is to discuss "Behavior Adjustments in Childhood," and Dr. Marion Kenworthy, of New York, will speak on "The Superior Child."

At the evening session, following dinner, at the City Club, Dr. William Healy and Dr. Herman Adler will be speakers. Their subject will be "The Future."

Mrs. Dummer to Lead Sunday Symposium

For the third and last day's meetings, special arrangements have been made to open the City Club Sunday afternoon and evening, January 4.

"Because the psychology of delinquency is so new," says the announcement of the Citizens' Anniversary Committee, there will be held on this afternoon and evening "a symposium upon foundations of behavior from the standpoint of biology, psychology, psychiatry and sociology in the hope that through this scientific synthesis, new understanding may appear. Mrs. William F. Dummer will preside. These meetings will be held at the City Club where a simple supper will be served between the sessions.

"As the American Economics Association, the American Sociological Society, the American Statistical Association and the National Community Center Association are holding their annual meetings in Chicago during the week ending December 31, 1924, a large attendance at this symposium is anticipated."

To Display Pictorial and Other Exhibits

A number of exhibits will be placed on display in the City Club building in connection with the conference. Mr. Moss and Edward L. Burchard

(Continued on Fourth Page)

TELL OF COURT AND CLINIC

Significance of Juvenile Research Is Pointed Out

(Continued from Third Page)

report an interesting series from the local Juvenile Court and the State Institute for Juvenile Research, from Juvenile Courts elsewhere and from the Federal Children's Bureau. The exhibits will include "automatic lantern slides, charts and photographic enlargements, which will afford attractive visual information."

On the significance of the Juvenile Court and of Juvenile Research, and the two anniversaries, the preliminary announcement of their observance issued by the Committee contains two significant statements. They are as follows:

First Juvenile Court

"The first Juvenile Court in the world was opened in Chicago July 1, 1899. It was an attempt to take the child quite away from Criminal Court procedure and to surround him with the protection afforded by a Court in Chancery—to treat him according to his need for guidance, rather than in relation to a single act of delinquency. During the last twenty-five years Juvenile Courts have been established in almost every state in the Union, in Europe, and in the Orient. It is believed that an intelligent review of the work of these Juvenile Courts, and of the progress made or yet to be made, in methods of detention, probation, and institutional care of children may form a notable contribution to the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

First Juvenile Psychopathic Institute

"The pioneer Juvenile Psychopathic Institute was established in Chicago in 1909 in connection with the Juvenile Court. It was an outgrowth of the decision that a more scientific approach must be made to the study of delinquency. At the end of five years it was taken over by the county and later became the existing Institute of Juvenile Research under the State Criminologist. The great contribution of the first clinic was a demonstration of the relation between mental conflict and misconduct. The need to diagnose each case and to treat the cause of the behavior rather than to classify the offense soon attracted the attention of other courts and the movement spread rapidly. Behavior adjustments are now being made not only in courts, but in colleges, in Child Guidance clinics for normal children and in Habit Clinics for the Pre-School child, all of which are to be discussed at the conference."

Name Sub-Group on "Movies"

Motion-picture censorship was taken up at a meeting of the Social Welfare Committee of the City Club, at a meeting Monday, December 3. Miss Alice Miller, of the Chicago Board of Motion Picture Censorship, and Mrs. Charles E. Merriam, President of the Films Councils of America, presented the problems before the city censorship board.

The Committee adopted a motion to appoint a sub-committee to co-operate in this work and to confer with Francis X. Busch, Corporation Counsel, on

the desirability of selecting some special attorney as legal advisor for the censorship board.

Joel D. Hunter, Chairman of the Social Welfare Committee, has appointed the following as the sub-committee: Leonard D. White, Rudolph W. Staud, Henry Raeder, Gerard Ungaro, Elmer D. Bushnell, Paul R. Wright.

Traction Committee Attacks Problem

In the hope of being able to submit practical constructive recommendations on the traction problem and of being in position to offer recommendations to the voters on proposals that may be submitted in the February election, the Local Transportation Committee of the City Club has for several weeks been holding weekly meetings. It has adopted a plan of holding a meeting every Thursday at luncheon. Each meeting has been well attended.

An interesting illustration of division of labor and co-operation between committees has developed in this connection. At the meeting of the City Club Local Transportation Committee on December 4, the committee voted to invite the Special Assessments Committee of the City Club to consider and report on the possibilities of special assessments as a factor in financing subways, purchase of traction properties, and extensions.

A sub-committee of Engineers was appointed by Clifton R. Bechtel, Chairman, on motion, to study the engineering phases of the problem. This sub-committee is made up as follows: James H. Sawyer, Chairman, Edward W. Bemis, T. A. Evans, James Ashton Greig, Charles Stewart Holcomb, Henry B. Myers, Allen Mason Perry, Joseph H. Prior, Hugh J. Reber, Willard R. Rhoads, Hugh M. Robinson, J. G. Wray. The Engineering Sub-committee held its first meeting Saturday, December 6. Mr. Sawyer submitted an outline of topics as follows: 1—Constructive Criticism. 2—Determining Costs. 3—Income. 4—Special Assessments. 5—Routes.

The Sub-committee, after discussion, decided to work along three lines: 1—A study of the valuation reports of the Board of Supervising Engineers. 2—A study of how to better existing local transportation facilities. 3—A study of the plan and construction of additional facilities.

Methods of appraisal were discussed by Willis E. Thorne at a meeting of the Local Transportation Committee December 11. Edward M. Winston spoke in favor of municipal ownership, discussing certain common assumptions against municipal ownership. Samuel B. Fleager spoke in favor of private ownership. In the discussion it was brought out that Mayor Dever's plan for the settlement of the traction problem with the use of Schwartz certificates "does not raise a question of municipal ownership and operation versus private ownership and operation."

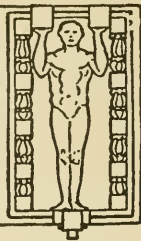
BACK COPIES OF THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN

The supply of copies of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN for the issues of October 13 and 20, November 3, 17 and 24, and December 1, for use in the reference files, has run short. Any members who have copies of these issues which they do not care to keep are requested to send them in to the City Club office.



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1924

NUMBER 38

This Week's General Meeting at the City Club of Chicago

SATURDAY, DEC. 27—SPEAKING AT 1:30 P. M.

Conference of City Club Members and State Legislators from Cook County

All members of the Illinois General Assembly of 1925 from Cook County Districts—Senators and Representatives—have been invited to be guests of the City Club at luncheon Saturday, December 27. Officers of the City Club and chairmen of Civic Committees will outline recommendations endorsed by the Board of Directors for legislation at the session which opens at Springfield the first Wednesday in January. Leading legislators will speak informally. Questions and discussion from the floor will be a feature of the meeting, which will be open to City Club members and their guests—men, women and young people. To all attending, this should prove a meeting of interest and value.

Juvenile Court and Research Anniversaries—January 2, 3, 4

A Three-Day Celebration Arranged by the Citizens' Anniversary Committee—All Sessions, Except Evening, January 2, at the City Club of Chicago—City Club Members and Friends Specially Invited

FRIDAY, JAN. 2—Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the Juvenile Court

10:00 A. M.—IN THE LOUNGE. Miss Jane Addams, Presiding

Addresses of Welcome: William E. Dever, Mayor; Anton J. Cermak, President of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

General Topic: "The Origin and Development of the Juvenile Court." Addresses: Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, President of the Juvenile Protective Association; Judge Timothy D. Hurley, Superior Court of Cook County; Judge Ben Lindsey, Municipal Court, Denver; Miss Grace Abbott, Chief, Children's Bureau.

12:30 P. M.—LUNCHEON, in the Main Dining Room, Speaking at 1:00 P. M. Judge Victor P. Arnold, of the Juvenile Court of Cook County, Presiding.

Address: "The Organization of the Cincinnati Courts, with Special Reference to the Juvenile Court." Judge Charles W. Hoffman, Juvenile Court, Cincinnati.

2:30 P. M.—In the Main Dining Room. Judge Mary E. Bartelme, Presiding.

Subject: "The Detention, Probation and Institutional Care of Children." Addresses: "Detention," Judge Frederick P. Cabot, Juvenile Court, Boston. "Probation," Judge Henry S. Hulbert, Juvenile Court, Detroit, and President, National Probation Association. "Institutional Care," Dr. George W. Kirchwey, for many years Dean of Columbia Law School, ex-Warden of Sing Sing Prison, now on the faculty of the New York School of Civics and Philanthropy.

7:00 P. M.—BANQUET (Gold Room, Congress Hotel). John M. Cameron, President, Chicago Bar Association, Presiding. Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Toastmaster. Introduction of all attending Juvenile Court Judges.

Addresses: "The Chancery Procedure in the Juvenile Court," Judge Julian W. Mack, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals—formerly Judge of the Juvenile Court. "Future Development of the Juvenile Court Movement," Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Referee of Juvenile Court of Los Angeles.

SATURDAY, JAN. 3—Fifteenth Anniversary of the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute

10:00 A. M.—IN THE LOUNGE. Prof. George H. Mead, Presiding.

Addresses: "History and Development of the Psychopathic Institute," Joel D. Hunter, Chief Probation Officer, Cook County, 1913-18. "Contribution of Science to a Program for Treatment of Delinquency," Dr. Augusta Bronner, Assistant Director of the Judge Baker Foundation, Boston. Dr. A. L. Jacoby, Psychiatrist of the Recorder's Court at Detroit. "Adjustment of a Boy of Ego-Centric Personality," Clifford R. Shaw, University of Chicago. (An interpretative autobiography of the boy.)

12:30 P. M.—LUNCHEON, in the Main Dining Room. William J. Bogan, Assistant Superintendent of Chicago Public Schools, Presiding.

Address: "The Mental Hygiene Clinic in Schools and Colleges," Dr. Smiley Blanton, Director of the Child Guidance Clinic at Lymanhurst Hospital, Minneapolis. Discussion: Prof. T. D. Eliot, Northwestern University; Miss Mary E. McDowell, Chicago Commissioner of Public Welfare.

2:30 P. M.—In the Main Dining Room. Dr. Josephine Young, Presiding.

General Subject: "The Pre-School Period." Addresses: "Personality Trends in Children," Mrs. Helen T. Woolley, Director, Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit. "The Superior Child," Dr. Marion E. Kenworthy, Bureau of Child Guidance, New York. "A State Program for Prevention of Delinquency Through Mental Hygiene Education," Dr. Elisabeth Woods, State Psychiatrist, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.

6:30 P. M.—DINNER, in the Main Dining Room. Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, Presiding.

Addresses: "Psychology of Situations in Causation of Delinquency and Crime," Dr. William Healy, Director of the first psychopathic clinic and present Director of the Judge Baker Foundation, Boston; Dr. Herman Adler, Illinois State Criminologist and Director of the Institute for Juvenile Research.

SUNDAY, JAN. 4—Symposium on "The Foundations of Behavior."

4:00 P. M.—IN THE LOUNGE. Mrs. William F. Dummer, Presiding.

Addresses: "The Individual and Environment from a Physiological Standpoint," Charles M. Child, Department of Zoology, University of Chicago, author of "Physiological Foundations of Behavior," "Self Control and Social Control," C. J. Herrick, Professor of Neurology, Department of Anatomy, University of Chicago, author of "Neurological Foundations of Animal Behavior."

6:30 P. M.—SUPPER, in the Main Dining Room.

Addresses: Franz Boas, Anthropology, Columbia University. "Social Factors Influencing Behavior," Ernest R. Groves, Sociology, University of Boston.

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HERBERT E. FLEMING, Editor

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Vol. XVII Monday, December 22, 1924 No. 38

LATEST THING IN FINE ARTS

Told by Carpenter, Bolm, Delamarter, Stevens

Those members of the City Club and their friends who heard John Alden Carpenter, Adolph Bolm and Eric Delamarter describe the new form of dramatic entertainment supplied by the Allied Arts, Inc., combining music by a small orchestra, the ballet, and notable scenic effects, and then heard Thomas Wood Stevens tell of the new laboratory theater nearing completion at the Art Institute of Chicago, in the talks at the City Club after luncheon Saturday, December 13, had a most delightful hour. One result, as Henry P. Chandler, President, said at its conclusion, was that members of the City Club and their families will be interested to attend the matinees of the Allied Arts, Inc., at the Eighth Street Theater, New Year's day and the Sunday following.

The program to be given at the Thursday matinee, January 1, and at the Sunday matinee, the 4th, both at 3 p. m., is as follows:

DE LAMARTER SOLO ORCHESTRA

"Pribaoutki" (Song Cycle).....*Strawinsky*
Mina Hager, Soloist

Kammersymphonie.....*Schoenberg*
Rout.....*Arthur Bliss*

ADOLPH BOLM BALLET INTIME

Ruth Page, Premiere Danseuse

L'Amor Brujo (Love the Sorcerer)
.....by *Manuel de Falla*
(1st performance in America)

Chinese Legend (1st time).....by *Henry Eichheim*
(Written especially for this performance)

MARIA MONTERO, *celebrated Spanish Dancer*,
Guest Artist

AMATA GRASSI

CAIRD LESLIE

Tickets, at from \$1.00 to \$3.00, may be ordered

at the Cashier's desk at the City Club, through arrangements promised after last Saturday's talks.

Mr. Carpenter, in his opening statement, said that in what Allied Arts, Inc. is doing there is no implied criticism of Civic Opera, simply a recognition of the fact that there is a body of music not within the scope of grand opera. Himself a composer, Mr. Carpenter said that the ballet offers the minimum of handicaps to the contemporary composer. He said that Allied Arts, Inc. is undertaking to provide music for smaller organizations, to combine it with the ballet, "which is not merely dancing" and then to have scenic effects that result from the best painting. He said that the promoters and sponsors had talked with those developing the Kenneth Sawyer Goodman Memorial Theater at the Art Institute, and that arrangements would probably be made under which students of the Art Institute would execute the designs of the painters of the first rank charged with producing the stage decorations for the Allied Arts programs.

Mr. Bolm gave an intensely earnest address. After quoting Lucian, the ancient Greek, as stating that the dance requires the highest standards of culture, the knowledge of music and of all branches of art and philosophy, Mr. Bolm said: "The modern art of the dance requires the same and also the co-operation of musicians, composers, writers and painters." He expressed appreciation to the members of Allied Arts, Inc., and to Mr. Carpenter in particular, for bringing to life in Chicago, a mecca for Americans interested in the art of dancing, "this unique organization."

Mr. Delamarter explained that "Solo Orchestra" means "an orchestra of soloists." He told of the artistic success of small orchestras in Germany where the large symphony orchestras developed. Mr. Delamarter also mentioned the economic advantage of being able to have the composers interpreted by orchestras small enough to travel to the various cities, for example, of the middle west.

Mr. Stevens told of the thirty plays written by Kenneth Sawyer Goodman which are used by little theater organizations. He detailed the experiences of the laboratory theater at the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, and said that the Art Institute of Chicago definitely announces that its Department of Dramatic Arts will begin work January 5. He said that the new building to house these activities, a memorial to Goodman, the playwright, who died in service during the war, is nearing completion, in Grant Park, to the northeast of the Art Institute tract. He said that "the Institute announces a policy of production by two groups—the Studio, composed of regular students, and the Repertory, composed of young actors of experience in repertory work, appointed to fellowships similar to research fellowships at universities." He said that Pittsburgh experience had proved that such an organization would get an audience.

Christmas Greeting

As this issue will reach the members of the City Club and other subscribers in their Christmas mail, THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN takes the opportunity to wish them all a Merry Christmas.

LEGISLATORS COMING DEC. 27

County Delegation Invited to City Club Meeting

State Senators and Representatives from the Cook County districts in the General Assembly which will convene at Springfield on the first Wednesday after New Year's have been invited to be the guests of the City Club of Chicago at a Forum luncheon Saturday afternoon, December 27.

Legislative proposals recommended by Civic Committees of the City Club and approved by the Board of Directors, up to that time, will be outlined, and this will be followed by a general discussion.

The letter of invitation went out on December 17 to the state legislators from the fourteen districts in Chicago and the five districts which lie in part in Chicago and in part in the remainder of the county. This letter was as follows:

"As a member of the Cook County delegation in the 54th General Assembly of Illinois, you are invited to be a guest of the City Club of Chicago at a luncheon meeting Saturday, December 27, at 12:30 P. M.

"We have invited all of the State Senators and Representatives from Cook County to meet with members of the City Club on this occasion. As a civic organization devoted to the interests of the entire community, the City Club is strictly non-partisan and non-factional. The Officers and the chairmen of the civic committees of the City Club, including our Committee on Legislation, will make statements outlining proposals for legislation approved up to that time by the Directors of the City Club. An informal discussion, open to all present, will follow.

"At this luncheon, which will be informal, the wives and other members of the families of City Club members will be present, as usual at Saturday afternoon meetings. We should be happy, therefore to have one or more of the members of your family attend with you.

"So that we can make the proper reservations for the table for the Legislators and their families, kindly respond at your earliest convenience."

This was signed by Henry P. Chandler, President, and Herbert E. Fleming, Executive Secretary.

The Board of Directors has been called to meet December 23. Meanwhile various civic committees are whipping their proposals into shape. At the meeting with the legislators it will be announced that in addition to the recommendations made at that time others on needed legislation will be put forward during the winter by the City Club.

At this meeting, on the Saturday following Christmas, members of the City Club who are active in other civic organizations which make recommendations to the General Assembly will be among those called on to speak informally.

CHRISTMAS CIGAR ORDERS DEC. 22, 23, 24

Last minute orders for Christmas cigars, Havana and domestic, by the box, will be filled promptly and accurately, if telephoned or otherwise sent to the City Club cigar stand, Harrison 8277. Givers placing orders here may count on desired delivery of their cigar gifts.

In Memoriam

Frederick W. Burlingham, whose death occurred on December 17, was a charter member of the City Club of Chicago. He was a Director in 1905. For many years Mr. Burlingham was an active and effective leader in civic work, in the City Club and in other organizations. He gave service both in Chicago and in Winnetka and other suburbs. He had a leading part in securing the election of able delegates to the last Illinois Constitutional Convention.

Jastrow on Psychoanalysis Is Popular

When the forum luncheon on "Future of Freud and Psychoanalysis" given by Dr. Joseph Jastrow, eminent psychologist of the University of Wisconsin, at the City Club of Chicago Wednesday, December 10, was announced, some skepticism was expressed as to the outcome of scheduling an address on such a subject, in view of the fact that most of the Forum addresses at the City Club are on governmental and economic subjects. But the event proved that there was great interest both in psychoanalysis and in the treatment of this subject by Dr. Jastrow. The meeting was well attended by City Club men and at its conclusion many of those present spoke to Dr. Jastrow, thanking him for the address. The comment in the dining room and in the lobby was that it had been one of the most interesting and valuable given at the City Club.

That the Freudian movement is best known because of its application to the relief of nervous disorders by the method of psychoanalysis, was a point mentioned by Dr. Jastrow. "This is unfortunate," he said, "since the larger meaning of the Freudian system lies in its principle, which has many applications." He said that the story of the Freudian movement is a complicated one "because the movement has arisen so largely in connection with medical practice, while it has supplied a vocabulary which has entered into every day usage." He said that the word "complex" is perhaps the most familiar of its terms and suggests "that some motives of action are often abnormal." Dr. Jastrow also mentioned the idea of repression and developed the broader phases of the Freudian form of psychology, "which has provided changes both in attitudes toward human behavior and in the mode of treatment of difficult individuals."

Deneen in Unique Speech on "Illinois"

Using a "phantom friend," an imaginary Chinese, and answering his questions in a conversation about the history, resources and progress of civilization in the State, United States Senator-Elect Charles S. Deneen gave an address on "Illinois" at the City Club dinner of December 5 for which native sons of Illinois among the members were the hosts. This address by Former Governor Deneen was highly informing and intensely interesting. In it Illinois achievements and character were set off and measured by means of comparisons with the traits of the older civilization of China. Many of those present went up to compliment the speaker at the conclusion of his speech. Charles J. Eastman was chairman of the evening.

FOR JAIL BOND-ISSUE VOTES

Noel and Crowe Call Criminal Court a Fire-Trap

"Probably there is no worse fire-trap in Chicago than the present Criminal Court building on Austin avenue and Dearborn street, which adjoins the County Jail." This was the key sentence in the Forum luncheon address on December 18 by Joseph R. Noel, Chairman of the County Commissioners' Advisory Committee on New County Jail and Criminal Court Building, President of the Noel State Bank and a prominent member of the City Club.

The same thought had been developed by State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, at a meeting of the Social Welfare Committee of the City Club, on the preceding Monday. Joel D. Hunter, Chairman of the Committee, presided at both meetings. Some of the points made by Mr. Noel were as follows:

"Upon numerous occasions several hundred people, including judges, state's attorneys, lawyers, jurors and the general public, are in the building at one time. If fire were to break out at one of these times, the great majority of people in the building then would die like rats.

"Unless the voters of Cook county at the election next February 24 approve a bond issue for a new Criminal Court building and County Jail to be located at the House of Correction site, the earliest opportunity thereafter to vote again on this question will be the fall election of 1926.

"The committee on new county jail and criminal court building frankly admit that the one and practically sole objection to the House of Correction site for the County Jail and Criminal Court building is its inconvenience to those having regular or frequent occasion to visit it, but the practical question narrows down to a choice between that inconvenience and the continued use of the present fire-trap for an indefinite time."

Mr. Crowe discussed the situation on the basis of his experience not only as State's Attorney but also as Chief Justice of the Criminal Court. In answer to a question he elaborated his general statement that "the Criminal Court building is a fire-trap." He said that on the sixth floor there were often twenty-three grand jurors, 150 witnesses, several clerks, the Chief Justice, forty jurors and others—about 300 in all—who would be caught in case of fire.

He said that the ventilation was bad and the building was unsanitary. "If you see a Judge over there tapping his desk with a blotter you may know that he is swatting one of the roaches," said Mr. Crowe. He said that the building contained seven court rooms, whereas fourteen judges are needed. Describing the State's Attorney's offices he said that one room is occupied by three lawyers who try very important cases, and that it has "only one window, facing the County Jail, with eight inches of space between, as its only means of ventilation and daylight."

On the site question Mr. Crowe said: "Probably there has been too much thinking about the convenience of attorneys instead of the public. I don't think any attorney will quit the practice of criminal law if the building is located on the Bridewell site. Here is a committee that has made considerable study and a report worthy of support. I would like to see the bond issue passed."

Changes in Regional Planning Body

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Regional Planning Association, held at the City Club November 5, Dwight H. Perkins, President, expressed his abiding interest in the regional planning movement, his conviction that it was going ahead, and his opinion that he should continue to serve as head of the Association only until another President was selected to carry out the work of securing the funds required by the Association for its important undertaking. Mr. Perkins tendered his resignation as President, but expressed his willingness to continue until a successor was chosen. It was agreed that the matter of the presidency be left to the nominating committee in the forthcoming annual meeting of the Association.

Herbert E. Fleming stated, that as he had said to Mr. Perkins and Jacob L. Crane, Acting Technical Executive of the Association some months ago, the pressure of his work as Executive Secretary of the City Club of Chicago had made it impossible for him to be very active in contributing service as Secretary of the Regional Planning Association, and that with regret he wished to tender his resignation as Secretary of the Association.

Various directors expressed appreciation of the work done for the Association by Mr. Perkins and Mr. Fleming.

On motion Mr. Fleming's resignation as Secretary of the Regional Planning Association was accepted and he was appointed a Director of the Association.

Robert Kingery, Assistant Manager, Highways Bureau of the Portland Cement Association, was appointed Secretary of the Association. On request of Mr. Perkins, Mr. Kingery exhibited and explained a booklet on highway development, in its relation to regional planning development, which he had prepared; also the outline of a program which he had drafted for John S. Miller, Jr., Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Association, embracing suggestions on financing, publicity, and surveys.

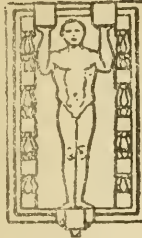
Engineering Sub-Committee Is Active

At the weekly meeting of the City Club Local Transportation Committee last Thursday, Charles R. Simmons and Maurice C. Johnson, of the Engineers' Sub-Committee, reported on plans for study of the technical aspects of the plans for comprehensive transportation facilities for the Chicago region. The sub-committee has decided to give greatest prominence to studies of questions most likely to be of value before the February election.

The Local Transportation Committee voted to hold its next meeting the day after Christmas.

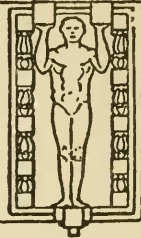
OPERA PROGRAM AND DANCE, JANUARY 9

A dinner, an operatic rendition of Lohengrin and a dance are to be given at the City Club of Chicago on January 9, according to a decision reached by the Social Committee at its last meeting. Fred R. Huber, Chairman, reporting for the committee, says: "The opera will be given by having the story read by an elocutionist and the parts of Lohengrin and Elsa sung by two good singers."



The City Club Bulletin

A Journal of Active Citizenship



VOLUME XVII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1924

NUMBER 39

Juvenile Court and Research Anniversaries—January 2, 3, 4

A Three-Day Celebration Arranged by the Citizens' Anniversary Committee—All Sessions, Except Evening, January 2, at the City Club of Chicago—City Club Members and Friends Specially Invited

FRIDAY, JAN. 2—Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the Juvenile Court

10:00 A. M.—IN THE LOUNGE. Miss Jane Addams, Presiding
Addresses of Welcome: William E. Dever, Mayor; Anton J. Cermak, President of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

General Topic: "The Origin and Development of the First Juvenile Court." Addresses: Miss Julia C. Lathrop, First Chief of the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, President of the Juvenile Protective Association; Judge Timothy D. Hurley, Superior Court of Cook County; Mrs. Harry Hart, Chairman of Committee on First Detention Home; Judge Ben Lindsey, Municipal Court, Denver. Address: "History of the Juvenile Court Movement Throughout the World," Miss Grace Abbott, Chief, Children's Bureau.

12:30 P. M.—LUNCHEON, in the Main Dining Room, Speaking at 1:00 P. M. Judge Victor P. Arnold, of the Juvenile Court of Cook County, Presiding.

Address: "The Organization of Family Courts, with Special Reference to the Juvenile Court." Judge Charles W. Hoffman, Juvenile Court, Cincinnati. Discussion: Rev. Frederic Siedenburg, Dean, Loyola University, School of Sociology.

2:30 P. M.—In the Main Dining Room. Judge Mary E. Bartelme, Presiding.

Subject: "The Detention, Probation and Institutional Care of Children." Addresses: "Detention," Judge Frederick P. Cabot, Juvenile Court, Boston. "Probation," Judge Henry S. Hulbert, Juvenile Court, Detroit, and President, National Probation Association. "Institutional Care," Dr. George W. Kirchwey, for many years Dean of Columbia Law School, ex-Warden of Sing Sing Prison, now on the faculty of the New York School of Civics and Philanthropy.

7:00 P. M.—BANQUET (Gold Room, Congress Hotel). John M. Cameron, President, Chicago Bar Association, Presiding. Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Toastmistress. Introduction of all attending Juvenile Court Judges.

Addresses: "The Chancery Procedure in the Juvenile Court," Judge Julian W. Mack, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals—formerly Judge of the Juvenile Court of Cook County. "The Juvenile Court from the Child's Viewpoint—A Glimpse into the Future," Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Referee of Juvenile Court of Los Angeles.

SATURDAY, JAN. 3—Fifteenth Anniversary of the Institute for Juvenile Research

10:00 A. M.—IN THE LOUNGE. Prof. George H. Mead, Presiding.

Addresses: "History and Development of the Psychopathic Institute," Joel D. Hunter, Chief Probation Officer, Cook County, 1913-18. "Contribution of Science to a Program for Treatment of Delinquency," Dr. Augusta Bronner, Assistant Director of the Judge Baker Foundation, Boston. Dr. A. L. Jacoby, Psychiatrist of the Recorder's Court at Detroit. "Adjustment of a Boy of Ego-Centric Personality," Clifford R. Shaw, University of Chicago. (An interpretative autobiography of the boy.)

12:30 P. M.—LUNCHEON, in the Main Dining Room. William J. Bogan, Assistant Superintendent of Chicago Public Schools, Presiding.

Address: "The Mental Hygiene Clinic in Schools and Colleges," Dr. Smiley Blanton, Director of the Child Guidance Clinic at Lymanhurst Hospital, Minneapolis. Discussion: Prof. Thomas D. Eliot, Northwestern University; Miss Mary E. McDowell, Chicago Commissioner of Public Welfare.

2:30 P. M.—In the Main Dining Room. Dr. Josephine Young, Presiding.

General Subject: "The Pre-School Period." Addresses: "Personality Trends in Children," Dr. Helen T. Woolley, Director, Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit. "The Superior Child," Dr. Marion E. Kenworthy, Bureau of Child Guidance, New York. "A State Program for Mental Hygiene Education," Dr. Elisabeth Woods, State Psychologist, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.

6:30 P. M.—DINNER, in the Main Dining Room. Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, Presiding.

Addresses: "Psychology of Situations in Causation of Delinquency and Crime," Dr. William Healy, Director of the first psychopathic clinic and present Director of the Judge Baker Foundation, Boston; "Our Responsibility for the Future," Dr. Herman Adler, Illinois State Criminologist and Director of the Institute for Juvenile Research.

SUNDAY, JAN. 4—Symposium on "The Foundations of Behavior."

4:00 P. M.—IN THE LOUNGE. Dr. H. Douglas Singer, Presiding.

Addresses: "The Individual and Environment from a Physiological Standpoint," Charles M. Child, Professor of Zoology, University of Chicago, author of "Physiological Foundations of Behavior." "Self Control and Social Control," C. J. Herrick, Professor of Neurology, Department of Anatomy, University of Chicago, author of "Neurological Foundations of Animal Behavior."

6:30 P. M.—SUPPER, in the Main Dining Room. Speaking at 7:30 P. M.

Mrs. William F. Dummer, Presiding.

Addresses: "Growth and Development, Bodily and Mental, as Determined by Heredity and by Social Environment," Franz Boas, Professor of Anthropology, Columbia University. "Socializing Human Nature," Ernest R. Groves, Professor of Sociology, University of Boston.

RESERVATIONS

NOTE: Reservations for the Friday and Saturday luncheons at \$1.00, the Saturday dinner at \$1.50, and the Sunday supper at \$1.00 should be made through the City Club, telephone Harrison 8277. Reservations for the Friday banquet at \$3.00 should be made through Mrs. George V. McIntyre, Room 1313, 155 North Clark Street, telephone Dearborn 6070. The Citizens' Anniversary Committee announces: "Everyone is welcome to the after-luncheon and after-dinner speaking."

The City Club Bulletin

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Vol. XVII Monday, December 29, 1924 No. 39

The City Club and 1925

Before another issue of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN goes to press 1924 calendars will have been thrown into waste-baskets and we shall be on our way in 1925. As the New Year starts, with an economic readjustment in Europe in promising operation and a tide of prosperity at home in full flow, there is every indication that the year will be one in which the part of governmental agencies—national, state, and local—in the regulation of human affairs will receive much attention.

While the net total of attention to international relations may be greater than before the World War, there are already signs that more thought will be given by citizens generally this year than last to matters of domestic, state, county and city concern. Especially is this so in Illinois, where we have a legislative year, and in Chicago where far-reaching municipal problems are again receiving much intensive consideration, at the City Hall, County Building, Sanitary District headquarters and Park Boards' offices and in the daily newspapers.

Citizens of Chicago are citizens of the United States and it is appropriate for the City Club of Chicago to have discussions of the affairs of the family of nations. But it is peculiarly the function of the City Club to serve its members and the public on local matters.

In these circumstances our New Year's wish for the City Club is that it may be increasingly useful and effective, through its Officers and Directors, its Civic Committees, its Forum and its publicity, in developing and disseminating sound opinion.

Mr. Bridges on the Real Mark Twain

A keen appreciation of Mark Twain was given by Horace J. Bridges, Leader of the Chicago Ethical Society, at an informal City Club dinner on November 26 in the Lincoln Room. The subject of

Mr. Bridges' lecture was the recently-published "Autobiography of Mark Twain." He said that, while everything Twain wrote was autobiographical, this autobiography reveals him truly as "one of the most marvelous of humorists and satirists."

"This 'Autobiography' isn't Mark in a pessimistic mood," said Mr. Bridges. "It is Mark Twain in his easy chair, shining as he did, when he talked. It does not attempt to be chronological. It is without beginning and ending."

"This book will help kill the legend of the suppression of Mark Twain. It shows that he put things in his manuscripts for his wife to cut out, and that when she overlooked them he saw to it that they were omitted."

Mr. Bridges declared that "in the one purpose for which an autobiography should be written—to bring the unmistakable presence of the man" this work is a great success. He said that Twain had suffered from "injudicious admirers," that like Boswell in his life of Johnson, Albert Bigelow Paine in his life of Mark Twain had indulged in "excessive veneration."

He said that, for example, Paine had said Twain was "one of the foremost American philosophers." Mr. Bridges pointed out that just as Twain had taken commercial gold bricks he had also accepted "intellectual gold bricks." He declared that "Mark Twain is none the less great for not being a great philosopher."

In Place of Regular Forum Addresses

City Club men accustomed to week-day Forum luncheon meetings will be specially interested in the address to be given after luncheon this week Friday by Judge Charles W. Hoffman, of Cincinnati, on "The Organization of Family Courts, with Special Reference to the Juvenile Court." This will be one of the leading addresses on the exceedingly attractive program for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the First Juvenile Court.

Judge Hoffman's address will be given in the Main Dining Room of the City Club, following a special luncheon, at \$1.00, to which both men and women are invited. City Club members desiring regular luncheon service, instead of the special luncheon, will be provided for in the Fifth Floor dining rooms.

Members whose families have found pleasure and profit in coming to Saturday luncheon and afternoon meetings at the City Club will find the Saturday program of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the First Institute for Juvenile Research, given on the first page of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN, specially attractive. The same arrangements for luncheon as on Friday will be carried out.

Those who enjoy evening meetings will find delightful occasions provided in the Friday evening banquet at the Congress hotel, and the Saturday evening dinner and the Sunday evening supper at the City Club. The celebration of the two important anniversaries will conclude with the Sunday afternoon and evening "Symposium on 'The Foundations of Human Behavior,'" beginning at 4 o'clock. The City Club, ordinarily closed on Sunday, will be open, by special arrangement, for this occasion.

PROPOSALS FOR LEGISLATORS

Directors Approve Nine from Civic Committees

Nine recommendations on state legislation, coming from five of the civic committees of the City Club, were approved by the Board of Directors at a meeting Tuesday, December 23. Eight of these proposals were submitted each on the basis of a unanimous recommendation by the civic committee concerned. Action on proposals not unanimously recommended was deferred. One recommendation, that on civil service legislation, was submitted by a committee chairman, without committee action, for reaffirmation of a 1923 recommendation of the City Club.

It was arranged that these nine proposals would be outlined to the State Senators and Representatives from Cook County, members of the Fifty-fourth General Assembly which convenes in Springfield next week Wednesday, at last Saturday's meeting of the City Club, to which they had all been invited. It was understood that the legislators would be informed that further recommendations would come from the City Club during the winter. An account of last Saturday's meeting will appear in a later issue of THE CITY CLUB BULLETIN.

The nine recommendations approved as a beginning on a legislative program for 1925 are as follows:

1. For introducing the Massachusetts form of ballot, under which the names of candidates for state and local offices are arranged by office groups, without party column or party circle.
2. For printing the names of Presidential electors in a group or box, in small type, and for voting for the entire list as a unit.
3. That provision be made by law for a new election of County Committees.
4. That the merit system, provided by civil service laws, be extended comprehensively to positions in the service of (a) Cook County, (b) Municipal Court, (c) Sanitary District.
5. For approval of that part of the budget sub-

mitted by the Illinois Department of Labor to the Department of Finance which provides for the establishment of a Statistical Division. This is recommended with a proviso to the effect that the position of safety engineer, at \$4,500, and chief statistical clerk, at \$2,400, be stricken from the budget and that the division be designated not as "the Division of Safety and Statistics" but as "The Division of Statistics."

6. That the recommendations of Dr. Herman M. Adler, State Criminologist and Director of the State Institute for Juvenile Research, for an adequate budget be carried out.

7. That the recommendations of Dr. N. Douglas Singer for a bond issue for a group of new hospitals for the insane in the northern part of the state, and meantime provision out of immediate revenue for additional buildings on old sites, be adopted.

8. For the amendment of the Aid to Mothers and Children's Act drafted by Judge Victor P. Arnold, the amendment providing that the tax rate for "mothers' pensions" in Cook County be raised from 4/10 of a mill on the dollar to 2/3 of a mill and thus made the same as in the other counties of the state.

9. That the law relating to special assessments for local improvements be changed in such manner as to insure certainty in the collection of assessments for the payment of bonds or other obligations issued in payment for local improvements.

Civic committee chairmen met with the Board of Directors, explained the recommendations of their respective committees, and answered questions concerning them.

George C. Sikes, Chairman of the Elections Committee, explained the first three proposals—those regarding ballots and elections. He expressed the opinion that the first, the introduction of the Massachusetts form of ballot by which the names of candidates for a given state or local office are grouped, and the party circle and party column are done away with, is the most important.

(Continued on Fourth Page)

Next Week's General Meetings at the City Club of Chicago

FRIDAY, JAN. 9—EVENING

Dinner, Operatic Program, and Dancing

Evening entertainment arranged by the Social Committee. Dinner at 6:15 P. M.; operatic program, 7:30 to 8:30; dancing, 8:30 to 11:30. The story of the opera "Lohengrin" will be read by an elocutionist and the parts of Lohengrin and Elsa will be given by singers. Please make reservations at the Cashier's desk at the City Club.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10—ILLUSTRATED LECTURE, AT 1:30 P. M.

Paul M. Hinkhouse, with Stereopticon Pictures, on "Siam, an Oriental Land of the Free"

Like the regular Saturday luncheon service and the other Saturday afternoon meetings at the City Club, this illustrated lecture is for City Club members, their families and other guests—men, women and children. Mr. Hinkhouse, of the editorial staff of "The Continent," has traveled extensively in the Orient; he was a teacher in Egypt for two years, in China one year and in Bangkok, Siam, one year. Wherever he went his kodak was his faithful companion. One of the pictures he took in Siam is that of the largest idol in the world—150 feet long—the Giant Reclining Buddha. Mr. Hinkhouse is a popular lecturer. A notice of his lecture on Siam issued by the Geographic Society of Chicago, said: "He has made a notable study of a reticent people who retain much of the beauty of art and costume that characterized them in their remote golden age."

TELL OF LEGISLATION NEEDS

Chairmen of Civic Committees Explain Proposals

(Continued from Third Page)

Carl S. Miner, Chairman of the Civil Service Committee, explained that not only had the City Club in 1923 advocated comprehensive extension of the merit system in the Cook County service, and its introduction for the positions of the employees of the Municipal Court and the employees of the Sanitary District, but also that this is urged by the Civil Service Reform Association.

Francis H. Bird, Chairman of the Labor Committee, submitted a carefully prepared report in which he said that the purpose of setting up the proposed Division of Statistics is "to correlate better the work of accident compensation which is administered by the State Industrial Commission and the accident prevention work which is carried on by the Factory Inspection Division of the Department of Labor." He said that during the past year and a half the Committee had devoted much time to the study of the situation. He said that while the "Labor Bulletin" issued under the auspices of the State Labor Department is a creditable publication "nothing is being done to study the records of the Industrial Commission so that they may be used effectively in preventing the same kind of accidents from happening again."

Joel D. Hunter, Chairman of the Social Welfare Committee, explained the three social-welfare proposals in the list. He said that the appropriation asked by Dr. Adler, \$280,000.00 for the bi-ennial period, would cover among other activities the work of the Institute for Juvenile Research. Mr. Hunter said that in determining the amount of the bond-issue for hospitals for the insane and the location of the hospitals, the Legislature should give consideration to the plan developed by the Mental Health Committee of the Council of Social Agencies and the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene.

Frederick Dickinson, Chairman of the Special Assessments Committee, which has held many meetings on needed changes in the statutes, sent to the Board the following resolution:

"WHEREAS it is the sense of the Special Assessments Committee of the City Club of Chicago that many changes in the law pertaining to special assessments for local improvements might well be made with benefit to both property owners and municipalities; and

"WHEREAS among other things it appears to this Committee that the cost of local improvements is greatly enhanced, in the financing thereof by special assessment, because of the many difficulties involved in the collection of assessments, and that a remedy for this situation seems of immediate and pressing importance;

"Therefore, Be it Resolved that the Special Assessments Committee of the City Club of Chicago suggest to the Board of Directors thereof that they recommend for consideration by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, at its next regular session, that the law relating to special assessments for local improvements be changed in such manner as to insure certainty in the collection of assessments for the payment of bonds or other obligations issued in payment for local improvements."

TALK ON PORT COMMISSION

Putnam Shows Importance of Its Work on a Plan

By HUGH J. REBER

Member, Waterways and Terminals Committee of the City Club

The speaker at the forum meeting of December 4 was Major Rufus W. Putnam who has recently assisted the City in drafting an ordinance creating a Port Commission. He spoke to the City Club concerning the work which this Commission will have to do. In introducing Major Putnam, the Chairman of the Day, representing the Waterways and Terminals Committee, referred to the valuable work of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army and the importance to this City of the office of District Engineer at Chicago which Major Putnam holds. The assistance which Major Putnam has given in connection with the Port Commission ordinance is another example of the services of that office.

The Port Commission is to consist of the Commissioner of Public Works as Chairman, the President of the Board of Local Improvements, the Corporation Counsel of the City, and the Chairmen of the following City Council Committees: Harbors, Wharves, and Bridges; Finance; Railway Terminals; Local Industries, Streets, and Alleys. These commissioners are to serve without compensation, though the ordinance authorizes the employment of engineering, legal, and clerical assistance.

The Commission is a temporary rather than a permanent body and has a great opportunity for service, according to Major Putnam. It was pointed out in his address that the completion of the Illinois Waterway and the somewhat more distant but equally certain improvement of the St. Lawrence River should bring great benefits to business interests of the middle west and particularly Chicago. It was emphasized that a certain amount of preparation for the future water traffic is a practical necessity which Chicago must not ignore. Water terminal facilities are needed and must be planned in relation to the street and boulevard plans, so that serious congestion may be avoided.

The Port Commission ordinance states definitely that the Commission shall have the following duties: (1) It shall make an investigation of the administration, navigation, and water terminal needs of the Port of Chicago. (2) It shall report within a year, giving its recommendations to the City Council, with respect to the establishment of a permanent Port authority and the adoption of a concrete Port policy and plan.

Major Putnam said that the Port plan should be no less a fundamental basis for Chicago development than the successful and famed City Plan.

One of the important duties of the Port Commission will be that of considering the report on the Chicago River Bridge Survey and helping to settle the fixed vs. movable bridge question. It was pointed out by Major Putnam also that many of the most difficult water traffic and terminal problems with which the Commission will have to deal are being thoroughly studied and analyzed for the report on the fixed bridge question and that the benefits of that report should not be confined to the securing of an answer concerning the bridge question.

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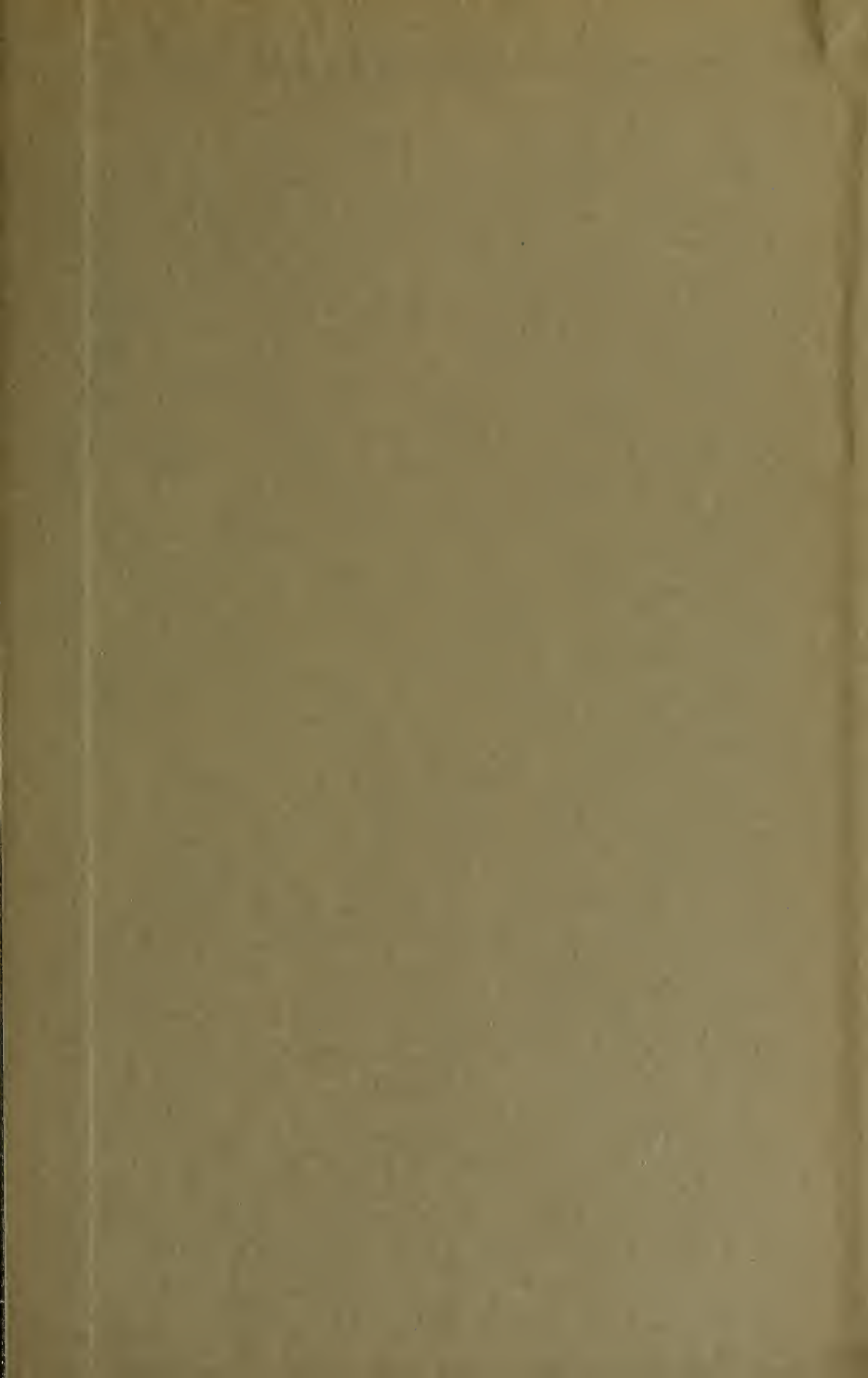
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